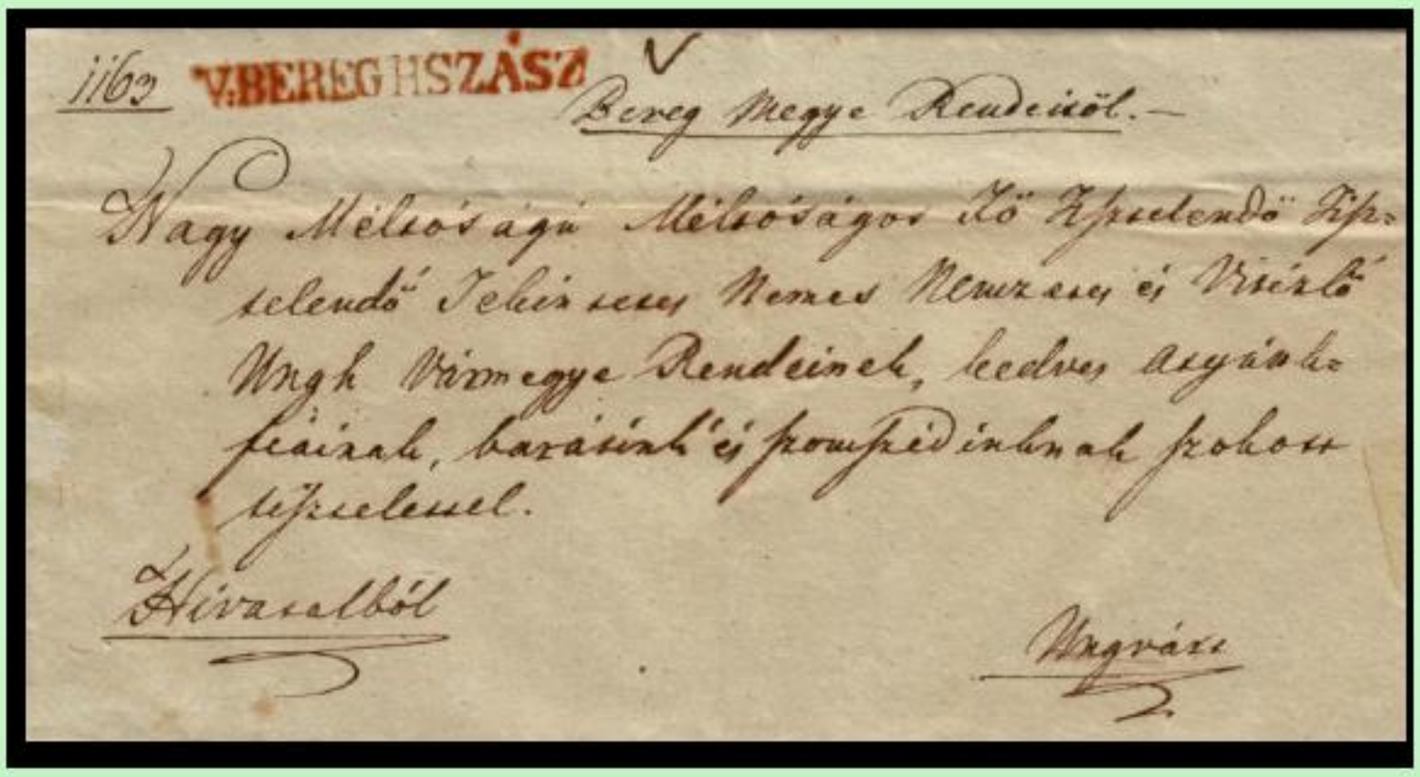
CARPATHO UKRAINE

POSTAL HISTORY AND STAMPS 1786 – 2000



COMPILED BY: ING. J. VERLEG

Private edition **2012**

INTRODUCTION TO THE WEB EDITION OF THIS BOOK
RIJSWIJK 2014

The book "Carpatho Ukraine postal history and stamps 1786 - 2000 by Ing. Jan Verleg, was issued in 2007. An enlarged edition followed in 2008 and now a draft for a possible new edition in published on the web, referred to as "Private edition". Compared by the enlarged edition the private (web) edition comprises roughy 50 more pages.

The importance of this publication is, that it mirrors the turbulent and many times tragic history of this area, which only one day existed as an independent country. To deal with its postal history some 300 pages were required due to the complexity of its history.

Please note that printed copies of the enlarged edition can still be ordered from: "Vereniging voor Tsjechoslowakije Filatelie" in the Netherlands, contact: csfilatelie@gmail.com or from the "Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain", contact rexdixon@btinternet.com

Comments and additional contributions by readers are most welcome and can be send to CZECHOSLOVAKIA.NETHERLANDS@GMAIL.COM

These contributions may be published by agreement with the author.

The author wishes you an interesting journey through history

Private edition

CARPATHO UKRAINE

POSTAL HISTORY AND STAMPS 1786 – 2000

Cover illustrations:

Top: Registered airmail cover sent during period 7.
Middle: Pre-philatelic folded letter, sent during period 2
showing the postmaster postmark of Bereghszász in the rare colour red.
Lowermost: Registered cover, sent during period 11, showing Užhorod overprint

COMPILED BY: ING. J. VERLEG

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Private edition prepared as a concept for a possible 3rd edition

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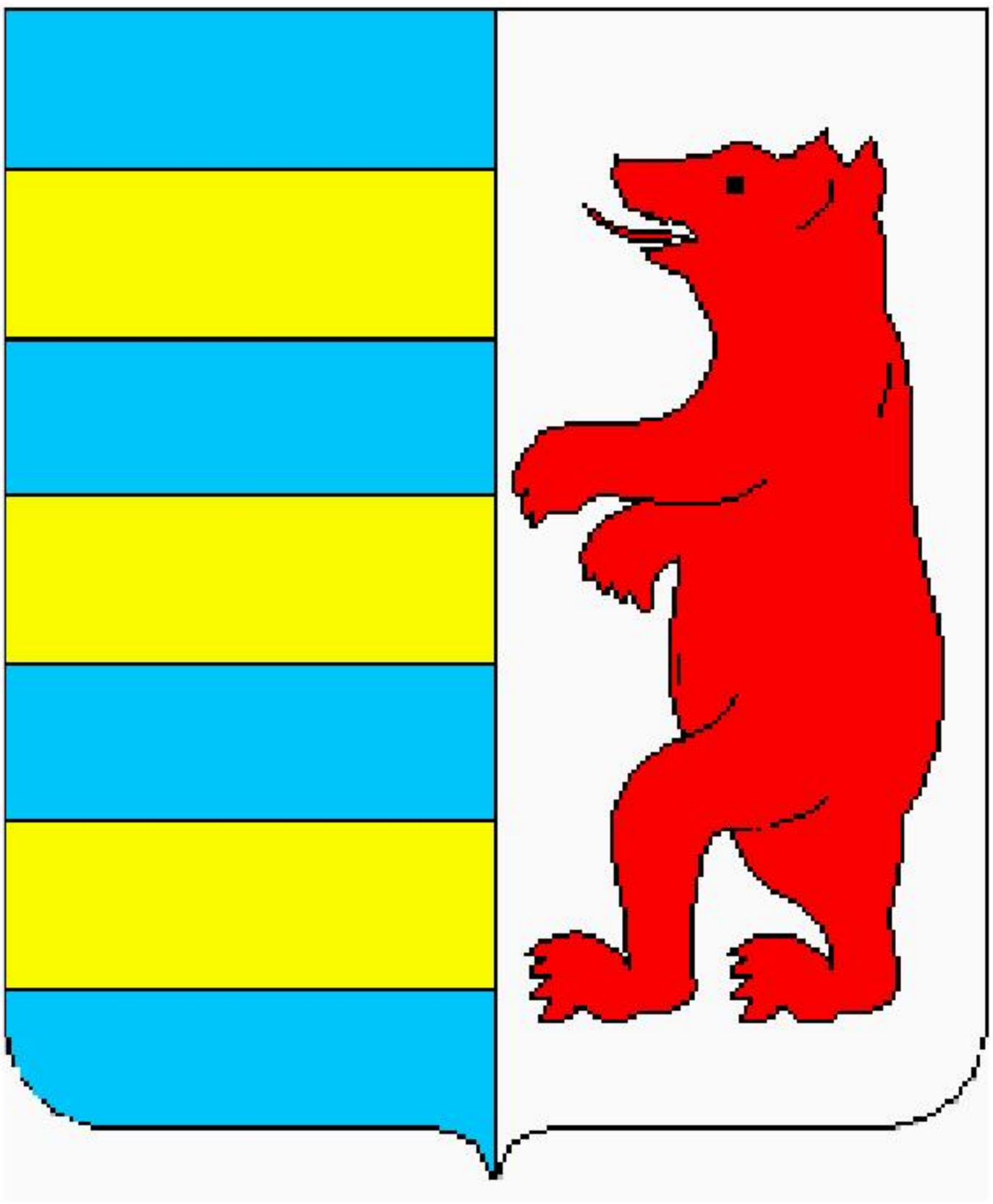
2012

And some history
as background information



Coat of arms of Carpatho Ukraine

To my wife Annie
who was my support and anchor
during the years the preparation of this book required.

Also in memory of Henry Hahn,
who passed away so suddenly
on the 7th of June 2007.

He was a great philatelist and
and a man with a great heart.
I was privileged having known him
and to call him my friend.

INTRODUCTION

Carpatho Ukraine has only been a truly independent state for no more than 24 hours during 1939, when it declared itself independent from the almost collapsed Czechoslovak state. Another period when it experienced a kind of de facto independence was during the tumultuous times after the end of WWII, when the area was "liberated" by the Soviet Army. Since this handbook tries to deal with the postal history of the area from 1786 till 2000, it is necessary first to define the area which the writer considers to be Carpatho Ukraine. Up to the beginning of World War II and the reintegration into Hungary this is the area incorporated within the Czechoslovak republic in line with the Trianon peace treaty and to which the Czechoslovaks refer to as Podkarpatská or Zákarpatská Rus. During the return to Hungary (period 9), it is the area which was under Hungarian rule again. (This is inclusive of the town of Čop (Csap) and the area known as zone 3). During the following periods it is the area that in 1945 was ceded to the Soviet Union and which in 1992 became part of the independent Ukraine.

The year1786 is chosen as the start of the period dealt with in this handbook because in that year the first regular mail service started to operate in the area. The year 2000 is chosen to end it as those tumultuous times, the little country had to go through, seem to have ended.

During the period this book deals with, it was ruled by the Habsburg Empire, the Hungarian kingdom and republic, the Czechoslovak republic, the Soviet Union and presently the newly established republic of Ukraine. Many wars left scars and so has the fight for its short lived independence. All the different states it once has been part of, makes its postal history challenging to any collector of postal history. It also makes it complex and far from transparent. It is not easy to remain neutral when referring to all of the historical events. Perhaps it was a help being a Dutchman and not being hindered by any nationalistic feeling, but on the other hand my interest in the area developed from my interest in the Czechoslovak philately and postal history, which could be considered as a disadvantage. So if I used the incorrect terminology in your eyes with regard to the words "occupation", "return to" and so on please excuse me and bear in mind I have been really struggling with it.

Why a book in English? Well much information is available but most of it is in Czech or Hungarian language and a book in the English language hopefully generates a wider interest in the postal history of this interesting area. As already mentioned, many publications on the postal history of Carpatho-Ukraine are available and many subjects, dealt with in this book, are based on information already published earlier and in connection with this I would like to pay homage to Dr. Simady who wrote the most used handbook and which also has been a great help to me. Also the little book Miroslav Blaha wrote was the first one which came to hand to me when starting to collect postal history of Carpatho Ukraine.

Why referring to the area as Carpatho Ukraine, as so many different names are also used for the area such as Ruthenia, Trans-Carpathia, Karpatalja, Podkarpatská Rus, Zakarpatská and Zakarpattia The reason is that this name is the most widely used in the English speaking world, but also because it is the name the little country chose for itself during the only day of its independence.

Of course it is impossible to compile such a handbook without the help of many friends collectors who provided me with advice, translated texts, commented on my drafts and made illustrations available. In particular I want to thank Juan Page, Denes Czirok, Jan Rompes, Walter Rauch, Alex Popowitch, Vladimir Markus, Otto Hornung, Otokar Beneš and Tønnes Ore. A special word of thanks I want to devote to Brian Day, who undertook the unthankful task of translating my "Dutch-English" into proper English.

Ing. Jan Verleg AEP (member of the "Académie Européenne de Philatélie)

<u>Introduction to the 2nd enlarged edition.</u>

Many positive reactions were received as a reaction on the introduction of this monograph. Much additional information was made available to the writer from sources unknown to him. The available copies of the first printing were sold out within 4 months and this made us decide to prepare a second enlarged edition. The changes and additions are listed on page 228.

Ing. Jan Verleg AEP

<u>Introduction to the 3rd completely revised edition</u>

Many request were received for further copies as soon as the last ones of the 2nd edition were sold. This made me decide to update the 2nd edition which resulted in quite a number of extra pages. The numbering of the pages of the fore going editions is maintained and the new pages have a letter suffix similar to the procedure for the 2nd enlarged edition. The changes are listed on page 229.

Ing. Jan Verleg AEP

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Prize winning awards at philatelic exhibitions

2008	APS Stampshow Hartford, Connecticut	Gold
2008	PRAGA 2008, Prague Czech republic	Vermeil

The monograph also obtained the Julian G. Maksymczuk award from the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society of the USA for an outstanding contribution to Ukrainian philately

SOME PRESENT-DAY FACTS
AND EARLY HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL

Transcarpathia (as Carpatho Ukraine is referred to nowadays) is located in the extreme south-west of the Republic of Ukraine, occupying the south-western part of the Eastern Carpathians and the north-eastern part of the Central Danubian Lowlands. The region covers an area of 12,800 sq.km. and today has approximately 1,300,000 inhabitants (2004) of which10% lives in Uzhgorod. The population consists of Ruthenians, Hungarians, Romanians and Slovaks. The Ruthenians (sometimes referred to as Ukrainians) are divided into several ethnographic groups: the valley-dwellers who settled on the plains and in the foothills of Transcarpathia, the Lemki who live to the west of the river Uzh in the north-west, the Boiki who inhabit the central mountainous regions and the Hutzul who live in the mountains in the south-east of the region at the source of the river Tisza. Transcarpathia is one of the 24 provinces (Oblasts) of Ukraine; its capital and administrative centre is Uzhgorod.

In the early centuries A.D. many tribes and peoples crossed Transcarpathia. From the east there came the Scythians, the Huns and the Avars, from the west the Celts and the Teutons and from the south the Dacians and the Gepidae. In the fifth century the White Croats, a Slav tribe, settled in Transcarpathia. In the second half of the first millennium several settlements of White Croats developed on the territory of Uzhgorod, but gradually the importance of the settlement on Castle Hill (Zamkovaya Gora) grew. When noblemen, emerged among the Slavs, large fortified settlements appeared, Castle Hill being one of them. Other settlements developed into trading stations. During the eighth and ninth centuries when the society was a feudal one, larger settlements with castles developed into towns and became administrative centres of the tribal principalities.

Among the Slav princes in the western part of Transcarpathia and eastern Slovakia in the ninth century, Prince Laborec distinguished himself by establishing a political union of an early feudal nature, dependent on the kingdom of Bulgaria. The fortified settlement on Castle Hill overlooking the Uzh river became the center of this union. How strong the fortifications were is illustrated by Anonymous a Hungarian chronicler who describes that conquering Hungarian tribes besieged the fortress of Hung for four days before prince Laborec and his worriers were forced to leave. Anonymous refers to the Magyar tribes which came from the east to the territory of the Carpathian Basin. They were lead by Árpád, founder of the first Hungarian dynasty. The Hungarian tribes did not stay in Transcarpathia as the forested region was not suitable for nomadic livestock-breeding and they moved to the area between the rivers Tisza and Danube. During the tenth century Transcarpathia came under the political influence of the feudal Ukrainian state of Kievan Rus., which existed from the ninth to the beginning of the twelfth century. But at the beginning of the eleventh century the plains and foothills of Transcarpathia began to be ruled by the Kingdom of Hungary. The mountainous regions in the north and east, however, remained outside the influence of the Hungarian Kingdom. In the thirteenth century Mongol-Tartar forces swept across the Carpathian passes onto the Danubian plain and destroyed Uzhgorod in 1241. It was, however, already referred to again in documents dated 1250 as Ungujvar. At the end of the thirteenth century the borders of the Hungarian Kingdom moved nearer to the Carpathian passes. This may be explained by the fact that in the year 1290 the Hungarian King Endre III (1290 –1301) gave the feudal domain including Uzhgorod to his chancellor, the palatine Aba Amadé. In 1317 Uzhgorod and its domain came into the possession of the chief of the royal forces, Count Drugeth who originally came from Italy. The Drugeths were in possession of the domain for 350 years.

Statue of Anonymous in Budapest

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the kingdom of Hungary disintegrated due to the aggression of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Turks seized the central part with its capital, Buda. The heir to the Hungarian crown Louis Jagiellon (Louis II), who was married to Maria, the daughter of the Austrian Emperor Maximilian, died in the marshes at Mohács during battle with the Turks. This happened on 29 August 1526. Ferdinand of the House of Habsburg now claimed the Hungarian crown as he was the brother-in-law of Louis Jagiellon. His claim

however, was opposed by John I Zápolya and his son John II Sigismund Zápolya. The latter renounced his Royal claim in 1570 but remained Prince of Transylvania until his death in 1571.
In 1563 Hungary was split into three parts: the northern part, to which Transcarpathia belonged, was not occupied by the Turks, (this part is normally referred to as Royal Hungary); the south, occupied by the Turks; and the principality of Transylvania in the east.
After the Great Turkish War and the peace treaty of Karlowitz in 1699, Hungary was again united and ruled by the Habsburg kings and became part of the Dual Monarchy. The Hungarian nobility was against Habsburg rule, mainly because their lands, formerly taken away by the Ottoman Empire, were returned only if proof was given of the right to own the property and 10% of its value was paid to the Habsburgs. The peasant class turned against the Empire due to the hardships the long war brought upon them.
With the help of Louis XIV of France, rebels led by a young nobleman, Imre Thököly rose against the Empire in 1678. Thököly occupied most of northern Hungary (including Transcarpathia). In 1681 the Ottomans joined to help him, and Thököly was recognized as King of Upper Hungary by Sultan Mehmet IV. However, after the Ottomans lost the Battle of Vienna in 1683, Thököly was eventually defeated in 1685.
Remnants of Thököly's peasant army started a new uprising in the Hegyalja region of north-eastern present-day Hungary, which was part of the property of the Rákóczi family. They captured the castles of Tokaj, Sárospatak and Sátoraljaújhely, and asked Rákóczi to become their leader. Ferenc Rákóczi was the son of an old noble family and one of the richest landlords in Hungary. After his father died his mother Ilona Zrinyi married Imre Thököly in 1682. After Thököly was defeated, Zrinyi held the castle of Munkács (Mukacheve) for three years. Rákóczi had remain in Vienna under Habsburg supervision. He befriended Count Miklós Bercsényi, whose property at Ungvár (Uzhgorod), lay next to his own. Bercsényi was very rich and related to most of the Hungarian aristocracy.
The War of the Spanish Succession caused a large part of the Austrian forces in the Kingdom of Hungary to temporarily leave the country. Taking advantage of the situation, Kuruc forces began a new uprising in Munkács and Rákóczi was asked to head it. On 15 June 1703, another group of about 3000 armed men headed by Tamás Esze joined him near the Polish city of Lawoczne. Bercsényi also arrived with 600 Polish mercenaries.
Ultimately, Rákóczi was defeated in the battle of Trenčin in present Slovakia.. Rákóczi went into exile in Turkey, where he lived for 22 years under the protection of the Sultan.

The further developments of the often tragic history of Carpatho Ukraine are dealt with in the successive chapters on the several postal history periods of Transcarpathia

Ferenc II Rákoczi
Prince (fejedelem) of the Estates Confederated for liberty of the Kingdom of Hungary, member of the Order of the Golden Fleece, etc, etc.
Born: Borsi 27-03-1676.
Died: Rodosto (Otoman Empire) 08-04-1735.
During his childhood lived at the castle of Munkáts present day Mukatchevo in Ukraine.
Buried in Košice (Kassa) Slovakia.

Joseph II
Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
Archduke of Austria, King of Hungary, etc, etc, etc.
Reigned from 1765 until 1790.
During his reign the first regular mail connections were established in Carpato Ukraine.

PERIOD I

AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FROM 1786 UNTIL THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTMASTER POSTMARKS

The postmaster postmarks were not introduced at the same time at each of the 10 postal stations operational during this period, see below.

1786 The first regular mail connection came into service between Kassa in Slovakia and Munkáts in the Carpatho Ukraine via Ung(h)var and Szerednye.

1787 This first connection was now extended from Munkáts via Nagyszöllös to Halmi, which is just at the other side of to-day's border with Romania. From there it went on to Szatmárnémeti. The service on the section Munkács – Nagyszöllös was terminated during 1838

1833 A new connection was established between Lemberg, in what is now Poland and Munkáts via Alsóverecke and Polena.

1836 The existing connection Lemberg – Munkáts was extended to Halmi via Beregszász and Tiszaújlak.

1836 Opening of the new mail connection from Nagyszöllös via Huszt and Tëcso to Máramarossziget in Romania.

PERIOD I differs for each of the 10 postal stations in Carpatho Ukraine. The first year mentioned, is the year the mail connection with this postal station was established and the second is the year the postmaster postmark was introduced.

1	ALSÓ VERECZKE	1833 – 1839
2	BEREGHSZÁSZ	1836 – 1838
3	HUSZT	1836 – 1839
4	MUNKÁTS	1786 – 1818
5	NAGY SZÖLLÖS	1787 – 1826
6	POLENA	1833 – 1840
7	SZEREDNYE	1786 – 1830
8	TETSO	1836 – 1839
9	TISZA UJLAK	1836 – 1838
10	UNGHVÁR	1786 – 1814

MAIL CONNECTIONS DURING THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION (Periods I and 2)

The postal rates during periods 1 and 2

As the first mail connection started its services in Carpatho Ukraine in the year1786. Starting from this year the details of the postal tariffs, which were applied during these two periods, are as follows:

01-11-1751 until 31-10-1789 Domestic rates

Half-paid letters

The amounts mentioned in the tables below were to be paid by both the sender of the letter and the addressee.

Mail traffic between main postal stations

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Forint+Kreuzers	4	8	12	16	24	32	40	46	52	58	1F4	1F10

Mail traffic between a main postal station and an ordinary postal station

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kreuzers	4	8	10	12	16	20	24	26	28	30	32	34

Mail traffic between two ordinary postal stations, without passing a main postal station

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kreuzers	3	6	8	10	12	14	16	17	18	19	20	21

01-11-1789 till 31-10-1791 Domestic rates

Half paid letters

The amounts mentioned in the table below were to be paid by both the sender and the addressee.

However both amounts could be paid together for almost all destinations within the Danube Monarchy.

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Kreuzers	4	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kreuzer to be paid by both sender and addressee.

01-11-1791 till 31-07-1798

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Kreuzers	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40

Extra's had the same tariffs as the foregoing period.

01-08-1798 till 14-11-1803

Half paid letters

The amounts mentioned in the table below were to be paid by both the sender and addressee.

However both amounts could be paid together for almost all destinations within the Danube Monarchy.

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Forint +Kreuzers	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	1 F

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

15-11-1803 till 30-10-1806

Half paid letters

The amounts mentioned in the table below were to be paid by both sender and addressee. However both amounts could be paid together for almost all destinations within the Danube Monarchy.

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Forint+Kreuzers	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	1F 4K	1F+12	1F+20

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

01-11-1806 till 30-9-1810

Half paid letters

The amounts mentioned in the table below were to be paid by both sender and addressee. However both amounts could be paid together for almost all the destinations within the Danube Monarchy.

Weight in Lot(h)	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Forint+kreuzers	12	24	36	48	1 F	1F 12	1F 24	1F 36	1F 48	2 F

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

01-10-1810 till 14-03-1811

Half paid letters

The tariff changed, now related to weight and distance. The amounts mentioned in the table below, were to be paid by both sender and addressee.

Weight in Lot

		½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Up to 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	1F 4	1F 12	1F 20
More than 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	16	32	48	1F 4	1F 20	1F 36	1F 52	2F 8	2F 24	2F 40

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr, to be paid by both sender and addressee.

15-03-1811 till 31-01-1814

Half paid letters

Postage related to weight and distance. The amounts mentioned in the table below, were to be paid by both sender and addressee.

Weight in Lot

		½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Up to 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	4	7	10	14	18	21	24	28	32	35
More than 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	1F 3	1F 10

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

01-02-1814 till 15-05-1815

Half paid letters

Postage related to weight and distance. The amounts mentioned in the table below, were to be paid by both sender and addressee.

Weight in Lot

		½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Up to 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
More than 4 postal zones	forint+kreuzer	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	1F 4	1F 12	1F20

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.

Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.

Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

16-05-1815 till 31-05-1817

Half paid letters

Postage related to weight and distance. The amounts mentioned in the table below, were to be paid by both sender and addressee.

		Weight in Lot									
		½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Up to 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	1 F
More than 4 postal zones	Forint+kreuzer	12	24	36	48	1 F	1F 12	1F 24	1F 36	1F 48	2 F

Registration fee: 6 Kreuzer, to be paid by the sender.
Fee for a return receipt: 3 Kreuzer, to be paid by the addressee.
Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2 Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

01-06-1817 till 31-07-1842

Full paid letter

The postage had to be paid by either the sender or the addressee.

Distance	Weight in Lot									
	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
	Postage in Forint+kreuzer									
Up to 3 postal zones	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Up to 6 postal zones	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
Up to 9 postal zones	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	1 F
Up to 12 postal zones	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	1F 4	1F 12	1F 20
Up to 15 postal zones	10	20	30	40	50	1 F	1F 10	1F 20	1F 30	1F 40
Up to 18 postal zones	12	24	36	48	1 F	1F 12	1F 24	1F 36	1F 48	2 F
Over 18 postal zones	14	28	42	56	1F 10	1F 24	1F 38	1F 52	2F 6	2F 20

Registration fee: 4Kr, to be paid by the sender.
Fee for a return receipt: 12Kr, to be paid by the addressee. (In the book of Bér-Makkai erroneously 3Kr. is mentioned.)
Fee for a delivery receipt: Only applicable to registered letters, 2Kr. to be paid by both sender and addressee.

Official letters:
The postage for official letters sent by authorities to private persons had to be paid by the addressee.
The postage of letters sent by private persons to authorities were to be half paid by the sender.
This was in line with a regulation issued in the year 1818. The "Hofkammer" issued a certified list of authorities and persons which were exempt from paying postage.

WEIGHTS

1 Lot(h) = 17.5 grams
1 Austrian pound(Pfund) = 32 Lots
1 Austrian pound = 0.56 kilograms.
On letters the weight could be written in red pencil or black ink on the front. The abbreviation "L" for Lot(h) or Lat was frequently used . Occasionally however the "L" or Lot" does not appear after the weight notation.

The weight however was not always written on normal or registered letters, because it could be determined from the postage payable. On official letters in particularly the postmaster or his clerk often did not bother to mention the weight. For the handling of the official letters the postmaster obtained reimbursement from the "Schatzkammer" which was the Austrian ministry of finance or treasury.

CURRENCY

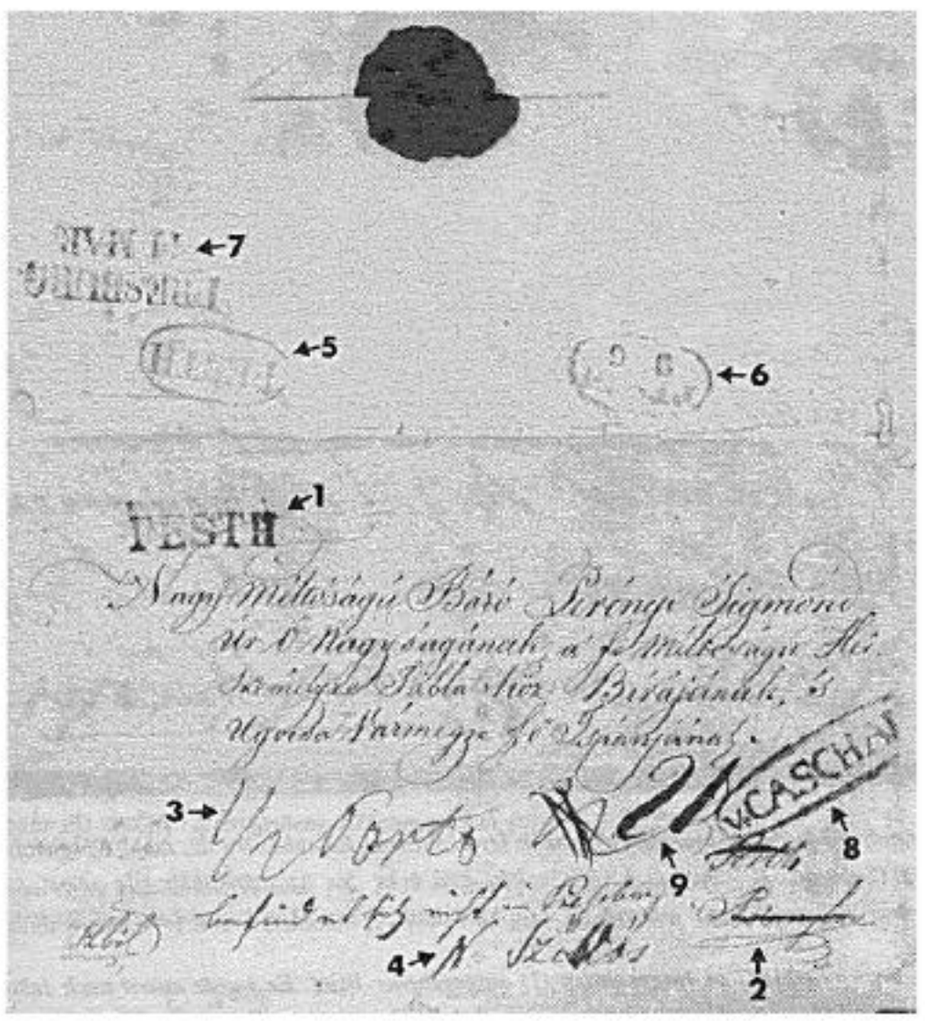
1 Forint (Gulden) = 60 Krajcár (Kreuzer)
During periods 1 and period 2 this was the currency the postmasters in Carpatho Ukraine used for marking the tariffs on the covers. The introduction of the so-called "Conventionsmünze" on the 1st of June 1816, did not change this practice.

MANUALLY WRITTEN REMARKS ON FOLDED LETTERS

1)<u>The name of the postal station where the letter was handed over to the postmaster.</u>
Due to a postal regulation issued on the 1st July 1750, the postal station from where the letter was mailed had to be stated in the upper right corner, above the address. If the sender had forgotten to do this, the postmaster was supposed to take care of it. Many times however this was forgotten.

This letter has been forwarded by the regular mail coach service , which started in 1786 between Unghvar and Kassa (Košice). In the left bottom corner the route mark p(er)Kaschau (the German name for Kassa) is noted and the right hand upper corner shows the station of dispatch (v.Unghvar) . The "v" is an abbreviation from the German "von", which means from. The letter was sent to Leutschovia (Levoča in Slovakia). There is no date on the unfolded letter. The weight is less than ½ a Loth. It is an unpaid letter, which travelled the mails most probably between 1-11-1789 and 31-7-1798. During this period only half paid letters were allowed. The share of the postage to be paid by the addressee was 4 Kreuzer, which amount was marked on the front by the postmaster at the station of dispatch, by using a red pencil (Rötel).

A letter mailed in 1840 from Pest (1) to Pozsony (Bratislava) (2). The postmaster charged half postage because of repeated forwarding (3). The addressee was found ultimately in Nagy Szöllös (4). On the front and on the rear side different transit (5) and arrival (6), (7) cancels have been applied. The "V.CASCHAU" (9) mark is also a transit mark. The figure "21" indicates the new postage to be paid on receipt (9).



<u>Forerunner of a postmaster postmark</u>
Folded letter sent in the year 1828, from Szerednye to Unghvár. The postmaster has drawn a postmark manually, probably inspired by other postmasters, who already used a postmark. In Szerednye the postmaster postmark was introduced in 1830.

PERIOD 2

AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTMASTER POSTMARKS UNTIL 1848

At the 10 existing post offices in Carpatho Ukraine the postmaster postmarks were introduced at different times. That is the reason why the beginning of period 2 is different for each post office. It ends in the year 1848, when the Hungarian uprising started. One year before the uprising in the year 1847, the Austrian postal administration introduced new standard double circle date stamps, which were used at 9 of the existing post offices in Carpatho Ukraine. These date stamps are dealt with on page 12 of this chapter.

During the time of the Austrian postal administration, five postal districts existed in the Hungarian part of the empire. The post offices in Carpatho Ukraine were subordinate to the district office of Kassa or Kaschau as it was named by the Austrians.

The list below indicates when period 2 began for each of the post offices mentioned.

1.	ALSÓ VERECZKE	1839	6.	POLENA	1840
2.	BEREGHSZÁSZ	1838	7.	SZEREDNYE	1830
3.	HUSZT	1839	8.	TETSÖ	1839
4.	MUNKÁCS	1818	9.	TISZAÚJLAK	1838
5.	NAGYSZÖLLÖS	1826	10.	UNGHVÁR	1814

LIST OF ALL POSTMASTER POSTMARKS KNOWN SO FAR

	post office and year of opening type of postmark used	used from till	colour of handstamp	remarks
1	ALSÓVERECZKE 1833 ALSÓ-VERECZKE	1839 – 1847	black	also reported to be found in red, but proved to be a fake
	BEREGSZÁSZ 1836			
1	v:Beregszasz	1838 – 1840	black	
2	V.BEREGHSZÁSZ	1839 – 1843	black and red	The postmark in red is very rare, only 3 covers are recorded.
3	Beregszász	1840 – 1847	black	
	HUSZT 1836			
1	HUSZT	1839 - 1847	black	
	MUNKÁCS 1786			
1	V.MUNKATS	1818 – 1827	black and red	
2	v:Munkats	1827 – 1838	black and red	One cover has been recorded with a red fake
3	Munkats	1838 – 1844	black	as 2. but without "v"
4	v:Munkáts	1839 – 1847	black and red	
5	Munkáts	18?? – 1848	black	as 4 but without "v"

At the time the second printing of this monograph was prepared a number of covers were reported to the writer having type 5 of the MUNKATS postmaster postmark. The earliest originating from 1842.

	post office and year of opening type of postmark used	used from till	colour of handstamp	remarks
	NAGYSZÖLLÖS 1787			
1	N.SZÖLLÖS	1826 – 1850	black and red	
2	N.SZÖLLÖs.	1830 – 1831	black	rare
	POLENA 1833			
1	POLENA	1840 – 1844	black	
	SEREDNYE 1786			
1	SZEREDNYE	1830 – 1843	black	Several covers with forged postmarks in black have been recorded. Up till now all red ones recorded were fakes.
	TETSÖ 1836			
1	TETSÖ	1839 – 1850	black	
	TISZAUJLAK 1836			
1	V:TISZAUJLAK	1838	black	This postmark has been forged as well
2	V:TISZAUJLAK	1838 – 1847	black	
3	V:TISZAUJLAK	1841	black	The difference with "2" is that in TIsZA, the letters I,Z and A are in capitals. Same for K in UjlaK.
	UNGVAR 1786			
1	UNGHVAR	1814	red	This is the rarest postmaster postmark. Only the one in the Post Museum in Budapest is genuine beyond any doubt. See also page 8.
2	UNGHVAR	1815 – 1847	black and red	
3	UNGVAR	1817 – 1842	black and red	Some covers are recorded with green postmarks, all were fakes. Also forged red postmarks are recorded
4	UNGVAR.	1843 – 1847	red	One fake cover has been recorded

Some remarks to the list of postmaster postmarks seem to be appropriate.

1. The postmarks listed under Munkáts 3 and 5 may have happened either by the breaking of the "v" or by deliberately removing the "v".
2. The postmark listed under Tiszaujlak 3 is the result of a repair after some letters broke and only capitals were available to repair it.

The postal rates during period 2

Partially the same postal rates were applicable as mentioned in the chapter on PERIOD 1. As however period 2 ends at the year 1847 , the following tariff period is added

01-08-1842 till 30-06-1848

Paid letters

The postage had to be paid by either the sender or the addressee.

Distance — Weight in Lot

	½	¾	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
	Postage in forint+kreuzer										
Up to 10 miles	6	9	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Over 10 miles	12	18	24	36	48	60	1+12	1+24	1+36	1+48	2 f

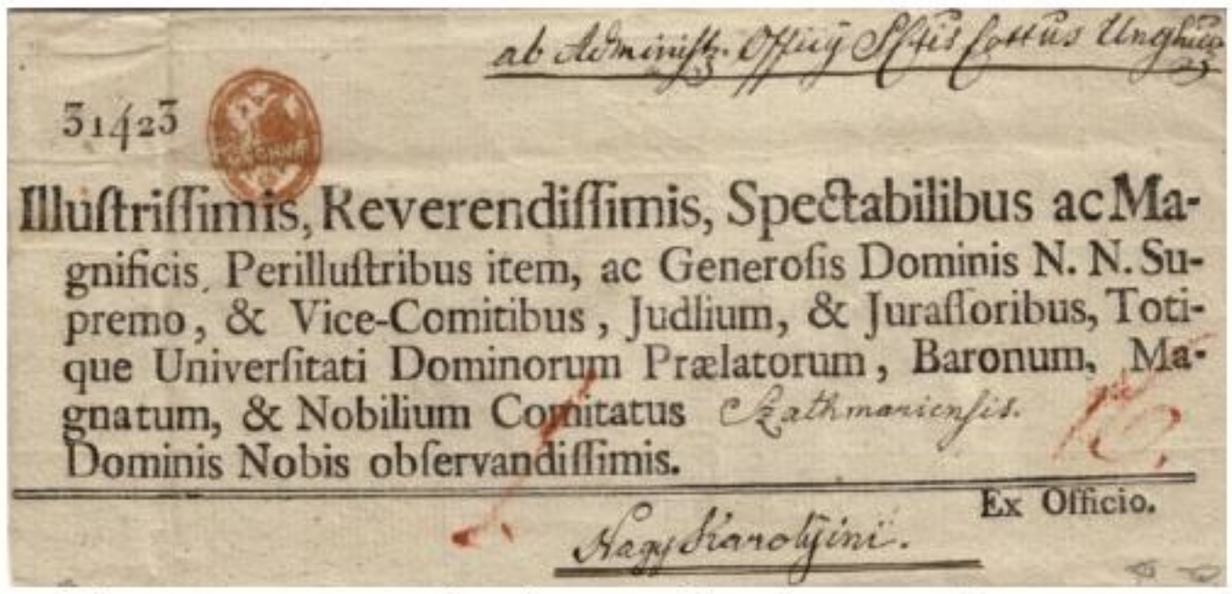
The postage for local letters up to 2 Lot amounted to 2 Kr. to be paid by the sender.
Registration fee: 6 Kr.
Fee for a return receipt: as postage for a ½ Lot letter traveling the same distance.. Always to be paid by the addressee.

The distance

In the above table the distance is indicated in miles. It is generally assumed that the rates were based on the postal mile. The postal mile (also referred to as League) is equivalent to 7585 meters.

COVER WITH THE RARE NEGATIVE POSTMASTER POSTMARK of UNGHVAR

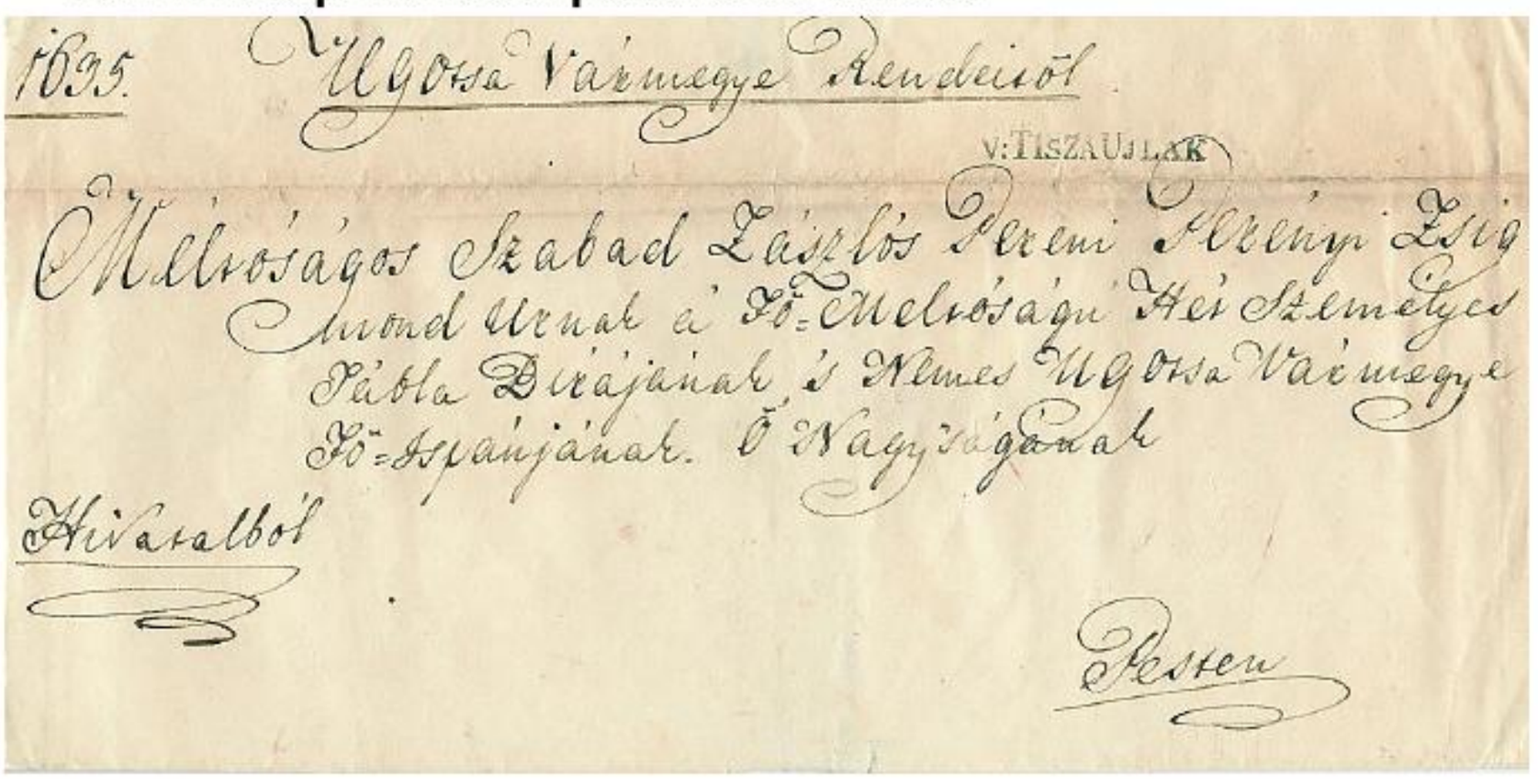
This postmark ranks under the most rare postmaster postmarks of Carpatho Ukraine. Most unfortunately this postmark has been forged as well and covers with the forged postmark were included in well reputed collections at international exhibitions. In issue 18 of the internet periodical "The Sub-Carpathian Messenger" Mr Dénes Czírok gives his opinion on all known covers bearing this postmark, and the editor Mr. Helmut Kobelbauer concludes, **that most probably no cover which a genuine postmark can be found in a private collection.**


ab Admiñ. Offic. Sſtis Cottus Unghuc
31423
Illuſtriſſimis, Reverendiſſimis, Spectabilibus ac Magnificis, Perilluſtribus item, ac Generoſis Dominis N. N. Supremo, & Vice-Comitibus, Judlium, & Juraſſoribus, Totique Univerſitati Dominorum Prælatorum, Baronum, Magnatum, & Nobilium Comitatus Szathmarienſis.
Dominis Nobis obſervandiſſimis.
Ex Officio.
Nagy Károlyini.

This cover was considered genuine for a long time, but now some doubts have arisen. The colour is different from the genuine one in the museum in Budapest. Also the shape of the oval makes it suspicious.

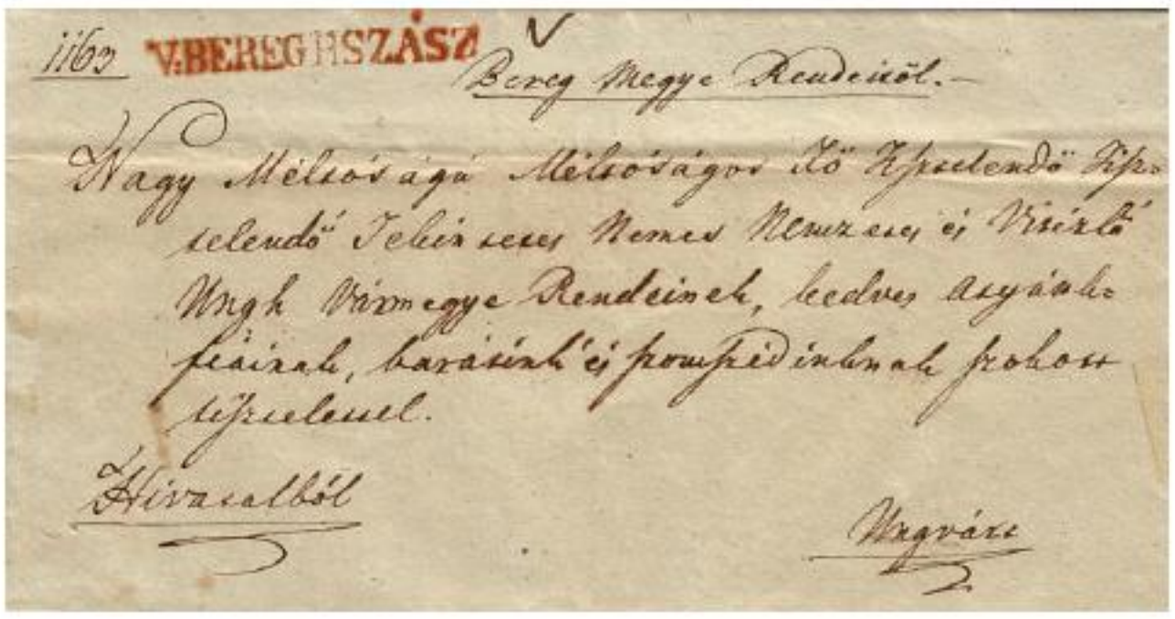
The genuine one in the Budapest museum

Some rare postmaster postmarks on cover

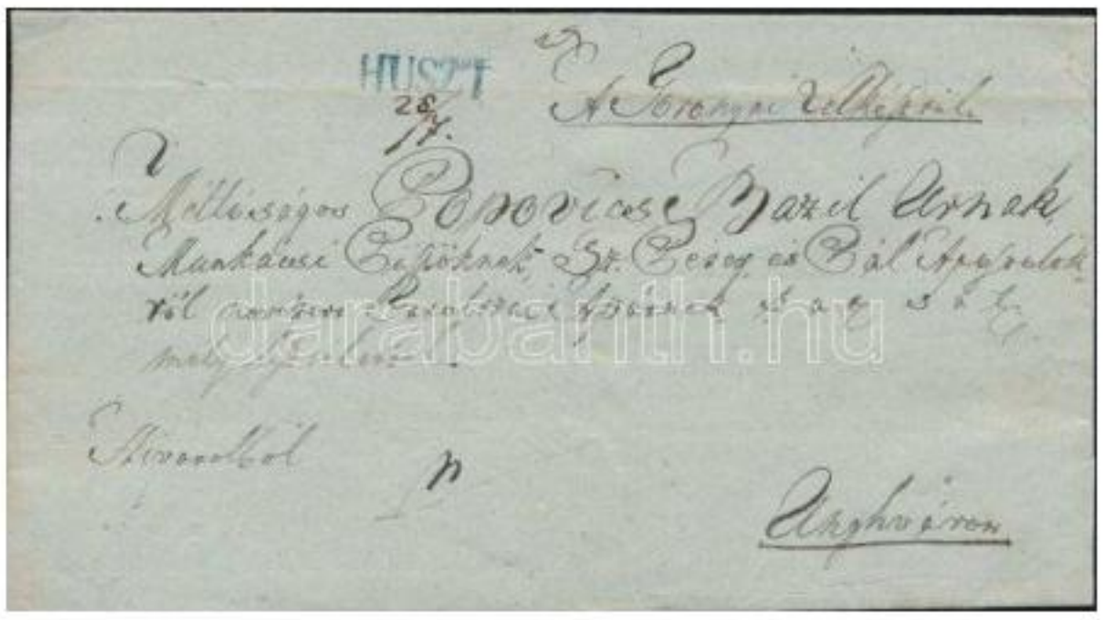


The repaired Tiszaujlak postmaster postmark.

After some letters broke , they were replaced with capitals letters.
See "ZA" in TisZA and "K" in UjlaK.



Only 3 covers with the red postmaster postmark of V.BEREGSZÁSZ are recorded. One is in the postal museum of Budapest. One is in the collection of the writer (pictured here) and the 3rd one has been located by Mr. Dénes Czirók in a private collection.



On the 15th International auction of Darabanth (Budapest), which took place on19-05-2012, this very interesting folded letter was auctioned as lot 283.
It has the line postmaster postmark of HUSZT but in the up till now unrecorded colour blue.
The letter was sold for HUF 550.000, equivalent to € 1937 or US$ 2477

Beware of fakes

In his lecture on faked Hungarian pre-philatelic covers held during the 4th Hungarian-Austrian symposium on Postal History in Bad-Bük (Hungary) from 30th to 31st August 2003, Mr. Czirók Dénes informed the audience that some highly qualified collections exhibited at the WIPA exhibition in Vienna held in the year 2000 contained suspect letters. This made the Hungarian Philatelic Union decide to establish a committee to fight against forgers, their works and to identify existing forgeries. Mr. Czirók has since then been very active and maintains records of such forgeries. Most unfortunately pre-philatelic (mostly folded) letters of Carpatho-Ukraine also have not escaped the attention of forger(s) and accordingly if in doubt as to genuineness collectors are advised to have their cover(s) expertised. Some general observations should help with findings. A full and undamaged wax seal on the back of the cover makes it less suspicious. Entire content is a positive sign, especially if a date is stated. Most effected is the negative postmark of Unghvar and also its oval one; many red ones are fakes and all of the green ones found so far are also fakes. All Szerednye red postmarks found to date are forgeries and those from Alsó-Vereczke handstamped in red should be regarded with suspicion. Examples below enable collectors to make comparisons between genuine and forged postmarks.

forged postmark

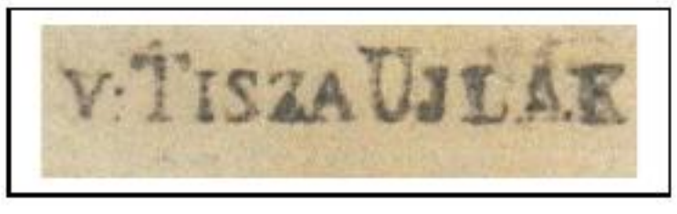
genuine

Only black and red postmarks exist of this type. All green ones have proved to be fake as has one red one. The oval of the forged one has a different shape. Also the 'N", "A" and the "R" are considerably different.

forged postmark

genuine

This postmark only appears in red. The letters "N", "A" and also the "R" are noticeably different from the ones in the genuine postmark.



forged postmark

genuine

This rather rare postmark only appears in black. It was only used in the year 1838. The forgery is rather primitive. The height of all letters is a bit smaller and in particular the "S "deviates considerably from the genuine.

forged postmark

genuine

This postmark only appears in black. All red ones found up till now have proved to be forgeries. Also one forged black one has been recorded. The forged one has the dot above the "E" in the middle, the genuine one a bit shifted to the right. The letters "S", "R" and the last "E" differ noticeably from the genuine ones.

forged postmark

genuine

This postmark only appears in black. The red ones found so far have proved to be forgeries. The letters "L" and "S" in ALSÓ differ as well as the accent on the Ó".

forged postmark

genuine

Up till now one postmark in red has proved to be a fake. Comparing the red and black ones the difference of the letter "M" immediately strikes the eye. Also the "S" has a little different shape.

It was the intention of the writer to make collectors more alert and to have them look at pre philatelic covers with a healthy portion of suspicion not to frighten them off from collecting these highly interesting specimens of postal history. Hopefully the information above will help to identify the products of the guild of forgers. If more knowledge of collectors help forgers to understand that their products are known or will be found and be expelled from exhibitions it would bring great reward.

To conclude this little chapter on falsifications a few more remarks:

1) The red "Szerednye", as shown above,is only mentioned by Dr Simády. Neither Andor Bér nor Tamás Gudlin makes any reference to a version in red in his handbook of the classical postmarks of Hungary.
2) The green postmark of "Ungvár" as shown on page 9 is mentioned by as well Simády, Bér and Gudlin
3) The red "Alsó- Vereczke" postmark, as shown above, is neither mentioned by Simády. nor by Bér or Gudlin
4) Some literature refers to the existence of a "Polena postmark", having the name written in an oval. However no proof has been found of such a postmark not even in the collection of the Hungarian postal Museum. (Térfi collection)

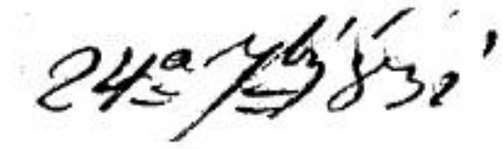
CHOLERA LETTERS

The year 1831 left us with an interesting but sad postal and sanitary souvenir. It happened almost 20 years before postal stamps were introduced. In that year a cholera epidemic broke out in Europe and worsening the situation was the fact that the disease was hardly known up to that time. The epidemic came from India via Russia and Galicia to Hungary. As it approached Hungary, the border to Galicia was closed on the 28th of December 1830, but reopened again on the 29th of March 1831. However the border was closed again on the 29th of May 1831. This unfortunately did not have any effect on the spreading of the disease as it was brought into Hungary by coachmen from Kolomea and salt transporting raftsmen on the river Tisza. The Governor-General ordered a military blockade in an attempt to stop the spreading of the disease by vagabonds. From July 1831 the cordon sanitaire ran from the Transylvanian border along the river Berettyó to the river Tisza and from there along the rivers Zagyva and Tarna via the towns of Eger and Miskolc till it reached the Galician border via Eperjes (Prešov)at the town of Zborno. This military cordon appeared to be of no use at all as the disease was diagnosed on the 14th of July 1831 in Pest. However Transdanubia, North Hungary and Transylvania were not spared either. It was soon assumed that the disease was imported by letters and were the cause of the spreading of the disease over the country. It was then decided to disinfect letters arriving from infected regions and check points were established at the so called cordon line. Here fumigation stations were set up as at that time it was believed that by exposing the letters to fumes they could be disinfected. In order to make it possible

for the fumes to penetrate into the letters they were punched. At that time letters were not only sent by mail but also by private couriers and that was the reason why people were fumigated who belonged to the staff or household of higher positioned secular or clerical dignitaries as well as important governmental authorities. It must be emphasized that genuine cholera letters exist without disinfection markings as they were carried by private couriers. It is needless to say that fumigation was not effective, the disease spread all over Hungary and the Habsburg empire leaving countless victims behind.

The postal authorities did not use any postmarks on the disinfected punched letters, however the sanitary stations sometimes confirmed the disinfection at the rear side of the letter.

The so-called cholera letters are badly in demand therefore their commercial and exchange value is extremely high. There are a lot of forgeries mainly with holes punched in later. The date of the letters is of great importance as only letters originating from the year 1831 can be accepted as cholera letters. Punch holes to and fro are probably not original. The trueness of the disinfection markings is also to be proved. The use of an UV-lamp can be helpful to examine the punch holes.



Date as it appears in the letter 24th of September 1831("7br" Latin for September).

The letter was sent from Unghvar to Czibini via Eperjes, addressed to Monsieur Charle Zsiskovszky. Czibini is most probably a derivation of the Latin name Cibinium, which is Kisszeben. This is located in Slovakia . On its way to its destination it had to cross the cordon line and was fumigated.

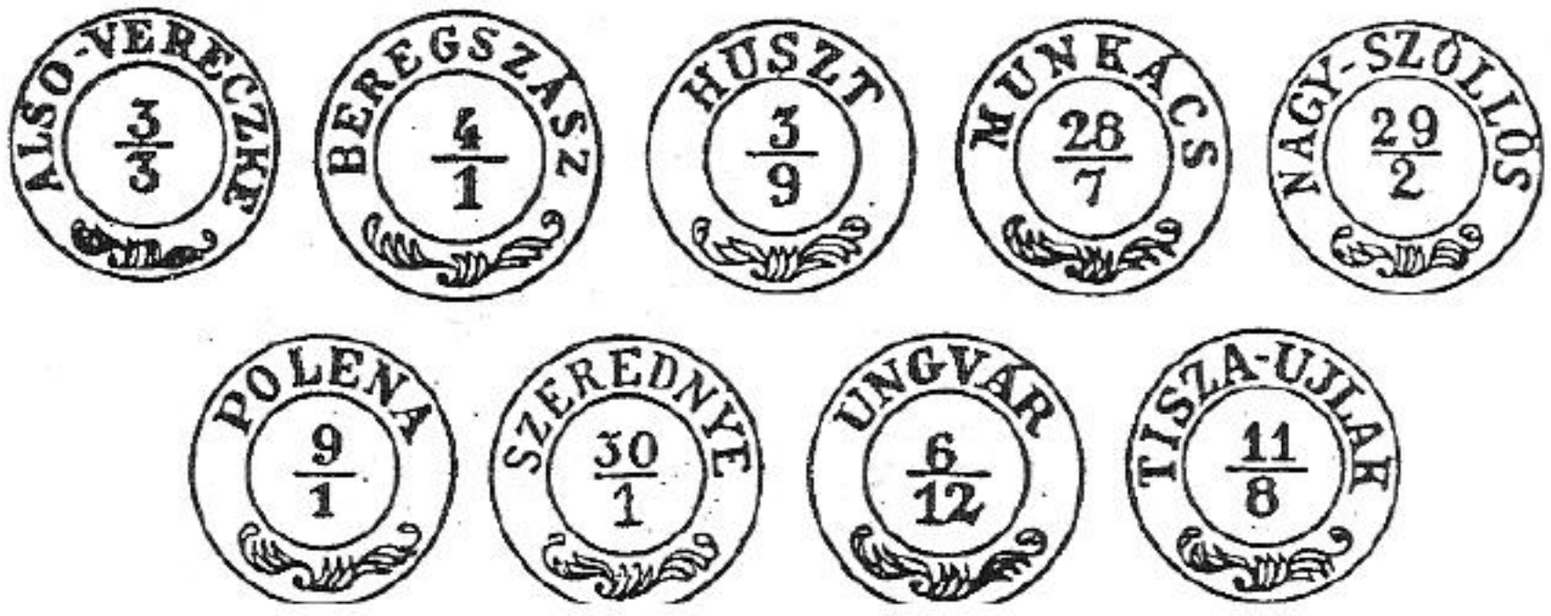
The arrival date as stated above the wax seal (01-10-1831) is also proof it was handled during the cholera epidemic.

THE MARKING OF REGISTERED LETTERS

Originally registered letters were often used by the public to send money. However on 13-06-1786 a new regulation was issued, which terminated the possibility to send money. The service was then mainly used for court or official letters. A special marking which developed from the letters NB (Latin for nota bene= take good care) was placed on the cover by the post man. Also the registration number of the letter was written at the left upper corner (the number "4"). The sender could ask for a delivery or return receipt, for which a separate fee had to be paid.

THE NEW CIRCLE DATE STAMPS INTRODUCED BY THE AUSTRIAN POST

In the year 1846 the first uniform double circle date stamp was introduced in the territory of Carpatho Ukraine. The post office of Szerednye was the first one equipped with this new type . With the exception of Tetsö the remaining 9 post offices followed during 1847 or at the beginning of 1848. Tetsö continued to use the old postmaster hand stamp. In the new date stamps the day is stated above the dash and the month underneath. There was no indication of the year yet. This new type of date stamp lived a relatively long life and at some post offices they were later also used for the cancellation of postage stamps. Originally however they were date stamps, intended to state the name of the post office where a cover was sent from and to indicate the date it was presented. These date stamps were the first equipped with moveable numerals. The introduction of these date stamps in the Danube empire had started in the year 1846.



.These date stamps were used during the periods mentioned below:

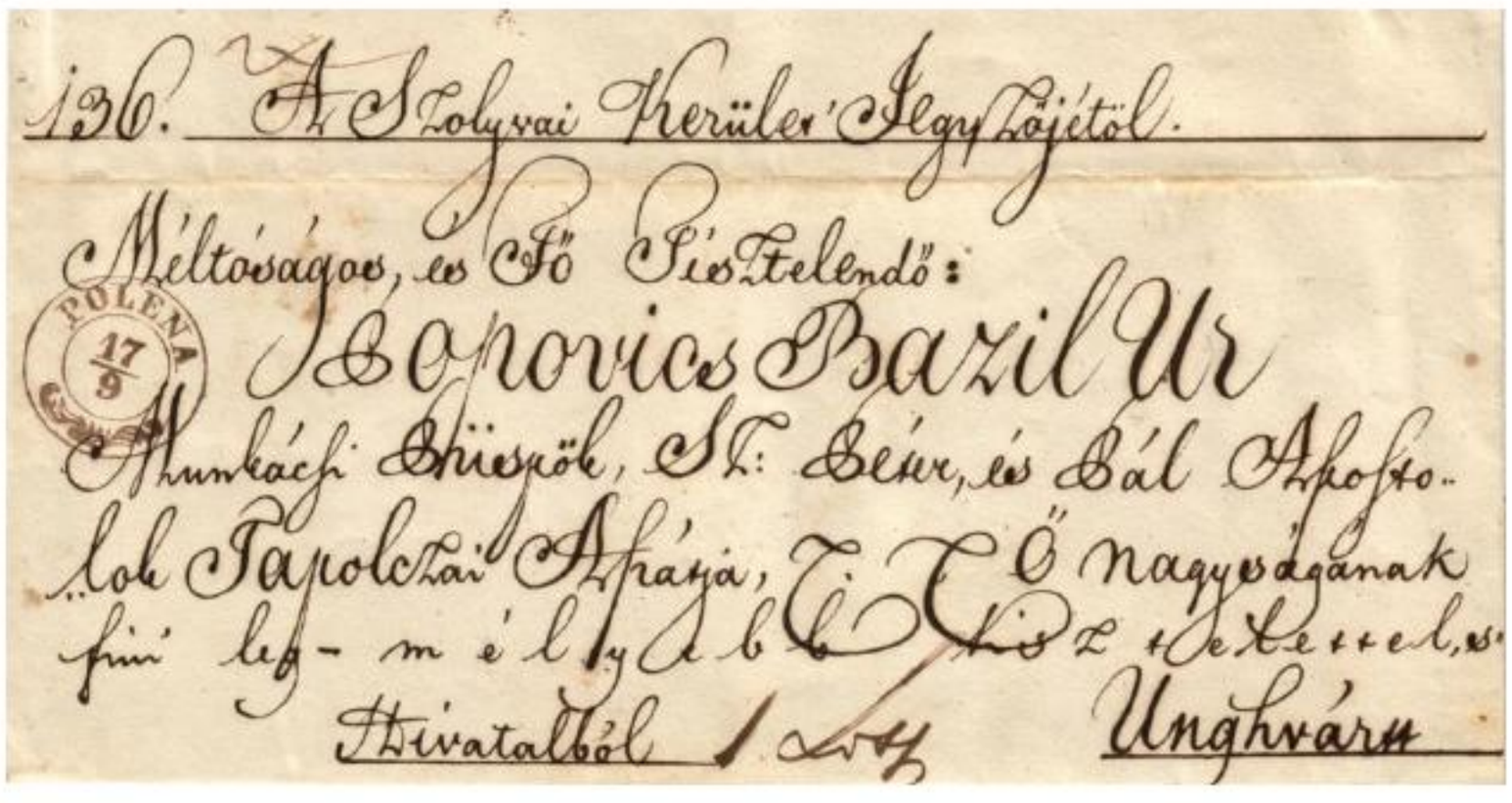
ALSO-VERECZKE	1847 -- 1870	only in black
BEREGSZÁSZ	1847 -- 1864	only in black
HUSZT	1847 -- 1876	black and blue-green (the latter is extremely rare)*
MUNKÁCS	1848 -- 1861	only in black
NAGY-SZÖLLÖS	1848 -- 1871	only in black
POLENA	1847 -- 1871	only in black
SZEREDNYE	1846 -- 1874	only in black
UNGVÁR	1847 -- 1860	black and blue-green (the latter is rare)*
TISZA-UJLAK	1848 -- 1884	only in black

*) The date stamps in the blue-green shade only appear in period 3

The post office of TETSÖ continued to use the old postmaster postmark

Folded letters, which were sent before the Hungarian uprising, which started on the 15th March 1848 and have the newly introduced Austrian double circle date stamps are rather difficult to find. The political situation was already rather unstable. Correspondence was very limited and the period the date stamps were used during period 2 was limited to one year or even several months for some post offices.

The illustration below is an example of such a letter


136. A Szolyvai Kerüler' Jegyzőjétől.
Méltóságos, es Fő Tisztelendő:
Sonovics Bazil Ur
Munkách Plébános, St: Lélek, és Bál Apostol Tapolczai Áldnya, Ő Nagyságának
fiú leg- m é l y á b b Tisz + elettel, s.
Hivatalból
Unghvárra
POLENA 17/9
UNGVÁR 19/9
847.

The folded letter shown on page 12 is an official letter sent on 17th September 1847 from Polena to Ungvár. It arrived there on the 19th September 1847 as the arrival date stamp at the reverse tells us. The year 1847 could be deduced from the contents of the folded letter. The Hungarian term "Hivatalból" means official and indicates that it was exempt from paying postage.

The double circle date stamps used during period 4 before the introduction of postage stamps are easier to find. They were used on postage stamps as well (see chapter on period 4, page 18).

THE INDICATION "FRANCO" ON PRE-STAMP COVERS

The postal rates introduced on the 1st of June 1817 abolished the system of half paid letters. From that day on, the full postage had to be paid by either the sender or the addressee. In case the postage was paid by the sender the letter was called a "franco consignment", the latin expression franco meaning postage paid. From the beginning these franco letters were marked by an Andreas cross at the front of the cover. Gradually the larger post offices started to use a special marking with the word "FRANCO". This franco marking was in the Hungarian part of the empire for the first time used at the post office of Nagykanizsa in the year 1820. At the post office of Ungvár such a franco marking has been used as well. It is not known however when it was used for the first time. but it never has been reported to appear on pre-stamp covers. The **handwritten** marking "franco" is more common on pre-stamp paid letters. In later years when postage stamps were used this marking FRANCO was quite superfluously used on covers with stamps. The post offices however kept these FRANCO hand stamps for the marking of postages paid in cash.

MARKS NOT ORIGINATING FROM THE POSTMASTER (non postal marks)

Some folded letters from this period show markings, which were not made by the postmaster but by the sender or even by a quarantine office, as happened in Bilke.

"Consilium Locumti Hung(ari)cum"
This is the marking of the body that ruled Hungary during the absence of the Monarch. It was exempt of paying postage. The full title of this body was "Consilium Regale Locumtenentiae Hungaricum" which can be translated as Royal Hungarian Governing Council.

As could be established from the contents, this folded letter was send from Alsó Vereczke on 26-05-1819. On the upper right corner it has the official marking of the "Salzamt" Alsó Vereczke.

The red marking "MUNKATSER" originates from the sender of the cover. It is not clear from what can be seen on the letter, whether it is the whole marking or only a part of it. A reasonable guess might be, that it is part of the marking "Munkatser Salzambt". This body was probably the sender of the message.

Folded letter with the very rare mark of the K.K. Bilker Qrnt Amt.= K(aiserliches) K(önigliches) Bilker Q(ua)R(a)NT(äne) AMT, which means: Imperial Royal quarantine office of Bilke. Unfortunately all such markings with black ink have proven to be fakes. The postal museum in Budapest possesses a folded letter with this marking in red originating from the collection of Terfi. According to the expert Denés Czirók this is the only genuine letter known up till now .

PERIOD 3

HUNGARIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION 1848 UNTIL 1849

This period is characterized by great political instability. On the 15th of March 1848 the Hungarian uprising started against the overwhelming Austrian suppression of their culture and language. The Hungarians refer to it as the "War of Independence". A new law made the Hungarian postal administration independent from the Austrian administration and became subject to the newly established Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and in particular to its transport department. New postal rates were introduced related to mileage and weights this to underline the independence from the Austrians. These new tariffs are most important to identify undated letters sent during the war of independence. After the uprising was suppressed by the combined forces of the Imperial Austrian and Russian armies the Hungarian postal administration was incorporated into the Austrian once again. The new tariffs were cancelled and German again became the official language. The situation remained unchanged until the compromise of 1867. Philatelists refer to this period as the "Austrian post in Hungary", which lasted for the pre-stamp period from September 1849 till 1st June 1950. This period is dealt with in the next chapter.

1848 In March the Hungarian uprising resulted in establishing the first ever parliamentary government headed by count Batthyány. Also Kossuth and Széchenyi were members of this government.

1848 From the 4th of May the new government took charge of the postal services. Later during this year the national defence committee headed by Kossuth took over from the Batthyány government.

1849 On the 13th of August the Hungarian army had to surrender to the combined forces of the Austrian and Russian armies.

During this period the use of the date stamps, as introduced by the Austrian administration, was continued (see page 12). **Only in this period the date stamps of Huszt and Ungvár appear in a blue-green shade.**

Postal rates during the war of independence and the rule of the Hungarian independent government.

Paid letters. The postage had to be paid by either the sender or the addressee.

Weight — Distance in postal miles

	Up to 10	10 - 20	0ver 20
½ Lot	2 Kr.	6 Kr.	10 Kr.
½ - ¾ Lot	3	9	15
¾ - 1 Lot	4	12	20
1 - 1½ Lot	6	18	30
1½ - 2 Lot	8	24	40
2 – 3 Lot	10	30	50
3 – 4 Lot	12	36	100
4 – 6 Lot	14	42	110

Paid letter from Tisza-Ujlak to Munkács sent on 13-10 1848. This could be established from the contents of the letter. The double circle cancel is of the type used at 9 of the post offices in Carpatho Ukraine. Folded letters from this period are extremely rare.

Part of the rear side of this letter, showing the postage , paid by the sender. In this case 3Kr. which was in line with the tariff for a letter between ½ and ¾ Lot, traveling a distance up to 10 postal miles.

The rarities of period 3 are the date stamps of Huszt and Ungvár in a blue-green shade.

Official letter from the parish of Also Vereczke to the Bishop of Munkács, who had his residence in Ungvár. Both had a franking privilege in those days.

From the date inside the folded letter and both arrival and dispatch date stamps, we can deduce that the letter was written in June 1848 .

Document of the revolutionary Hungarian government

In 1848 in an attempt to suppress the Hungarian uprising, the court in Vienna ordered field marshal Jelačič to march against the Budapest government. The defence was organized by the national defence committee headed by Kossuth. This letter which was written by the Hungarian Ministry of War, at that time in Debreczen, was sent to the commander of the garrison at Munkács. On the cover appears the expression "Sürgöny", which has the meaning of sent by courier, and also "Hból" (short for Hivatalból) which means Ex Officio. The letter itself was signed by the deputy minister of War.

.

A translation of Hungarian text on the cover reads as follows.:

Letter number 2235
Sender: The Ministry of War
Addressee: To the commander of the fortress Munkács
Express delivery by courier.
Ex officio
The document itself can be translated as follows:

THE MINISTRY OF WAR

To the commander of the fortress Munkács
Debreczen 27th of May 1849

Commander Rapaich has to make a full report today specifying exactly the number of arms and quantity of ammunition available . This ammunition has to be kept available in Munkács.
Commander Rapaich is given the command to assist in case problems arise or struggles break out at the border regions. He has to decide himself when the required assistance and ammunition will be given to the garrisons at the border. Captain Dembinszky, commander-in-chief of the combat units at the border is always entitled to request for ammunition he might require .Commander Rapaich has to send in a report each week to the Ministry of War in Debrecen made up in duplicate, giving details about the quantities of ammunition in the stores and the quantity obtained or produced locally. One copy will be sent to the President and the other remains at the ministry of War. Signed: The deputy of the minister Vécsey Ernő.

[illegal] 22ten Junius.

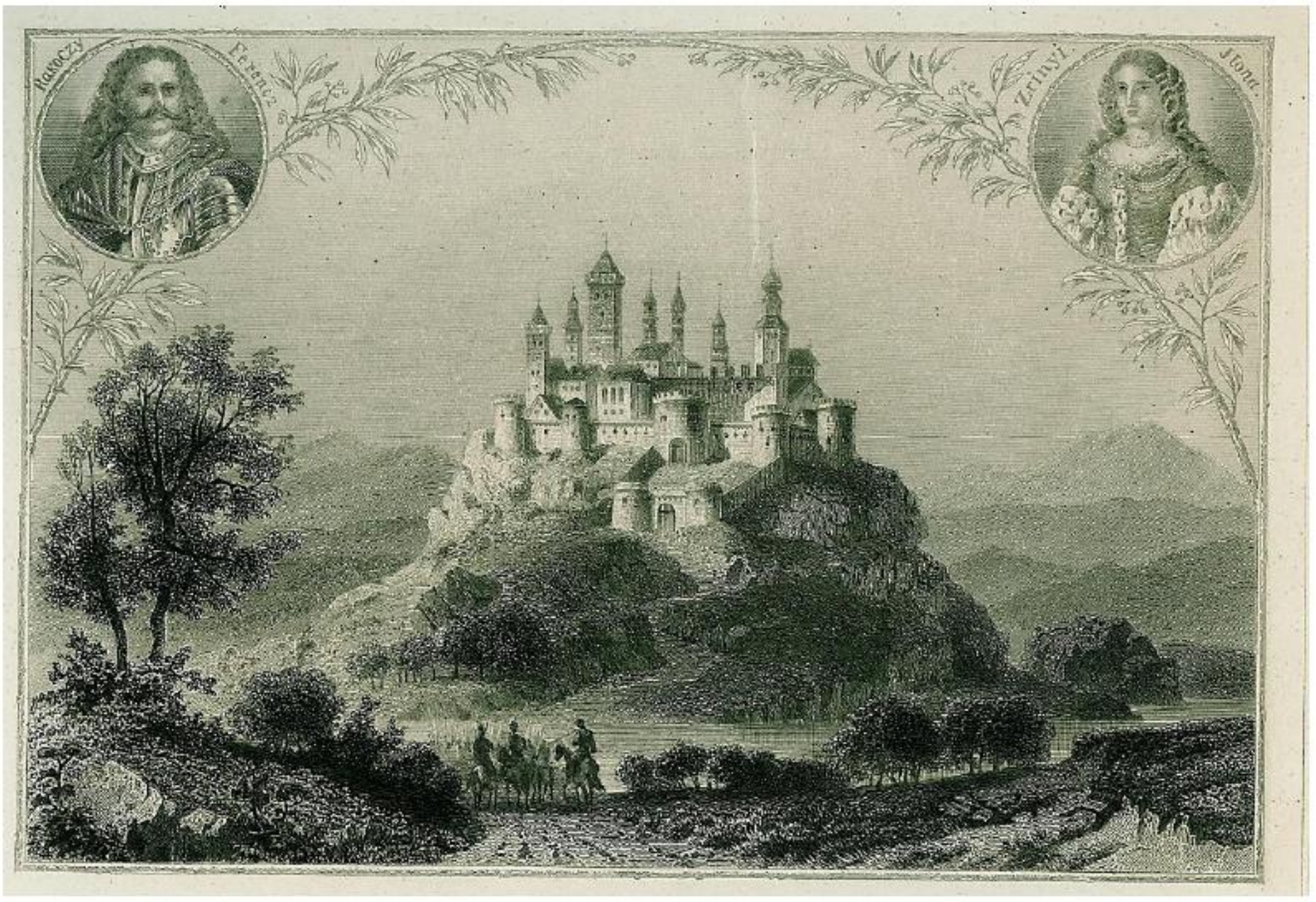
Kádárpusztának

Tisztelt Barátom!

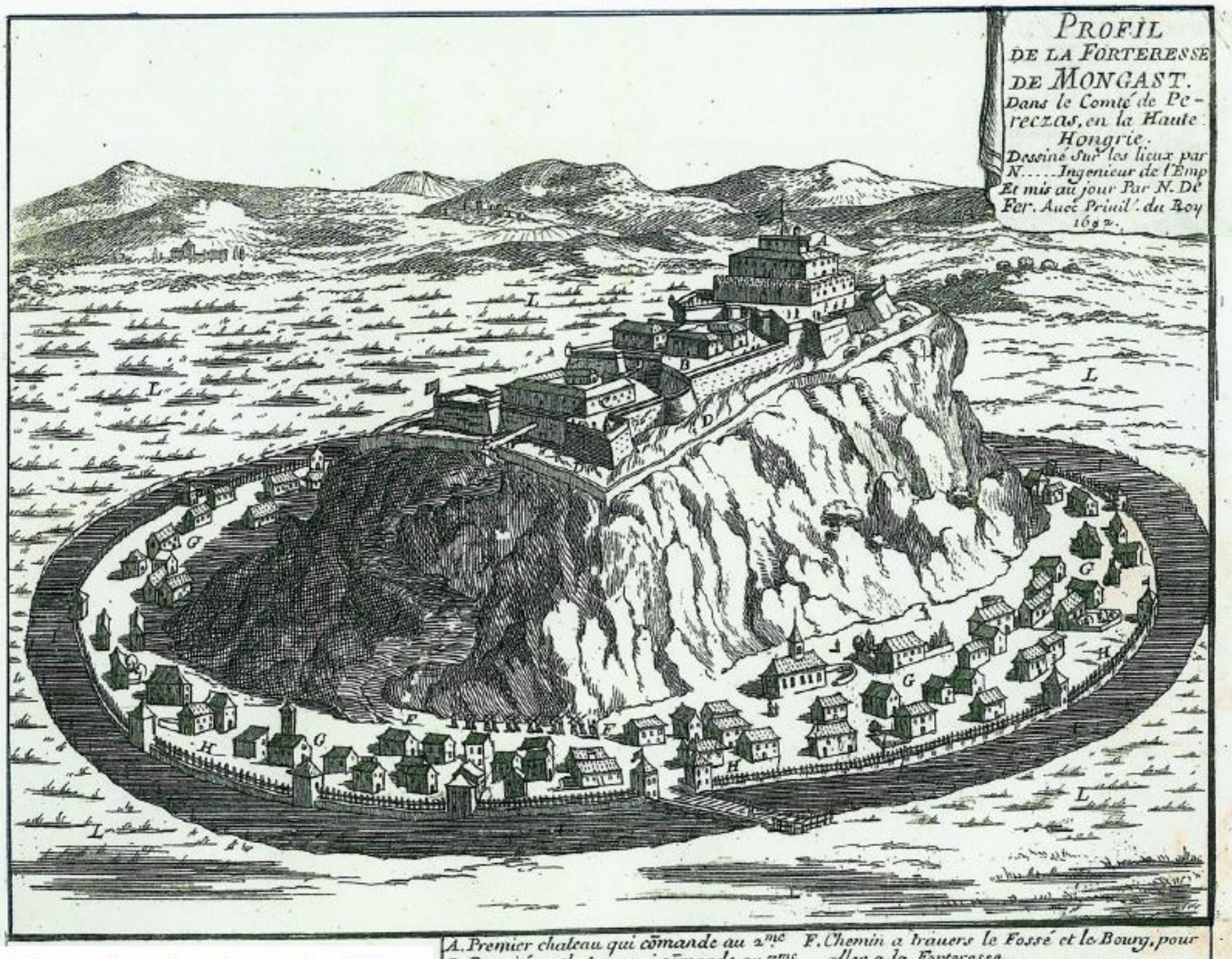
Gyula 28ig Május 1847.

Kunkácson.

[illegible] napon, ugyan a jelen rendeletem által [illegible] rendeletben kapnia alkalmat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Romantic impression of Munkáts castle at the time of Ferenc II Rákóczi, who was the son of Ilona Zrinyi and Ferenc I Rákóczi. He is the national hero of the Hungarian people. and was the leader of the rebellion against the Austrians in 1703. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1705 but refused to accept the Peace of Szatmár, which put an end to the rebellion . He lived in exile in France and later in Constantinople. In 1906 his remains were put to rest in Kassa (Košice). (see also page ii)


PROFIL
DE LA FORTERESSE
DE MONGAST.
Dans le Comté de Pereczas, en la Haute Hongrie.
Dessiné Sur les lieux par N.....Ingenieur de l'Emp
Et mis au jour Par N. De Fer. Avec Privil. du Roy
1692.
A. Premier chateau qui cõmande au 2me
B. Deuxiéme chateau qui cõmande au 3me
C. Troisiéme Chateau.
D. Fossé alentour de la Forteresse.
E. Porte de la Forteresse.
F. Chemin a trauers le Fossé et le Bourg, pour aller a la Forteresse.
G. Bourg au pied du Rocher. H. Palanque.
I. Fosse alentour de la Palanque.
L. Marais.

The castle and settlement in 1692

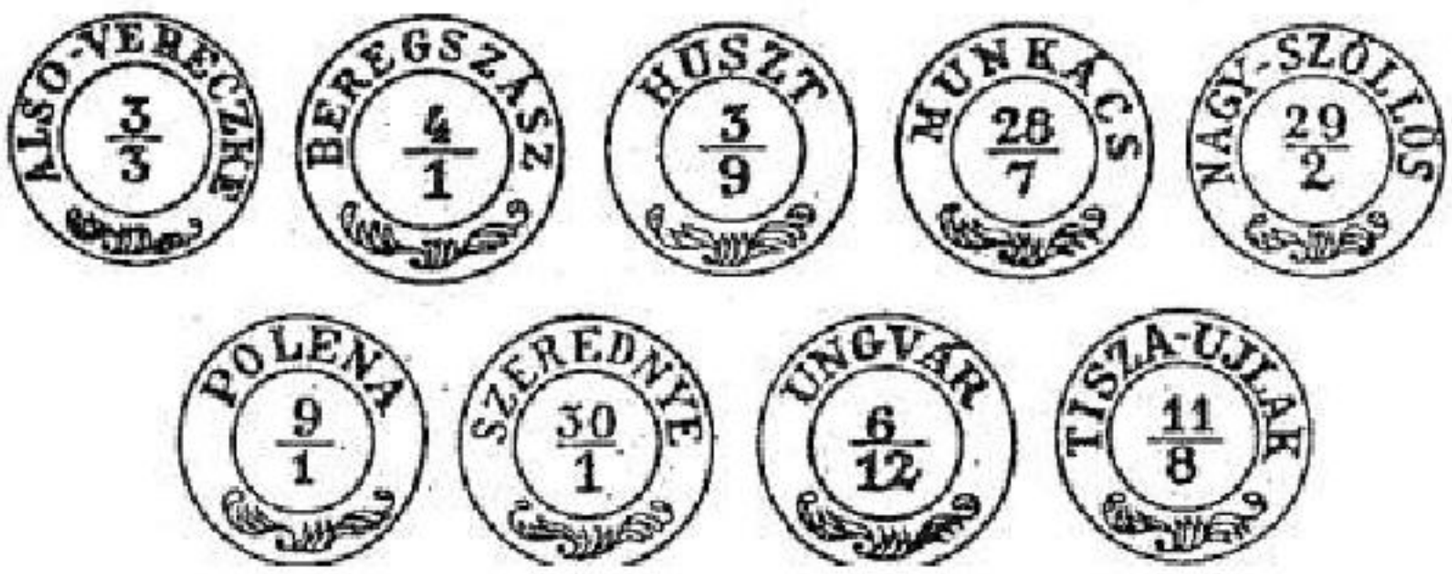
PERIOD 4

AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION 1849 until 1867

1849 Oppression of the Hungarian uprising and reintroduction of the Austrian postal administration.
1850 On the first of June the first Austrian stamps were introduced.
1867 The year of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise. The Austrian postal administration came to an end.

During this period the following cancels were used:

1. The Austrian double circle date stamps out of period 2 and 3.
   a) This cancel can be found on pre-stamp covers in the period from 13 – 08 – 1849 until 01 – 06 – 1850 .
   b) On covers with Austrian stamps out of the issues till 1867.



In his book on the cancellations of the Hungarian post offices on postage stamps of Austria 1850-67, Mr. G.S.Ryan also mentions a date stamp of MUNKÁCS with the following spelling of the name of the town: MUNKÁCZ (however no figure is shown in his book, nor have I ever seen one).

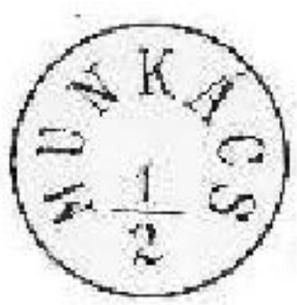
2. TETSÖ continued to use the old postmaster hand stamp, however the postmaster put an accent on the É and added the date behind the name of the post office. (Sometimes the accent was forgotten).

3) Single circle cancels having a diameter of 23 mm. The date is shown in the cancel however without indication of the year. These cancels were mainly used in newly established post offices, however at a few existing post offices the older Hungarian ones were replaced by this type.

These cancels were used at the post offices listed below:

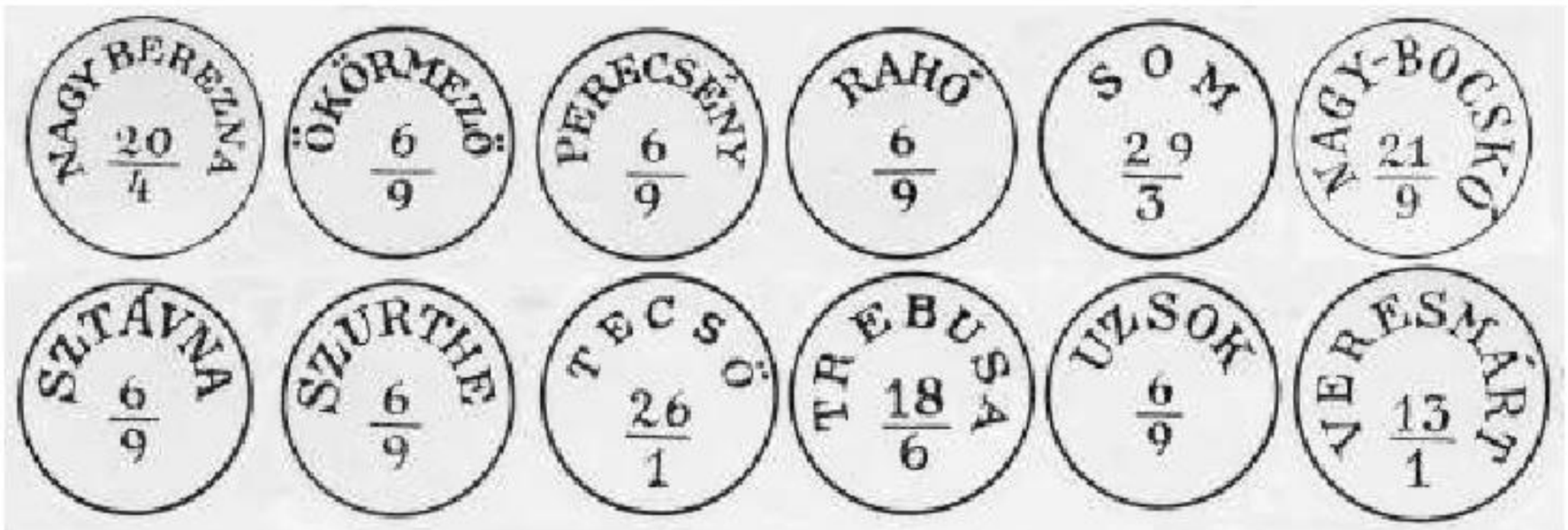
BEREGSZÁSZ	(1864 – 1870)	existing post office	population 4230
DOLHA	(1865 – 1879)	new post office, opened 01- 03-1865,	population 1241
FEKETE-ARDÓ	(1866 – 1889)	new post office, opened 01- 06-1866,	population 1221
KASZONY (Mezökaszony)	(1858 – 1871)	new post office, opened 01- 10-1858,	population 1210
KIS-ALMÁS	(1866 – 1905)	new post office, opened 01- 12-1866,	population 455
KÖRÖSMEZŐ	(1854 – 1869)	new post office, opened 01- 07-1854,	population 5372
MUNKÁCS	(1861 – 1881)	existing post office	population 7524

This cancel appears in two types:
a) diameter 23 mm and letter height 3 mm
b) diameter 25 mm and letter height 4 mm



type a

type b



NAGY BEREZNA	(1862 – 1871) new post office, opened 01-07-1862, population	1232
NAGY BOCSKÓ	(1867 – 1890) new post office, opened 01-06-1867, population	3187
ÖKÖRMEZŐ	(1859 – 1872) new post office, opened 14-02-1859, population	1865
PERECSÉNY	(1862 – 1904) new post office, opened 01-07-1862, population	1086
RAHÓ	(1854 – 1871) new post office, opened 01-07-1854, population	2113
SOM	(1864 – 1872) new post office, opened 01-07-1864, population	812
SZTÁVNA	(1864 – 1889) new post office, opened 01-10-1864, population	614
SZÜRTHE	(1864 – 1875) new post office, opened 01-06-1864, population	1164
TÉCSŐ	(1850 – 1870) existing post office population	2413
TREBUSA	(1854 – 1901) new post office, opened 01-07-1854, population	642
UZSOK	(1866 – 1886) new post office, opened 01-03-1866, population	564
VERESMÁRT	(1866 – 1874) new post office, opened 01-12-1866, population	925

The population has been given as it is a very good indication of the rarity of these date stamps used to cancel postage stamps. The figures originate from a census of population taken in 1870.

4) A special boxed cancel was used at the post office of UNGHVÁR from 1858 until 1871.

POSTAL TARIFFS

1. From 31 – 05 – 1849 (after the suppression of the Hungarian uprising) until 01 – 06 – 1850 (the introduction of the Austrian postage stamps).

Distance	**Weight in Lot(h) up to**										
	½	¾	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
	Postage in Kreuzer 60 Kreuzer = 1 Forint										
Up to 10 miles	3	5	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
From 10 – 20 miles	6	9	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Above 20 miles	12	18	24	36	48	1 F	1 – 12	1 – 24	1 – 36	1 – 48	2 F

Registration fee: 6 Kr.

Fee for a return receipt (Retour recipisse): Postage of a ½ Loth letter, depending on the distance.

Printed matter (tied with a string around the parcel): ¼ of the postage of an equivalent letter, but with a minimum of 1 Kr.

2. From 01 – 06 – 1850 (The introduction of the Austrian stamps) until 01 – 11 – 1858 (The introduction of the new currency).

Distance	**Weight in Lot(h) up to**				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Postage in Kreuzer 60 Kreuzer = 1 Forint				
Up to 10 miles	3	6	9	12	15
From 10 – 20 miles	6	12	18	24	30
Above 20 miles	9	18	27	36	45

For a letter not exceeding the weight of 1 Loth and with a destination within the area of operation of the post office of dispatch the postage was 2 Kr. For all other letters as specified in the table at the left.

Printed matter: 1 Kr. for each Loth regardless of the distance.
Registration fee: 6 Kr, for local letters 3 Kr. (Stamp had to be affixed at the back of the cover).
Special delivery fee: 9 Kr.
Fee for personal delivery: ½ Kr.
Return receipts: same as for letters of one Loth in weight; from 1st July 1850-on: 6 Kr. regardless of the distance.
Tracers: same as for letters of one Loth in weight.

3. From 01 – 11 – 1858 (The introduction of the new currency) until 31 – 12 – 1865
1 Forint = 100 Kreuzer

Distance	**Weight in Lot(h) up to**				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Postage in Kreuzer 100 Kreuzer = 1 Forint				
Up to 10 miles	5	10	15	20	25
From 10 – 20 miles	10	20	30	40	50
Above 20 miles	15	30	45	60	75

Local letter up to 1 Lot 3Kr. For each Loth more 3Kr.
Printed matter: 2 Kr. for each Loth, regardless of the distance
From 01 – 10 – 1862 2 Kr. per 2½ Loth regardless of the distance.
Samples: Same as for letters, but per 2 Loth instead of 1 Loth.
Registration fee: 10 Kr., for local letters 5 Kr.
Special delivery fee: 15 Kr.
Personal delivery: ½ Kr.
Return receipts 10 Kr. regardless of the distance, from 1st of August 1862 for local letters 5 Kr.
Tracers: Same as for letters of 1 Loth in weight.

4. From 1st January 1866 until 30th April 1867 (the start of the Hungarian postal administration).

The new tariff became a rather difficult one for the ordinary postman. In stead of the Loth as a unit of weight the Zoll-Loth was introduced. (Zoll-Loth = Customsloth) This was the consequence of a treaty concluded with other states within the German postal union.
The Loth as weight unit used up till then was equal to 17.5 metric grams.
The new Zoll-Loth was equal to 16.66 metric grams.

Weight in Zoll-Loth	**Letters**		**Printed matter Local and domestic**
	local	**domestic**	
Up to 1 Zoll-Loth	3 Kr	5 Kr	2 Kr
for each Zoll-Loth, in excess	3 Kr	5 Kr	2 Kr
Registration fee	5 Kr	10 Kr	Same as for letters

The confusion was created as in the old system a domestic 1 Loth letter having a weight in between 1 Zoll-Loth (16.66 gr) and 1 Loth (17.5 gr) had to be franked with a 5Kr. stamp. In accordance with the new tariff the postage amounted to 10 Kr. for the same letter. 5Kr. for 1 Zolloth and again 5 Kr. for the weight in excess of 1 Zoll-Loth. Understandably a lot of mistakes were made.

Period 4 can be divided into the pre –stamp period and the period during which Austrian stamps were used
During the pre-stamp period the postal tariffs were dependent on both weight and distance, whilst only paid or unpaid letters were possible.

On page 21 a few examples of letters from this period are pictured.

Verordnungsblatt
für
Posten, Eisenbahnbetrieb und Telegraphen.

Nr. 25–28. Wien, den 27. April. **1850.**

Zahl 968. 1132-H.M

Bestimmungen über die Briefporto-Taxen und die Einhebung derselben durch Briefmarken.

In Vollzug der über Antrag des Ministeriums für Handel, Gewerbe und öffentliche Bauten erlassenen a. h. Entschließung vom 25. September 1849 haben in Betreff der Briefporto-Taxen und Nebengebühren, dann der Anwendung von Brief-Marken mit 1 Juni 1850 nachstehende Bestimmungen in Wirksamkeit zu treten.

§ 1. Portotaxe. Die Portotaxe für einen einfachen Brief beträgt

a)	im Bezirke des Aufgabe-Postamtes selbst	2 kr. C. M.
b)	bei einer Entfernung bis 10 Meilen einschließlich	3 „ „
c)	„ „ „ über 10 bis 20 Meilen einschließlich	6 „ „
d)	„ „ „ „ 20 Meilen	9 „ „

§. 2. Einfacher Brief. Ein einfacher Brief ist ein solcher, welcher Ein Loth nicht überwiegt.

§. 3. Progression der Taxe nach dem Gewichte. Für Briefe im Gewichte über Ein bis einschließlich zwei Loth wird das Doppelte, über zwei bis drei Loth das Dreifache u. s. f. des Porto für einen einfachen Brief eingehoben.

§. 4. Bezeichnung der Briefen gleichzuhaltenden Sendungen. Was von Briefen im engeren Sinne des Wortes gilt, hat auch von allen anderen zur Versendung in den Briefpacketen geeigneten Gegenständen, als Schriften, Druck, Mustern u. dgl. zu gelten.

§. 5. Ermäßigung der Portotaxe. Für Kreuzbandsendungen, wenn solche außer der Adresse, dem Datum und der Namensunterschrift, nichts Geschriebenes enthalten, ist ohne Unterschied der Entfernung nur der gleichmäßige Satz von Einem Kreuzer für das Loth bei der Aufgabe zu entrichten.

Für Waarenproben und Muster, welche auf eine Art verwahrt aufgegeben werden, daß die Beschränkung des Inhaltes auf diese Gegenstände leicht ersichtlich ist, entfällt für je zwei Loth nach der Entfernung das einfache Briefporto.

Diesen Sendungen von Waarenproben und Mustern darf, wenn vorstehende Ermäßigung zur Anwendung kommen soll, nur ein einfacher Brief angehängt werden, welcher bei der Ausmittlung der Taxe mit der Probe oder dem Muster zusammenzuwiegen ist. Die Sendungen der letztern Art werden übrigens nur bis zu einem Gewichte von 16 Loth einschließlich als Briefpostsendungen nach der vorstehenden Bestimmung behandelt.

§. 6. Zurückbeförderte Briefe. Für die Zurückbeförderung der Briefpostsendungen, welche an die Adressaten nicht bestellt werden konnten, ist kein besonderes Porto zu entrichten.

§. 7. Recommandations-Gebühr. Sendungen, welche recommandirt (gegen Aufgabs-Recepisse) aufgegeben werden, müssen ganz frankirt werden und ist die Recommandations-Gebühr u. z. für Sendungen nach Orten im eigenen Bestellungsbezirke (Stadtpost) mit 3 Kreuzern, und für alle anderen mit 6 Kreuzern pr. Stück von den Aufgebern zu erlegen.

§. 8. Retour-Recepisse. Wird bei der Aufgabe die Absendung eines Retour-Recepisses, d. i. eines solchen Recepisses begehrt, welches mit der Unterschrift des Empfängers zurücklangen und an den Aufgeber ausgefolgt werden soll, so hat dieser dafür bei der Aufgabe die gebührende Taxe wie für einen einfachen Brief zu entrichten.

Die Geburtsurkunde der ersten österreichischen Briefmarken:

Die Titelseite des Verordnungsblattes mit dem Beginn der Verordnung, welche die Ausgabe der ersten österreichischen Briefmarken verfügte

The birth certificate of the first Austrian postage stamps, which were also valid in Carpatho Ukraine during period 4

This regulation was published in the "Monographie der Frankaturen 1850 – 1867 " by Dr. Anton Jerger F.R.P.S.L., published in 1981.

An English translation can be found on the next page.

Regulation

for the

Mail, Railways and Telegraph

No 25 – 28 | Vienna 27. April | 1850

Regulations about the postal rates and its payment by using postage stamps

Further to the regulation from 25 September 1849 issued by the ministry of Trade, Industry and Public buildings regarding the postal tariffs for letters and the introduction of postage stamps , starting from 1st of June 1850 the following tariffs will be applicable..

§1. ***Tariffs.*** The postage for a normal letter amounts to:

a) within the district of the post office where the letter is delivered	2 Kr.
b) up to a distance of including 10 miles	3 Kr
c) up to a distance in between 10 and 20 miles	6 Kr
d) distances over 20 miles	9 Kr

§2. ***Normal letter*** A letter is considered to be a normal letter in case the weight does not exceeds one Loth.

§3. ***Increase of the postage in relation to the weight.*** For letters having a weight between one and two Loth the postage amounts to twice the postage for a normal letter. For letters having a weight in between 2 and 3 Loth the postage amounts to 3 times the postage for a normal letter and so on.

§4. ***Specification of consignments which are equalized with letters***. For parcels containing : writings, printed matter or samples the same postal tariffs are applicable as for letters.

§5. ***Reduction of tariffs..*** For consignments with crossing wrappings, only stating address, name and date not containing any written message the postage amounts to 1 Kreuzer for each Loth, irrespective of the distance. This amount has to be paid by the sender.
For samples and specimen, which are presented in such a way that the that it is easily to establish that the contents is limited to samples and/or specimen the postage for each two Loth, with observation of the distance, amounts to the postage of a normal letter.
In case this reduction of tariffs is applied to consignments of samples and specimen, only one normal letter may be adhered to such consignments. Fort establishing the postage this letter is to be weighed together with the sample or specimen. Consignments of this nature, which are to be sent as a letter are limited in weight up to 16 Loth.

§6 ***Letters returned to sender.*** For letter post consignments, which cannot be delivered to the addressee and are returned to the sender, no additional postage will be required.

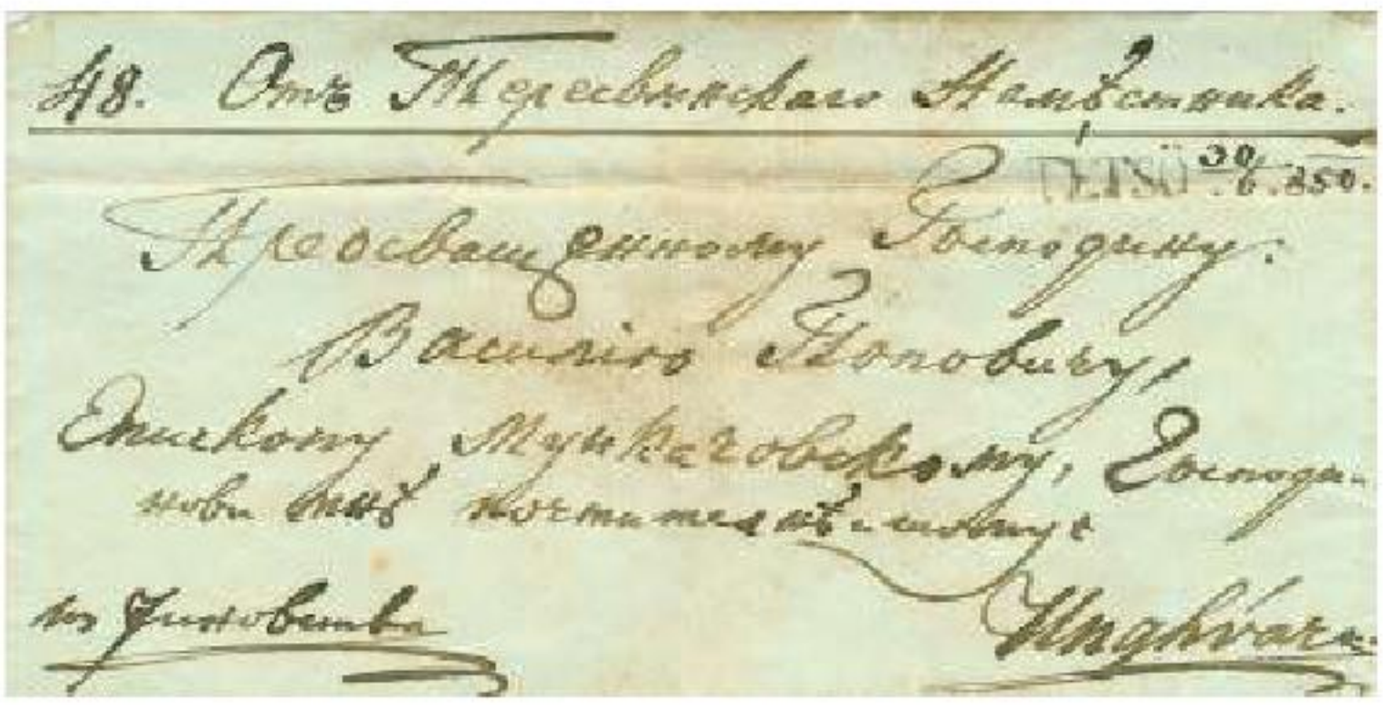
§7 ***Registration fee.*** For consignments, which are registered (a delivery receipt to be issued) the full postage is to be paid. The registration fee amounts to 3 Kreuzer for local destinations and 6 Kreuzer for all other destinations.

§8 ***Return receipt.*** In case, at the presentation of the consignment, a return receipt is required, the fee is to be paid at the presentation and amounts to the postage for a normal letter. A return receipt is a document on which the addressee confirms with his signature that he received the consignment. This document is to be returned to the sender,

Unpaid private letter sent on the 23rd of December 1849 from Ungvar to Rahó (County Gömör)via Rimaszombat. The date could be established from the contents and it is backstamped with the transit mark of Rimaszombat. The postmaster indicated the postage to be collected as 12 (Kr.). This is in accordance with the tariff valid from 31-05-1849 until 01-06-1850 for a ½ Loth letter travelling a distance over 20 miles.

Date as written in the letter

Transit postmark at the rear side



An example of continuous use of the old postmaster postmark. To comply with the rules the postmaster added the date and put an accent on the "É" in TÉTSŐ, thus spelling the name in the Hungarian fashion. The date (30-06-1850) confirms the latter was sent during period 4. The letter is an official letter and both sender and addressee were exempt from paying postage.

On the 1st of June 1850 the first Austrian stamps were issued. The validity ended on 31-12-1858. Sale of the stamps at the post offices was already terminated on 31-10-1858.

Also in Carpatho-Ukraine these stamps became available. However covers with the first issue are extremely rare. One should bear in mind that in those days the total population did not exceed 200,000 and it was merely a rural agricultural society. Not many people at that time could read and write and it mainly was the nobility, the administration and the clergy which were involved in writing letters and many of them enjoyed a franking privilege. For all covers with the 1st issue, tariffs as stated under2 were applicable (before the money reform).

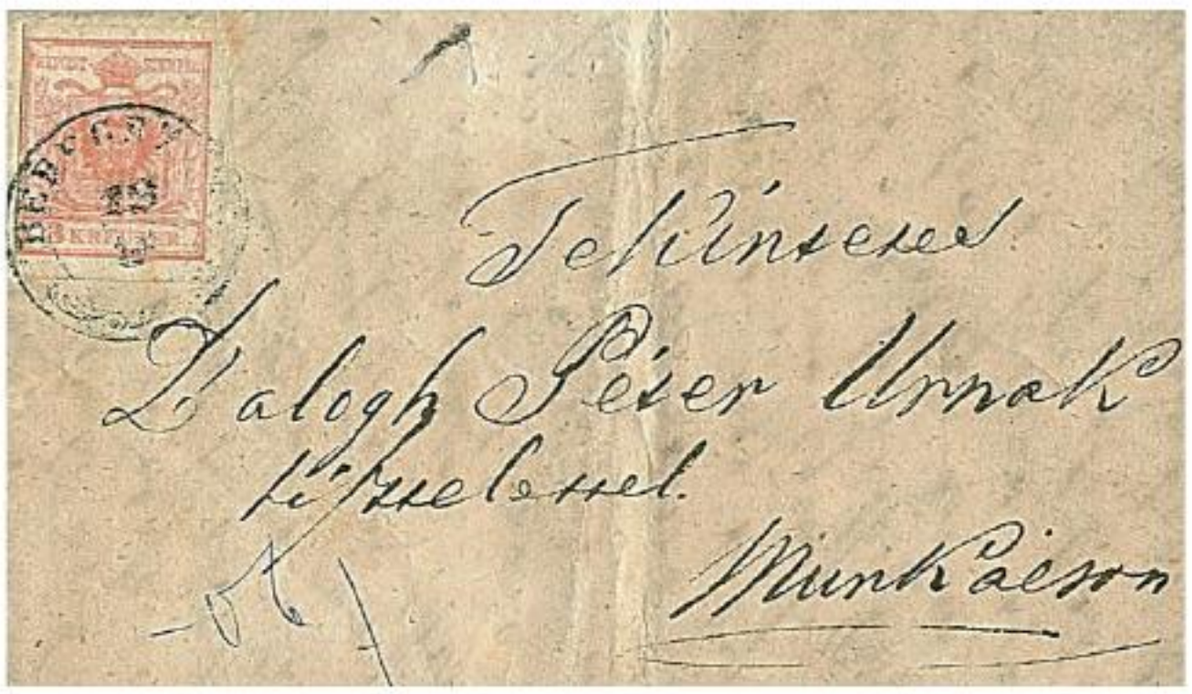
Cover sent from Ungvár to Munkács, on 12-07-1854 and backstamped Munkács 12-07-1854. Tariff was 3 Kr. for a letter up to 1 Lot in weight and a distance not exceeding 10 postal miles.
Postage was paid by a strip of 3 yellow 1 Kr. stamps printed on thick paper.

The year is shown inside the letter

Backstamped Munkács

Cover sent from Beregszász to Prague on 5-7-185?. As was usual in the pre-stamp period the sender made two remarks on the cover, which were no longer required in the stamp period. First of all he mentioned "v Beregszasz" and secondly he stated "franciert". The letter was sent before the money reform of 1858. The valid tariff amounted to 18 Kr. for a letter over 1 Lot in weight, traveling over 20 postal miles. Postage has been paid with a pair of 9 Kreuzer stamps in blue.
Transit mark Debreczen and arrival mark Prag on the reverse.

Transit and arrival mark

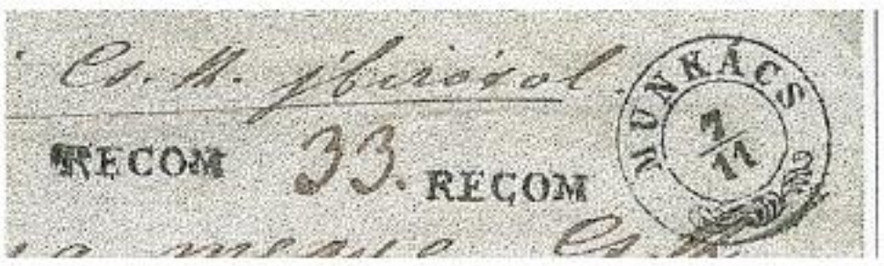


Folded letter, sent on the the 19-09-1853 from Beregszász to Munkács. The same tariff was valid as for the letters shown above. For a letter up to 1 Lot, traveling a distance of max. 10 postal miles, this amounted to 3 Kr.

In the series of articles, the well known collector Otto Hornung published in Stanley Gibbons Monthly, titled "Jewels from the Mountains", he made an estimate of the number of covers existing franked with the 1st Austrian issue. After enquiring a number of fellow collectors, he was able to trace some 50 covers. Of course there must be a number of unrecognized items, but very sparse they are. Many times they are under valuated at exhibitions as the rarity is not recognized.

The additional markings "Nach Abgang der Post"and "Recom"

To advise the addressee that the letter was mailed after the mail coach had left and a delay in the delivery may occur, this mark was put on the cover.
"Nach Abgang der Post" means: After the mail coach has left.



"Recom"is the indication that the letter was registered. The registration number in this example is 33.

Three colour franking

Registered cover sent from Serednye to Munkács on 20 –02-185?
Postage for a 10 miles letter: 3 Kr.
Registration fee: 6 "
Total postage 9 Kr

2 stamps of 1Kr 2 Kr
2 stamps of 2 Kr 4 Kr
1 stamp of 3 Kr 3 Kr
Total 9 Kr
Cover sold at hammer price of € 9000 at David Feldman on 03-09-2008

The "retour recepisse"

When a letter was sent registered the sender could ask for a confirmation that the letter was delivered to the addressee. Such confirmation was called a "Retour recepisse". The post office of dispatch filled this form out and it was forwarded together with the letter to the receiving post office. The addressee had to sign for receipt on this form personally. It then was returned to the post office of dispatch and to the sender of the letter.

Briefpost.
Retour=Recepisse.
Zur Nachricht.
1) Die Recepissegebühr ist vom Aufgeber entrichtet worden.
2) Der Empfänger ist gehalten, das Datum einzusetzen, und die Namensfertigung beizufügen.
Dieses Recepisse wolle mit erstem Postlage an das obengenannte Postamt der Aufgabe zurückgesendet werden.

For a return receipt a fee had to be paid. This one relates to a letter which was received on the 27th May 1856.
Tariff applicable as stated under 2.
From 1st of July 1850 the fee was 6 Kr. regardless of the distance the letter had to travel.
The fee was paid by affixing a 6 Kr stamp to the form.
The stamp was cancelled at the post office of dispatch (Huszt) and again at the receiving post office (Sárköz Ujlak).

This return receipt is related to a registered court letter sent from the court in Beregszasz to a private person in Munkács, named Mendl Williger.
As the court had a postage privilege it was exempt from paying postage.
It is only postmarked in Munkács the receiving post office.

The return receipts with a postage stamp are far more rare and very much sought after.

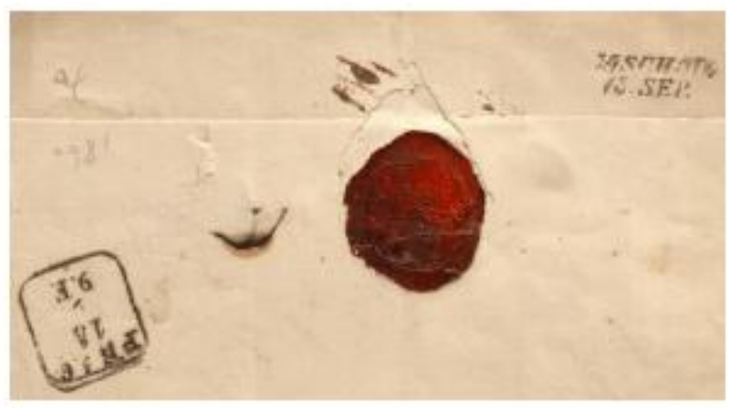
Money reform and new tariffs.

Up till 1858 the Austrian guilder was divided into 60 Kreuzer. During 1858 a money reform was carried out and on the 1st of November 1858 the decimal system was introduced. The Guilder was then divided into 100 Neukreuzer.
This made the introduction of new postal tariffs necessary. A new set of postage stamps, having face values adjusted to the new tariffs, became available on the same date. Details of the new tariff are specified under postal rates 3 at page 20.

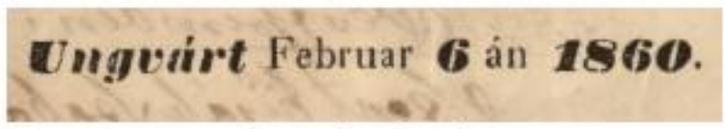
The use of the 2nd , 3rd , 4th and 5th Austrian issue until the introduction of the Hungarian postal administration on the 1st of May 1867.

2nd issue 01-11-1858 / 1859

This letter was written on the 4th of May 1861 and sent on the 6th of May from Tisza-Ujlak to Kaschau (Kassa).
In accordance with the new tariff applicable from the 1st of Nov. 1858 , the postage amounted to 10 Kreuzer for a 1 Loth letter travelling a distance between 10 and 20 postal miles. Postage was paid by affixing 2 pairs and one single 2 Kreuzer stamps light yellow, type II (Michel 10 IIa) from the issue 1858/59.



Letter sent from Ungvhár to Prague on 12-09-1860. Transit postmark Caschau 13-09 and arrival date stamp of Prague 15-09. Applicable tariff as valid from 01-11-1858 till 01-01-1866. The two 15 kr. stamps made up the 30kr postage for a letter travelling over 20 postal miles and having a weight between 1 and 2 Loth.



Date as stated inside death announcement

Death announcement sent as printed matter from Ungvár to Veszprém on 06-02-1860. Postage 2Kr. for a message up to 1 Loth. Tariff as valid from 01-11-1858 till 31-12-1865.

On the reverse, the transit mark of Pesth and arrival mark of Veszprém

Three colour franking

Cover sent from Unghvár to Pest.
Applicable tariff: from 01-11-1858 until 31-12-1865
Distance above 20 miles.
Postage: 15 Kr.
2nd Austrian issue
3 Kr. green
2 Kr. yellow
10 Kr. brown

3rd issue 1860/61

Cover sent 19-09-1861 from Unghvár to Kassa. Arrival stamp Kaschau 20-5. Tariff as from 01-11-1858 till 01-01-1866. Postage 5Kr. was for a 1 Lot domestic letter travelling a distance up to 10 postal miles.

4th and 5th issue 4th issue has a perforation of 14, whilst the 5th issue is perforated 9½ and partially printed on paper with watermark

Rear side of the letter, with arrival postmark of Pest and additional postage for registration.

Registered cover from Unghvar to Pest. Boxed cancel of Unghvar and additional postmark "RECON" Tariff period 3, This is a 1 Lot letter travelling over 20 postal miles. Postage 15 Kr. Registration fee 10 Kr. Stamp for registration fee affixed at the back of the cover as was laid down in the rules.

Transit mark of Nyiregyhaza on the reverse

Paper wrapping for printed matter, sent from Munkács to Melnik in Bohemia. Transit mark of Nyiregyhaza.
Tariff period 3. The weight must have been between 2½ and 5 Loth. as two stamps of 2 Kr were used for the postage. and 2 Kr. was the tariff for each 2½ Loth.

Money letters

Money letters were handled by the Mail coach (In German Fahrpost) and the postage for the services of the "Fahrpost" were paid in cash. That is why no postage stamps appear on the cover.

Money letter sent on 13-10 1852 from Nagy-Bocskó to Ungvár According to the specification on the front the cover contains 77Ft and 75kr. The distance from Nagy-Bocskó to Ungvár is in between 45 and 50 postal miles

Tariff applicable from 01-01-1850

The postage is composed as follows:
1) A basic postage of 10 Kr.
2) An additional distance fee
3) An additional value fee

To calculate the exact postage reference is made to the "Handbuch der Brief und Fahrpost in Österreich-Ungarn 1588 – 1918 von Paul Kainbacher. On the pages 422 and 423 of Volume I the relative postage table can be found.

The postage is as follows: (Distance between Nagy Bocskó and Ungvár is 21 postal miles)

Basic amount of	10 Kr
Distance fee	5 "
Value fee	5 "
Total postage	20 Kr as written on the cover by the postmaster.

The boxed marking with the Hungarian text "ALLITOLAG" can be translated as "assumed" probably indicating that the amount as specified on the cover was not counted by the postmaster.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS

Newspaper stamp issue of 1851

On 01-01-1851 separate stamps for newspapers and periodicals were issued. The postage for a newspaper was 0.6 Kr. The stamps were issued however without showing a face value. They were sold solely to newspaper publishers and other publishing companies. The blue newspaper stamp (the so-called Blue Mercury) was for one newspaper, other were for consignments of 10 or 50 papers. As opposed to the ordinary postage stamps, the newspaper stamps were cancelled on arrival at the receiver's post office.

Blue Mercury cancelled at Huszt

Newspaper stamp issue of 1861

The use of the 2nd issue newspaper stamp is very limited and needless to say that items used in Carpatho Ukraine are great rarities. In the collection of Andrew Conin, which was auctioned on 24-09-2009 by Cherrystone of New York one of the larger lots contained such an item. Although a large part of the upper stamp is cut off it still is a valuable proof the stamps were used for sending newspapers to Carpatho Ukraine.

with cancel of Munkacs

Newspaper stamp issue of 1867

A newspaper stamp of the issue of 1867 was found in the collection of Miroslav Blaha, auctioned on 13-09-2008 by Jiři Majer auctions of Prague.

OBSERVATIONS

All above pictured newspaper stamps are cancelled by Hungarian date stamps of the next period 5. This is understandable as the stamps issued during period 4 remained valid in Austria also during period 5. The newspapers were sent from Austria to Hungary and cancelled by Hungarian date stamps. Questionable is whether they belong to period 4, when the stamps were issued or period 5 when they were cancelled.

PERIOD 5

HUNGARIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION 1867 UNTIL 1918

1867 Introduction of the independent Hungarian postal administration on the 1st of May 1867.

1867 The use of the Austrian issues of 1863/1864 was possible until 15 -06 - 1867 when it lost its validity. The common issue became available on 01-06-1867 and lost its validity on the 31-07-1871. Austrian stamps of the 1863/64 issues, used in between 01- 05-1867 and 15- 06-1867 are considered forerunners of Hungary and are priced far more higher.

1871 The 5 Kr of the first Hungarian issue became available on 10- 05- 1871, the other values followed during the month of June. For this first issue the lithographed printing system was adopted.

1918 The turbulent times at the end of WW I made an end to the royal Hungarian mail. For a short period it was replaced by a republican postal administration, but this is dealt with in the next chapter.

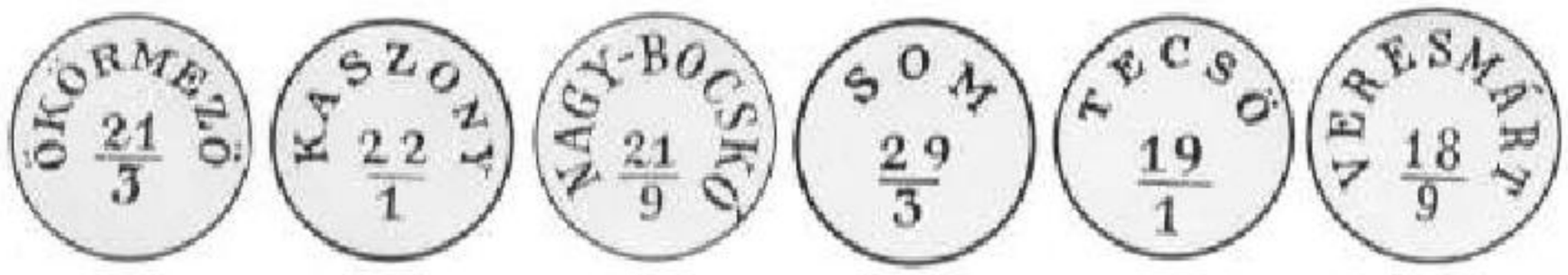
DURING THIS PERIOD THE FOLLOWING CANCELS WERE USED

1. <u>The old Austrian cancels out of period 2</u>

These were still being used at the following 6 post offices:

ALSO – VERECZKE	until	1870
HUSZT	until	1876, consequently it can be found on the 1st Hungarian issue.
NAGY – SZÖLLŐS	until	1871
POLENA	until	1871
SZEREDNYE	until	1874, consequently it can be found on the 1st Hungarian issue.
TISZA – UJLAK	until	1884, consequently it can be found on the 1st Hungarian issue but also on the "envelope " issues until the one of 1881.

2. <u>Continued use of the Austrian cancels out of period 4. (single circle cancels with date but without indication of the year). These cancels have a diameter of 23 mm.</u>



They were used at the following post offices: (standard colour is black, only a brown colour is known of Munkács, source G.S.Ryan part 1 as well as a brown one of Veresmárt, which is in the writers collection ****)

BEREGSZÁSZ	until	1872	PERECSENY	until	1881
DOLHA	until	1883 ***)	RAHÓ	until	1871
FEKETE-ARDO	until	1889	SOM	until	1872
KASZONY*)	until	1870	SZTAVNA	until	1889
KIS – ALMÁS	until	1873	SZÜRTHE	until	1875
KÖRÖSMEZŐ	until	1869	TÉCSÖ	until	1871
MUNKÁCS	until	1880	TREBUSA	until	1901
NAGY BEREZNA	until	1871	USZOK	until	1886
NAGY – BOCKSÓ **)	until	1890	VERESMÁRT	until	1885
ÖKÖRMEZŐ	until	1872			

*) Name changed to Mezö-Kaszony 24-12-1870

**) NAGY – BOCKSÓ was amongst the first new post offices opened by the Hungarian postal administration in the month of May 1867. For this post office the heading above this sub-chapter is not correct as the Nagy-Bocksó post office did not exist during the Austrian period 4. (Source G.S.Ryan part 1)

***) Gudlin mentions in his book until 1879, but writer has proof it was used at least until 1883

****) Both are not mentioned by Gudlin

Example of a date stamp as specified under 2 in the extremely rare colour brownish red

In Gary Ryan's well reputed book "Die Abstempelungen der Ungarischen Postämter auf der ersten Ausgabe von Ungarn 1867 – 1871" which has great authority amongst the philatelists dealing with Hungarian philately and used widely all over the world a list is published with all the date stamps known in a brown or brownish colour used on the 1st issue of Hungary (the common issue of Austria and Hungary), see page 148 of his book.
This book is published in 1988 by the Royal Philatelic society in the U.K.
The only date stamp mentioned by him, originating from Carpatho Ukraine is the date stamp of Munkács of the type as pictured on page 18 of this book. The cover pictured below shows the date stamp of Veresmart also in a brownish colour. The cover is expertized by Isztván Glatz and found to be genuine.
Also the book published in 2004 by Tamás Gudlin "Magyarország klasszikus postabélyegzői" (Classic postmarks of Hungary), which is reference book widely used in Hungary, does not mention any of the deviating date stamp colours used at post offices in Carpatho Ukraine.

The date stamp of Veresmárt in the regular colour black is valued by Ryan with a "R" which means only a few items are known. This is understandable as at the same time Ryan states the number of inhabitants to be 814.

The strike of the date stamp on this cover in the colour brownish red is probably an unique item which ranks amongst the most rare items of the Carpatho Ukraine postal history.

3. **Continued usage of the boxed cancel of UNGHVÁR until 1871**

4. **Several types of single circle date stamps with indication of the year, used during period specified** ***

A	B	C	D
TYPE A = Year top Month in the middle Day bottom	TYPE B = Day top Month in the middle Year bottom With indication of county	Type C= Day top Month in the middle Year bottom	Type D = Year top Month in the middle Day bottom With indication of county

AKNA – SLATINA (A)	(1885 – 1900)	MUNKÁCS (C)	(1874 – 1892)
Dr. Simady also mentioned Alsó Dombó, this is not C.U. but Slovakia *)		MUNKÁCS (A)	(1881 – 1919)
ALSÓ – KARASZLÓ (A)	(1885 – 1888)	NAGY – BEREG (A)	(1881 – 1897)
ALSÓ – NERESZNICZE (A)	(1887 – 1901)	NAGY BEREZNA (A)	(1886 – 1905)
ALSÓ – SZELISTYE (A)	(1887 – 1891)	NAGY BEREZNA/UNG M. (B)	(1871 – 1896)
ALSÓ – VERECZKE (A)	(1884 – 1909)	NAGY – BOCSKÓ (A)	(1890 – 1913)
ALSÓ – VERECZKE/ BEREG .M (B)	(1871 – 1884)	NAGY – DOBRONY (A)	(1879 – 1907)
BARKASZÓ (A)	(1885 – 1919)	NAGY – LUCSKA (A)	(1890 – 1919)
BÁTYU /BEREG.M. (B)	(1873 – 1888)	NAGY – LUCSKA/BEREG VM. (D)	(1883 – 1898)
BÁTYU /BEREG.M. (D)	(1887 – 1901)	NAGY – MUZSALY (A)	(1885 – 1905)
BEREG – BENE (A)	(1885 – 1887)	NAGY MUSZALY (A)	(1905 – 1907)
BEREG – KÖVESD (A)	(1881 – 1893)	NAGY – PALAD (A)	(1890 – 1908)
BEREG – RÁKOS (A)	(1882 – 1919)	NAGY PALAD (A)	(1908 – 1920)
BEREGSZÁSZ (C)	(1874 – 1885)	NAGY – PALAD/SZATMÁR M. (B)	(1870 – 1890)
BEREGSZÁSZ (A)	(1880 – 1919)	NAGY – RÁKÓCZ/	
BEREGSZÁSZ/A (A)	(1882 – 1893)	UGOCSAM. (D)	(1885 – 1888)
BEREGSZÁSZ/BEREG.M. (B)	(1870 – 1890)	NAGY – RÁKÓCZ/	
BILKE (C)	(1868 – 1912)	UGOCSA VM. (D)	(1890 – 1908)
BOGDÁN-LUHI (A) ***)	(1895 – 1901)	NAGY RÁKÓCZ	
BORKUT (C)	(1869 – 1888)	UGOCSA VM. (D)	(1908 – 1919)
BORKUT (A)	(1885 – 1901)	NAGY – SZŐLLŐS (A)	(1884 – 1919)
BUSTYAHÁZA (C) **	(1868 – 1899)	NAGY – SZŐLLŐS /	
BUSTYAHÁZA (A)	(1889 – 1907)	UGOCSA M. (B)	(1873 – 1884)
CSAP (C)	(1869 – 1886)	N.SZŐLLŐS/UGOCSA M (B).	(1869 – 1885)
CSAP (A)	(1883 – 1919)	ÖKÖRMEZŐ (A)	(1886 – 1903)
CSORNOHOLOVA (A)	(1884 – 1904)	ÖKÖRMEZŐ/MÁRM. M. (B)	(1871 – 1890)
DOLHA (A)	(1879 – 1919)	ÖKÖRMEZŐ/MÁRM. M. (D)	(1888 – 1900)
DOMBÓ/MAR.MEGY. (B)	(1870 – 1909)	ÖLYVÖS/UGOCSA M. (D)	(1885 – 1905)
FANCSIKA/UGOCSAM. (D)	(1884 – 1888)	PÉTERFALVA/	
FEKETE – ARDÖ (A)	(1889 – 1907)	UGOCSA M (B)	(1873 – 1888)
FRIGYESFALVA (A)	(1886 – 1895)	PÉTERFALVA/	
GÁT /BEREG M (A)	(1869 – 1881)	UGOCSA M (D)	(1885 – 1898)
GÁT (A)	(1881 – 1911)	POLENA (C)	(1871 – 1891)
HÁTMEG (A)	(1883 – 1904)	POLENA/BEREG VM (D)	(1891 – 1907)
HUSZT (C)	(1867 – 1888)	POROSKÓ (A)	(1885 – 1887)
HUSZT (A)	(1885 – 1892)	RAHÓ/MÁRMAROS M (B)	(1871 – 1888)
ILONCZA (A)	(1885 – 1888)	RAHÓ/MÁRMAROS M. (D)	(1886 – 1919)
ILOSVA (C)	(1876 – 1890)	SALÁNK (C)	(1875 – 1889)
ILOSVA/BEREG VM (D)	(1890 – 1919)	SALÁNK (A)	(1889 – 1919)
IRHOLCZ/MÁRM.M. (D)	(1873 – 1897)		

*) Alsó-Dombó is now Dolné Dubové (North of Trnava)

**) also exists in the colour blue (proof available)

***) now Tiszabogdány

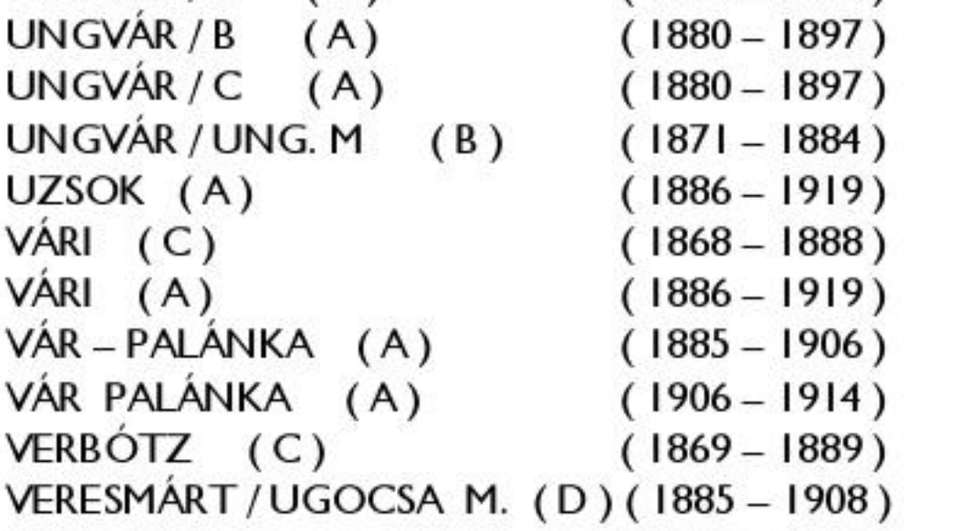
***) Data in line with Gudlin (Classic Postmarks of Hungary)
For a few post offices Gudlin deviates from the book of
A.Márfai and E.Szép (The postmarks of the Hungarian Post offices)

ISZKA (A)	(1883 – 1909)
KERECZKE (A)	(1882 – 1919)
KIRÁLYHÁZA/UGOCSA M. (B)	(1872 – 1895)
KIRÁLYMEZŐ (C)	(1877 – 1888)
KIRÁLYMEZŐ (A)	(1885 – 1901)
KIS – ALMÁS/BERG M. (B)	(1872 – 1892)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ (C)	(1869 – 1888)
KÖRÖSMEZ Ő (A)	(1886 – 1907)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ/MÁRMA. M. (B)	(1875 – 1888)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ/MARMA. M. (D)	(1888 – 1914)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ/ MÁRMAROS VM. (D)	(1890 – 1914)
KÖVESLIGET (C)	(1870 – 1888)
KÖVESLIGET (A)	(1886 – 1919)
KÖZEG – APSA (A) *)	(1882 – 1883)
KÖZEP – APSA (A)	(1883 – 1902)
LYUTA (A)	(1884 – 1904)
MACSOLA (A)	(1885 – 1896)
MAJDÁNKA (A)	(1882 – 1919)
MEZŐ – KÁSZONY/ BEREG M. (B)	(1870 – 1888)
MEZŐ – KÁSZONY/ BEREG M. (D)	(1885 – 1901)
MEZŐ – KÁSZONY (A)	(1888 – 1912)

Domestic registered letter from Ungvár to Pest. The 15 Kr stamp of the common issue is cancelled with the boxed cancel of Unghvár. During the validity of the common issue the postal rates as listed under 1, were applicable (see page 39). Domestic letter 5Kr. and registration fee 10 Kr. Total 15 Kr.

Postcard sent from Beregszász to Vienna. The cancel used is of the type B. The tariff for postcards remained 2 Kr. during tariff period 3. (See page 39.)

SOM/BEREG M. (B)	(1872 – 1888)
SOM/BEREG. M. (D)	(1886 – 1905)
SZÁLDOBOS (A)	(1886 – 1893)
SZENT– MIKLÓS/BEREGH M. (B)	(1873 – 1890)
SZENT– MIKLÓS/BEREGH M. (D)	(1888 – 1897)
SZEREDNYE (C)	(1874 – 1888)
SZEREDNYE (A)	(1886 – 1919)
SZINEVÉR/MÁRM. M. (B)	(1873 – 1894)
SZOLYVA/BEREGH. M. (B)	(1893 – 1890)
SZOLYVA/BEREGH. M. (D)	(1888 – 1896)
SZÜRTHE (A)	(1889 – 1904)
SZTAVNA (A)	(1889 – 1904)
SZTRABICSÓ/BEREG. M (B)	(1873 – 1890)
SZTRABICSÓ/BEREG. M (D)	(1888 – 1905)
TALABORFALU (A)	(1886 – 1920)
TARACZKÖZ/MÁRM. M. (B)	(1873 – 1890)
TARACZKÖZ/MÁRM. M. (D)	(1888 – 1908)
TÉCSŐ/MÁRMAROS. M (B)	(1871 – 1895)
TÉCSŐ/MÁRMAROS VM. (D)	(1891 – 1919)
TISZA-ÚJLAK (A)	(1884 – 1908)
TISZA-ÚJLAK (A)	(1908 – 1919)
TORONYA/MÁRMAROS M. (D)	(1887 – 1919)
TREBUSA (A)	(1889 – 1901)
TURJA – BISZTRA/UNG. VM. (D)	(1891 – 1904)
TURJA – REMETE (C)	(1876 – 1891)
TURJA – REMETE/ UNG. VM (D)	(1891 – 1904)
TURJA REMETE/ UNG. VM (D)	(1904 – 1919)
UNG – TARNÓCZ (A)	(1882 – 1904)
UNG TARNÓCZ (A)	(1904 – 1919)
UNG – VÁRALJA (A)	(1886 – 1887)
UNGVÁR (C)	(1875 – 1892)
UNGVÁR (A)	(1883 – 1900)
UNGVÁR / A (A)	(1880 – 1902)
UNGVÁR / B (A)	(1880 – 1897)
UNGVÁR / C (A)	(1880 – 1897)
UNGVÁR / UNG. M (B)	(1871 – 1884)
UZSOK (A)	(1886 – 1919)
VÁRI (C)	(1868 – 1888)
VÁRI (A)	(1886 – 1919)
VÁR – PALÁNKA (A)	(1885 – 1906)
VÁR PALÁNKA (A)	(1906 – 1914)
VERBÓTZ (C)	(1869 – 1889)
VERESMÁRT / UGOCSA M. (D)	(1885 – 1908)
VISK (C)	(1868 – 1888)
VISK (A)	(1886 – 1920)
VOLÓCZ (A)	(1885 – 1919)



Envelope with imprinted 5Kr. stamp, sent registered from Munkács to Löcse on 05-07-1870 (Backstamped 06-07-1870). Additional 10Kr. stamp to cover the fee for registration.

5. Double circle date stamps of the Royal Hungarian mail with date in the Hungarian fashion. Five main types can be distinguished and seven sub types

(Data in line with Á. Márfai and E. Szép Postmarks of the Hungarian Post Offices ** and the writers own data base)

1

1a

2

2a

2b

2c

2e

3

3a

4

4a

5

These date stamps were used at the following post offices:

AKNASZLATINA	type 2a		(1900 – 1919)
	type 3	letter A	(1913 – 1921) *)
ALSÓKALOCSA	type 2a		(1913 – 1919)
ALSÓSZELISTYE/MÁRAMAROS VM.	type 1		(1906 – 1908)
ALSÓSZINEVÉR	type 2b		(1901 – 1919)
	type 2e	letter A	(1906 – 1919) *)
ALSÓVERECZKE	type 2a		(1909 – 1914)
	type 2	letter A	(1914 – 1920) *)
ANTALÓCZ	type 3a		(1915 – 1919) *)
BÁTYU	type 3a		(1902 – 1919)
	type 3	letter A	(1910 – 1920) *)
BERCSÉNYIFALVA	type 2c		(1904 – 1920) *)
BEREGKISALMÁS	type 2c		(1905 – 1920) *)
BEREG-KÖVESD	type 2b		(1893 – 1910)
BEREGKÖVESD	type 2a		(1910 – 1920) *)
BEREGLEÁNYFALVA	type 2a		(1905 – 1919) *)
BEREG-SÁRRÉT	type 2b		(1894 – 1905)
BEREG SÁRRET	type 2b		(1905 – 1917)
BEREGSÁRRET	type 2a		(1917 – 1920) *)
BEREGSOM	type 2a		(1905 – 1919)
BEREGSZÁSZ	type 2	letter A	(1883 – 1909)
	type 2	letter D	(1897 – 1919)
	type 2	letter E	(1897 – 1909)
	type 3	letter A	(1909 – 1920)
	type 3	letter B	(1895 – 1920)
	type 3	letter C	(1896 – 1920)
	type 3	letter E	(1909 – 1920)
	type 3	letter F	(1900 – 1920)
	type 3	letter G	(1896 – 1911)
	type 3	letter J	(? – 1920)
	type 3	letter K	(? – 1920)
	type 3	letter L	(? – 1920)
	type 3	letter M	(? – 1920)
BEREZNA/MÁRMAROS VM	type 1		(1895 – 1920)
BILKE	type 2b		(1899 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1915 – 1920) *)
BORÓD	type 2a		(1918 – 1919) *)
BUSTYAHÁZA	type 2a		(1899 – 1907)
CSAP/UNG VM.	type 1		(1895 – 1919)
CSAP/UNG VM.	type 4a	letter A	(1910 – 1919)
	type 4a	letter B	(1914 – 1919)
	type 4a	letter C	(1917 – 1920)*)

**) see note at the bottom of page 29d

DOLHA	type 2	letter A	(1907 – 1920) *)
DOMBÓ/MÁRAMAROS VM.	type 1		(1909 – 1920) *)
EGRES/UGOCSA VM.	type 1		(1895 – 1902)
ESZENY	type 2b		(1894 – 1920) *)
FANCSIKA/UGOCSA VM.	type 1		(1894 – 1919)
FEKETE ARDÓ	type 2a		(1907 – 1920)
FEKETEARDÓ	type 2	letter A	(1891 – 1920)*)
FELSÖVERESMART	type 2a		(1908 – 1920) *)
FENYVESVÖLGY/UNG VM.	type 1		(1905 – 1920) *)
FRIGYESFALVA/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1895 – 1911)
FRIGYESFALVA	type 2a		(1911 – 1920) *)
GÁT	type 2a		(1911 – 1919)
GYERTYÁNLIGET	type 2a		(1902 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1918 – 1919)
HAJASD	type 2a		(1908 – 1914)
HANDALBUSTYAHÁZA	type 2c		(1904 – 1921) *)
	type 3a		(1903 – 1921) *)
HAVASKÖZ	type 2a		(1904 – 1919) *)
HÁRSFALVA-FÜRDŐ/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1903 – 1919)
HÁTMEG	type 2b		(1904 – 1920) *)
HERINCSE	type 2a		(1909 – 1920) *)
HORLYÓ	type 2b		(1900 – 1920) *)
HUSZT	type 3	letter A	(1907 – 1920) *)
		letter B	(1901 – 1920) *)
		letter C	(1907 – 1920) *)
		letter D	(1910 – 1920) *)
		letter E	(1911 – 1919)
HUSZT/MÁRMAROS VM.	type 1		(1892 – 1920)
	type 1a	letter A	(1895 – 1907)
HUSZTSÓFALVA	type 2b		(1900 – 1920)
ILONCZA	type 2a		(1903 – 1920) *)
ILOSVA BEREG VM A	type 1a	letter A	(1907 – 1920) *)
ILOSVA	type 3	letter B	(1913 – 1920)
IRHOLCZ	type 2a		(1897 – 1901)
IRHÓCZ	type 2a		(1901 – 1919) *)
ISZKA	type 2a		(1909 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1917 – 1919)
KIRÁLYHÁZA/UGOCSA VM.	type 1		(1895 – 1921) *)
KIRÁLYHÁZA	type 2	letter A	(1912 – 1921) *)
KIRÁLYMEZŐ	type 2a		(1901 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1914 – 1919) *)
KIS-ALMÁS/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1892 – 1905)
KIS BEREZNA/UNG VM.	type 1		(1904 – 1921) *)
KORLÁTHELMECZ	type 2a		(1915 – 1920) *)
KÖKÉNYES/MÁRAMAROS VM.	type 1		(1911 – 1919) *) ***)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ	type 3	letter A	(1907 – 1921) *)
	type 3	letter B	(1914 – 1921) *)
	type 3	letter C	(1914 – 1921) *)
KÖZÉPAPSA	type 2a		(1902 – 1919) *)
LEÁNYFALVA/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1903 – 1905)
LIPCSE/MÁRMAROS VM.	type 1		(1895 – 1920) *)
MACSOLA	type 2b		(1896 – 1919) *)
MAGYAR-KOMJÁT	type 2b		(1896 – 1908)
MAGYAR KOMJÁT	type 2b		(1908 – 1919)
MAGYARKOMJÁT	type 2	letter A	(1907 – 1919)
MEZŐKASZONY	type 2b		(1901 – 1912)
	type 2	letter A	(1908 – 1919)
	type 3a		(1912 – 1919)
MEZŐ-KÁSZONY/BEREG VM	type 1.		(1895 – 1901)
MEZŐTEREBES	type	2b	(1905 – 1920) *)

MUNKÁCS/BEREG VM	type 1		(1892 – 1915)
MUNKÁCS	type 3	letter A	(1892 – 1920) *)
		letter B	(1892 – 1919) *)
		letter C	(1892 – 1915)
		letter D	(1897 – 1916)
		letter E	(1894 – 1916)
		letter F	(1894 – 1915)
		letter G	(1895 – 1916)
		letter H	(1895 – 1916)
		letter J	(1896 – 1920)
MUNKÁCS 1	type 5	letter A	(1915 – 1919)
		letter B	(1915 – 1919)
		letter C and D	(1915 – 1920)) *)
		letter E	(1915– 1920) *)
		letters F,G,H,J and K	(1915 – 1919) *)
		letters L and U	(1917 – 1920) *)
MUNKÁCS 2	type 5	without letters	(1915 – 1919)
NAGY- BEREG	type 2b		(1897 – 1905)
NAGY BEREG	type 2b		(1905 – 1919)
NAGYBEREG	type 2	letter A	(1913 – 1920) *)
NAGYBEREZNA	type 2	letter A	(1905 – 1920) *)
		letter B	(1905 – 1910)
	type 3	letter B	(1910 – 1920) *)
		letter C	(1911 – 1920) *)
NAGY-BEREZNA/UNG. VM.	type 1		(1896 – 1904)
NAGY BEREZNA/UNG. VM.	type 1		(1904 – 1919)
NAGYBÉGÁNY	type 2a		(1912 – 1920) *)
NAGY-BOCSKÓ	type 2a		(1897 – 1914)
NAGYBOCSKÓ	type 3	letter A	(1913 – 1914)
	type 3	letter B and C	(1914 – 1920) *)
NAGY-DOBRONY	type 2a		(1903 – 1905)
NAGY DOBRONY	type 2a		(1905 – 1919)
NAGYDOBRONY	type 3	letter A	(1913 – 1920) *)
NAGY-GEŐCZ/UNG VM.	type 1		(1896 – 1904)
NAGYGEJŐCZ	type 2b		(1904 – 1920) *)
NAGY-LUCSKA/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1898 – 1905) *)
NAGY LUCSKA/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1905 – 1919) *)
NAGYMUZSALY	type 2a		(1907 – 1920) *)
	type 2	letter A	(1918 – 1919)
NAGYMUSZAJ	type 2a		(1918 – 1919)
NAGY-SZÖLLŐS/UGOCSA VM.	type 1		(1900 – 1908)
NAGY SZŐLLŐS/UGOCSA VM.	type 4		(1908 – 1919)
NAGY SZÖLLŐS	type 3	letter A	(1901 – 1909) *)
	type 3	letter B*) and C	(1906 – 1919)
	type 3	letter D and E	(1914 – 1919)
NAGYTARNA	type 2b		(1909 – 1920) *)
NYÉRESHÁZA	type 2b		(1901-1920) *)
OROSZVÉG/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1900 – 1919)
OROSZVÉG	type 2	letter A	(1904 – 1919) *)
		letter B	(1915 – 1920) *)
ÖKÖRMEZŐ	type 2b		(1900 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1903 – 1915)
	type 3	letter A	(1915 – 1920) *)
		letter B	(1907 – 1919) *)
PERECSENY	type 2	letter A	(1904 – 1919) *)
PERECSÉNY	type 2	letter B	(1915 – 1920) *)
	type 2a		(1894 – 1819)
PÉTERFALVA	type 2a		(1898 – 1908)
PÉTERFALVA/UGOCSA	type 1a	letter A	(1899 – 1908)
POLENA	type 2a		(1907 – 1920) *)
POROSKŐ	type 2a		(1910 – 1920) *)

RAHÓ	type 2	letter A	(1894 – 1920)
	type 3	letter A	(1913 – 1920) *)
		letter B and C	(1915 – 1921) *)
SOM/BEREG VM.	type 1		(1893 – 1905)
SÓHÁT	type 2b		(1904 – 1921) *)
SZARVASHÁZA	type 2a		(1905 – 1920) *)
SZEKLENCZE/MÁRMAROS VM.	type 1		(1902 – 1920) *)
SZEKLENCZE	type 2	letter A	(1920 – 1920) *)
SZENT- MIKLÓS/BEREG. VM.	type 1		(1897 – 1905)
SZENT MIKLOS/BEREG. VM.	type 1		(1905 – 1920) *)
SZEREDNYE	type 1a		(1899 – 1919)
	type 3	letter A	(1909 – 1919) *)
		letter B	(1913 – 1920) *)
SZINEVÉR/MÁRAMAROS VM.	type 1		(1894 – 1901)
SZOLYVA	type 2b		(1896 – 1919)
	type 2	letter A	(1908 – 1920) *)
	type 3	letter B	(1914 – 1920) *)
SZTAVNA	type 2	letter A	(1904)
SZÜRTE	type 1a		(1904 – 1919)
TARACZKÖZ	type 2a		(1908 – 1920)
	type 2	letter A	(1910 – 1919) *)
	type 2	letter B	(1914 – 1920) *)
TEREBESFEJÉRPATAK	type 2a		(30-09-1901 – 1919) *)
TÉCSŐ/MÁRMAROS VM/A.	type 1a	letter A	(1895 – 1920)
TÉCSŐ/MÁRMAROS VM.	type 4a	letter A	(1899 – 1920)
TÉCSŐ	type 3	letter B	(1912 – 1920) *) **)
TÉCSŐ	type 3	letter C and D	(1913 – 1920)
TISZABOGDÁNY	type 2a		(1901 – 1914)
	type 2	letter A	(1914 – 1920) *)
TISZABORKÚT	type 2a		(1901 – 1921) *)
TISZAPÉTERFALVA	type 2a		(1908 – 1919) *)
TISZA-ÚJLAK	type 2	letter A	(1893 – 1907)
TISZAÚLAK	type 2	letter C	(1906 – 1919)
TISZAUJLAK	type 3	letter A	(1907 – 1919) *)
TISZA UJLAK	type 3	letter B	(1903 – 1920) *)
TISZAUJLAK	type 3	letter D	(1907 – 1920) *)
TREBUSAFEJÉRPATAK	type 2a		(1901 – 1920)
TURJASEBES	type 2a		(1904 – 1919) *)
UNGVÁR	type 2a		(1892 – 1906)
	type 3	letter A	(1880 – 1902)
		letter B	(1897 – 1907)
		letter C	(1887 – 1905)
	type 3	letter C	(1905 – 1907)
		letter D	(1900 – 1907)
		letter E	(1901 – 1907)
		letter F and G	(1903 – 1907)
		letter H	(1906 – 1907)
UNGVÁR 1	type 5	without letters	(1907 – 1920)
		letter A, B, C, D and E	(1907 – 1920)
		letter F, G, H, I and J	(1907 – 1920)
		letter K and L	(1908 – 1920)
		letter M	(1913 – 1920)
		letter N	(1915 – 1920)
UNGVÁR 2	type 5	without letters	(1907 – 1920) *)
		letter A and B	(1907 – 1920)*)
UZSOK	type 2	letter A	(1904 – 1919) *)
VÁRPALÁNKA	type 2a		(1911 – 1920) *)
VOLÓCZ	type 2a		(1915 – 1920) *)

*) use continued for some time during the Czechoslovak administration. (period 7)

Examples of Hungarian date stamps with the crown of Saint Stephan used during period 5

type 3a	type 2b	type 3	type 2c	type 3
type 2e	type 2a	type 2b	type 3	type 4a
type 1	type 4	type 5 without letter	type 5	type 1a
type 1	type 3	type 3	type 5	type 2
type 2	type 1	type 2a	type 2	type 2
type 3	type 3	type 1	type 1	type 2a without N

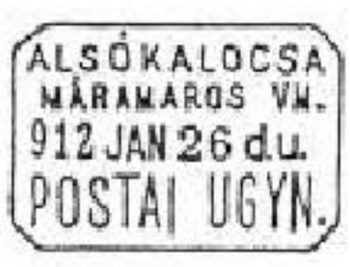
Also taken into account are the data published in the Czechoslovak Monograph part 16 II. Sometimes these data are not in line with the data published by Márfai and Szép. In general Márfei and Szép is followed. Only in those cases where proof is available the listing deviates from the listings of Marfei and Szep (See for instance Beregszász type 3 letters J to M also I Märfei and Szép states Volóncz is with letter A but proof is available it is without. Not specified in M and S is Nagyszőllős type 3 with letter A of which also proof is available.)
In those cases the type indication is printed n red, on the foregoing pages ,proof is available in writers data base.
Differences in letter types are not taken into account nor differences in the appearance of the date in the date bridge.

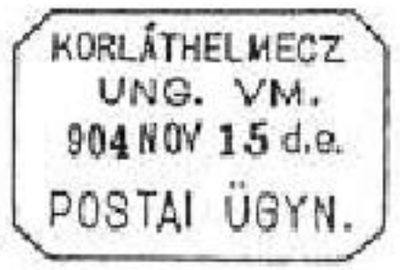
6. A mail collecting office was a branch office of the main post office. Only in Ungvár and Munkáts were such branch offices operational.

Clipping with cancel of the mail collecting office of UNGVÁR, with date 21-02-1911.

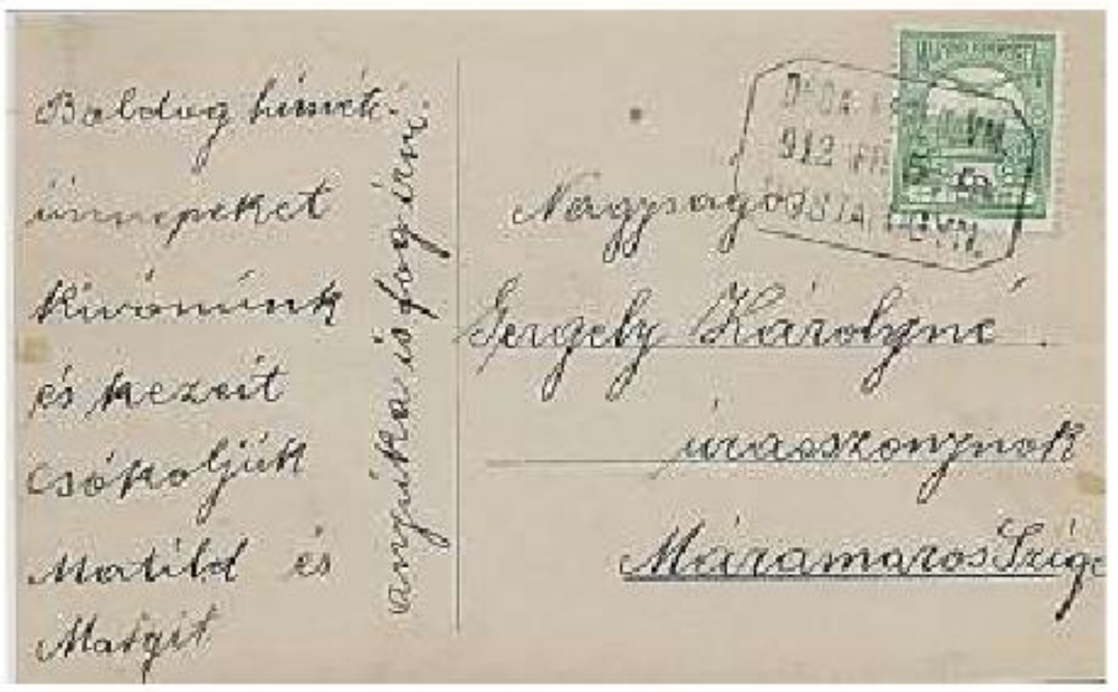
MUNKÁTS I 1900 – 1919
UNGVÁR I 1901 – 1919

7. **<u>Date stamps of the postal agencies</u> Postal agency in Hungarian = Postai Ügynokség**
(Data in line with the book of Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekeľ "České a Slovenské Poštovny"



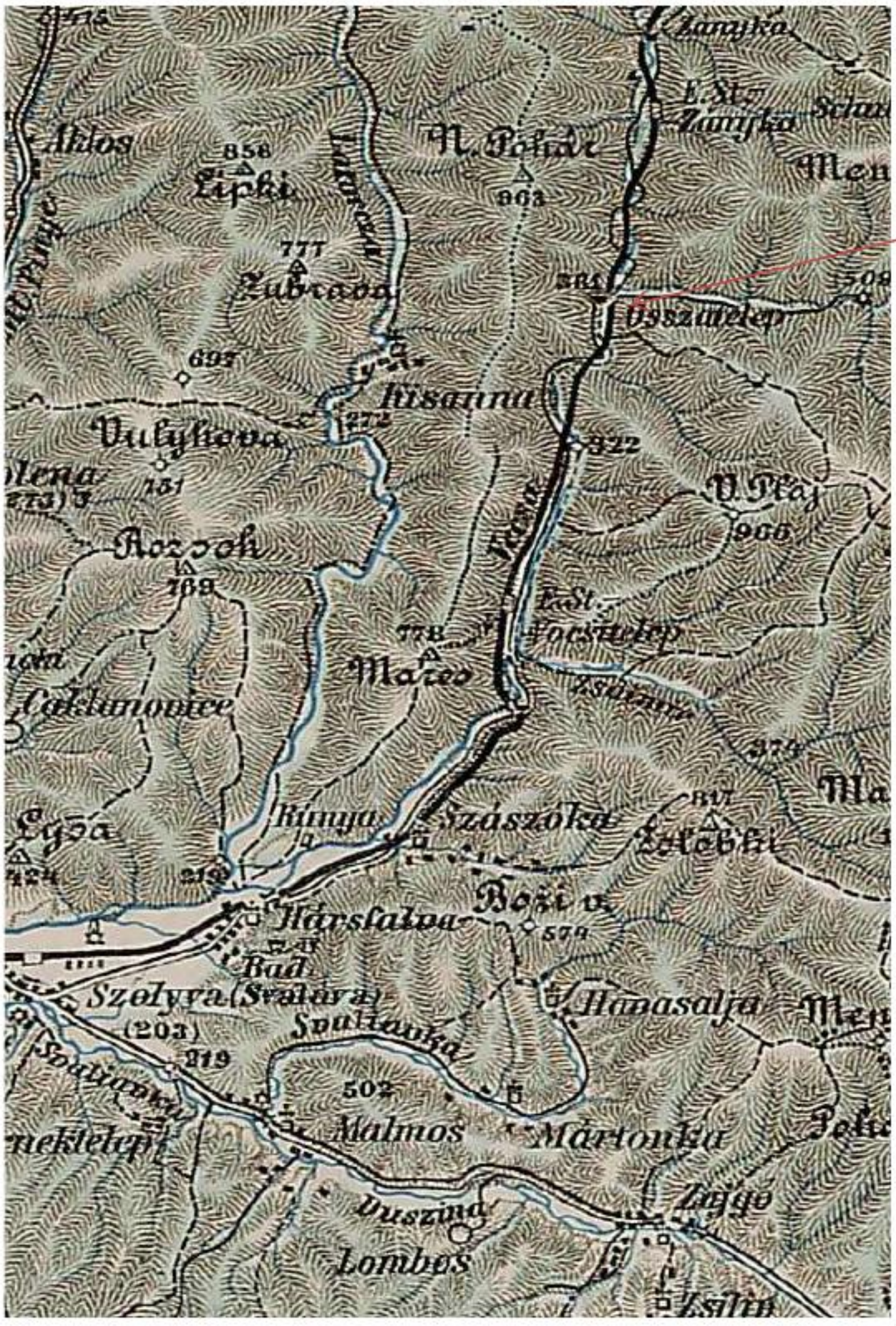


The following postal agencies were operational during period 5, some only for a short period of time
The dimensions of the postmark of the postal agencies may slightly differ. It is also possible that a postmark was changed for a new one having slightly different dimensions.
ALSÓAPSA 15-11-1906 until 1919
ALSÓHIDEGPATAK 22-12-1909 until 1919
ALSÓKALOCSA/MÁRAMAROS VM. 16-04-1903 until 12-08-1913 (after this date it became a post office)
ALSÓKARASZLÓ 11-02-1916 until 1919
ALSÓSZELISTYE 23-08-1912 until 1919
ÁRDÁNHÁZA 17-06-1905 until 31-10-1920
BEDŐHÁZA 14-12-1912 until 1919
BENE 19-10-1911 until ?
BÓTRÁGY 17-07-1902 until ?
BORÓD 12-12-1913 until 31-01-1918
BUSTYAHÁZA 21-12-1907 until 1919
CSONTOS 17-10-1912 until 1919
DÉDA BEREG VM 22-05-1905 until ?
DERCZEN 24-04-1913 until 1919
EGRES UGOCSA VM 17-07-1902 till 1908
(hereafter renamed SZÖLLŐSEGRES)
FALUSZLATINA 30-08-1908 until 1919
FELSŐSZINEVÉR 09-06-1914 until 1919
FELSŐSEBESTELEP 1909 until 1914
(name changed during 1914 to FELSŐSEBES)
FELSŐSEBES 1914 until 1918
GERNYÉS 01-04-1909 until 1912
HÁRSFALVA FÜRDŐ 15-07-1909 until 1919
HERINCSE 16-04-1903 until 16-10-1909 (after this date it became a post office)
IZA 06-09-1906 until 1919
KIS BEREZNA 17-07-1902 until 21-01-1904 (after this date it became a post office)
KORLÁTHELMECZ 1904 until 15-02-1915 (after this date it became a post office)



Picture postcard with cancellation of the postal agency DÉDA BEREG VM with date " 912 APR 5 (05-04-1912)

KÖKÉNYES MÁRAMAROS VM 15-11-1906 until 1911
(in 1911 it became a postoffice)
ÖLYVÖS UGOCSA VM 26-01-1906 until 1919
ŐRHEGYALJA 20-02-1908 until 1919
OSSZATELEP 20-10-1914 until 1918
NAGY TURICZA 17-07-1902 until 1904
(In 1904 renamed NAGYTURJASZŐG
NAGYTURJASZŐG 1904 until 1919
NEVETLENFALU 24-08-1911 until 1919
POROSKÓ 17-07-1902 until 1904
(In 1904 name changed to POROSKŐ UNG VM)
POROSKŐ UNG VM 1904 until 24-03-1910
TEKEHÁZA 15-07-1909 until 1919
RAKASZ 06-03-1909 until 1919
PUTKA HELMECZ 19-10-1903 until 1904
(in 1904 name changed to KORLÁTHELMECZ)
KORLÁTHELMECZ 1904 until 15-02-1915 > PO
REPENYE 11-02-1913 until 1919
TARÚJFALU 14-04-1906 until 1918
TISZAUJHELY 20-02-1908 until 1919
SZÖLLÖSEGRES 1908 until 1919
(new name for EGRES)
UNGDAROCZ 30-10-1907 until 1919
VISKVÁRHEGY 1906 until 1919
VUCSKÓMEZŐ 15-11-1906 until 1919
ZAJGÓ 07-01-1909 until 1919



This detailed map is shown to indicate the location of Osszatelep (also sometimes referred to as Ossza)
This locality, where a postal agency was operating during period 5 is not mentioned in the, apart from that, excellent Hungarian reference book on place names, normally referred to as the Lelkes.
(Magyar Helységnév-azonosító szótár)

During period 7 also the Czechoslovak administration operated a postal agency here, which is known under the name OSA – OCA. The latter being the name in Ukrainian, spelled in Cyrillic

An other recently in the region published booklet is titled " Alte und neue Ortsnamen in Transkarpatien".
This is a bi-lingual publication in Ukrainian and German and enumerates the old and new names of towns and villages in Transcarpathia. The author is Alex Popovych..

8. Cancellations on mail deposited in the letter boxes of railway stations

The mail posted in the letter boxes of railway stations was normally cancelled with a boxed cancel showing the name of the town, followed by the letters P.U. This is an abbreviation of the Hungarian word Pályaudvar, which means railway station. No date is shown. Sometimes the cancel was placed next to the postage stamp and this was then cancelled in the train. Exceptions are KÖRÖSMEZÖ, PERECSÉNY and N-BEREZNA , where deviating postmarks were used

9. The cancellations of the telegraph offices

Receipt for the sender of a telegram. These receipts were only issued on request and a fee of 5 Kr. was to be paid for the extra service

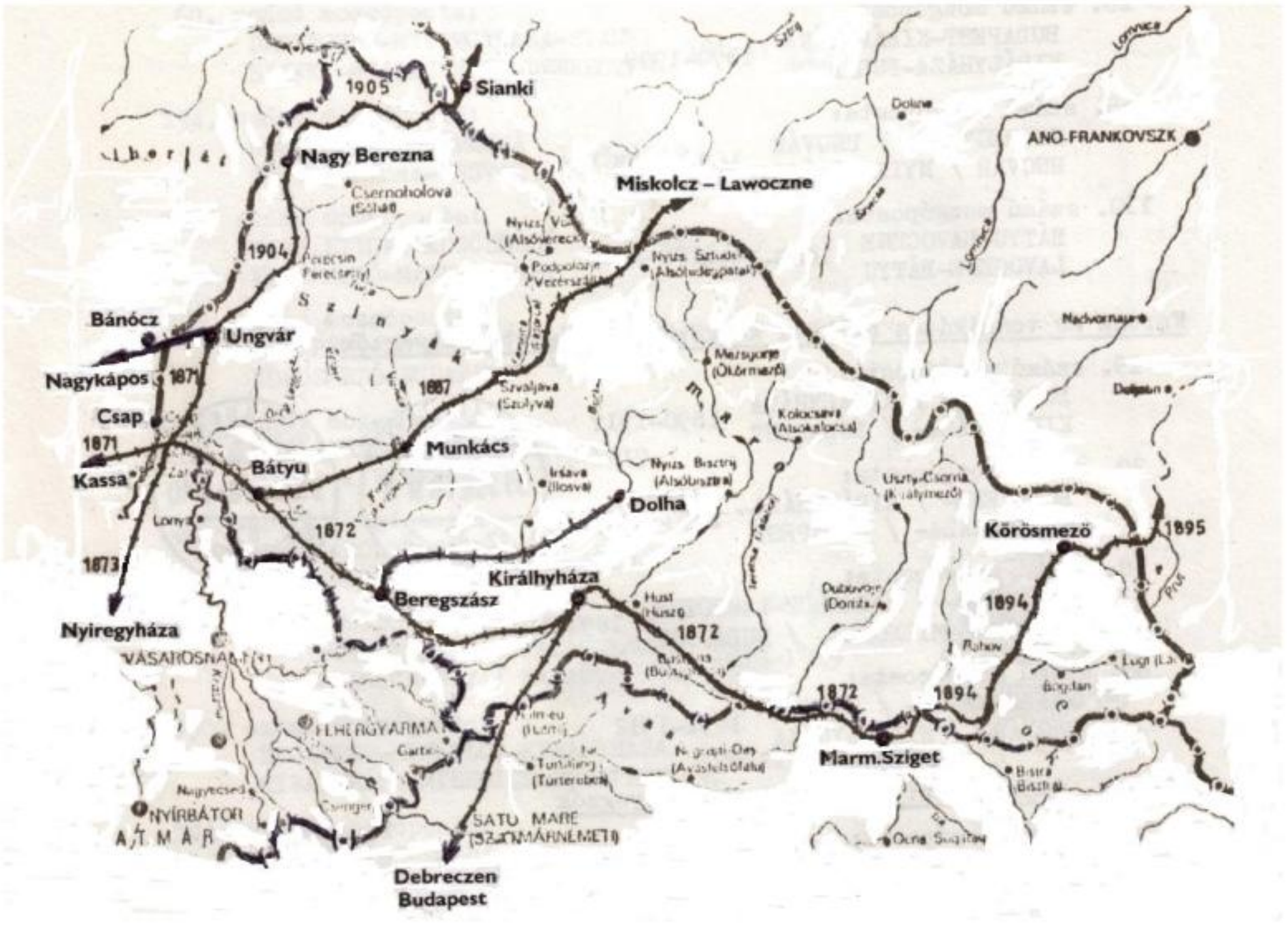
This refers to a telegram sent in 1877 from Tisza Ujlak to Vienna

During the 2nd part of the 19th century the telegraph service became more developed . The first central telegraph office was opened in Pest on the 1st of October 1850. Originally the Hungarian post and telegraph office worked under the Austrian ministry of Trade. When however Hungary obtained its independent postal administration on the 1st of May 1867, the Hungarian ministry of Trade became responsible for this service. Until the 1st of July 1888 the post and telegraph sections were strictly separated but from that date on they were united and operated together as the Royal Hungarian Post and Telegraph.

ALSÓ VERECZKE	1885 -	NAGY – BOCSKÓ	1872 –
BEREGHSZÁSZ	1868 -	NAGY – SZÖLLŐS	1866 –
BUSTYAHÁZA	1868 -	SZEREDEDNYE	1868 –
HUSZT	1866 -	TÉCSŐ	1871 –
KÖRÖSMEZŐ	1878 -	TISZA – UJLAK	1866 –
MUNKÁCS	1869 -	UNGHVÁR	1869 –

Marking of the Telegraph office of Munkács.

10 Date stamps of the traveling post offices



The railway system as it operated during period 5

a) Rectangular boxed date stamps

Line 19 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1874 - 1883
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECZEN

Line 20 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1874 – 1883
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECZEN

The very first travelling post office in Carpatho-Ukraine was established on line 19/20 running from Királyháza to Debreczen and further on to Budapest. It was opened in 1874 and the boxed postmark was in use until 1883.

Postcard sent from Huszt to Budapest on 24-10-1877. Remarkable cancellation in hand writing at Huszt.

Both the Hungarian Monograph part I*) and the book of Dr.Simady**) mention that this postmark was used from 1875 until 1883.

As can be seen from the cover pictured, this postmark was in use already during 1874 however without the indication of line "20"

*) A Magyar bélyegek monográfiája
**) Kárpátalja postatörténete

b) Single circle date stamps

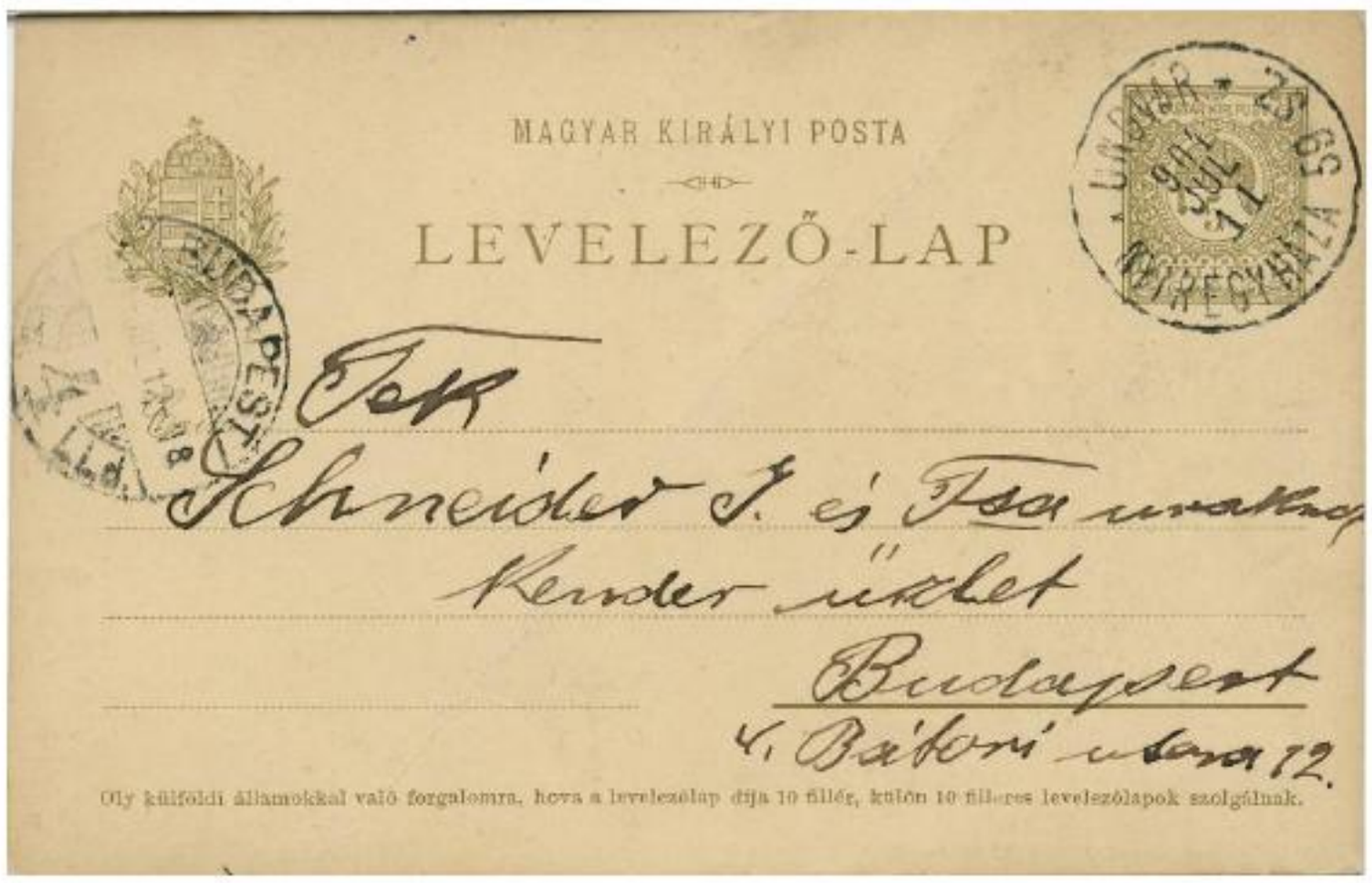
Line 19 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1883 – 1890
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECZEN

Line 19 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1890 – 1912
KIRÁLYHÁZA – BUDAPEST

Line 20 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1883 – 1890
KIRÁLYHÁZA - DEBRECZEN

Line 20 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1890 – 1909
KIRÁLYHÁZA – BUDAPEST

Line 59 Railway section
NYÍREGYHÁZA – UNGVÁR 1886 – 1905
UNGVÁR – NYÍREGYHÁZA


MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA
LEVELEZŐ-LAP
Ily külföldi államokkal való forgalomra, hova a levelezőlap díja 10 fillér, külön 10 filléres levelezőlapok szolgálnak.

Line 110 Railway section
BÁTYU – LAVOCZNE 1888 – 1919*)
LAVOCZNE – BÁTYU
*) The use of this date stamp was continued during the first months of Czechoslovak rule (period 7)

c) Double circle date stamps, without the crown of Saint Stephen

Line 19 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KIRÁLHYHÁZA 1890 – 1912
KIRÁLHYHÁZA – BUDAPEST

Line 20 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KIRÁLHYHÁZA 1890 – 1909
KIRÁLHYHÁZA – BUDAPEST
Line 38 Railway section
BUDAPEST – / MISKOLCZ – LAWOCZNE 1891 – 1918
MISKOLCZ – LAWOCZNE – / BUDAPEST
Line 60 Railway section
NYIREGYHÁZA – UNGVÁR 1891 – 1912
UNGVÁR – NYIREGYHÁZA

d) Double circle date stamps showing the crown of Saint Stephen

Line 19 Railway section
BUDAPEST – PÜSPÖKLADÁNY – KÖRÖSMEZŐ 1912 – 1919
KÖRÖSMEZŐ – PÜSPÖKLADÁNY – BUDAPEST
Line 20 Railway section
BUDAPEST – PÜSPÖKLADÁNY – KÖRÖSMEZŐ 1912 – 1919
KÖRÖSMEZŐ – PÜSPÖKLADÁNY – BUDAPEST
Line 20 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1909 – 1912
KIRÁLYHÁZA – BUDAPEST

Picture postcard sent by a member of the armed forces on the 17-08-1914 through "Feldpostamt 48" (Fieldpost office 48) to Pressburg (=Bratislava). It was forwarded by train as marked by travelling post office date stamp of line 20. Körösmezö-Püspökladány-Budapest.

Line 33 Railway section
BUDAPEST – MISKOLCZ – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1912 – 1919
KIRÁLYHÁZA – MISKOLCZ – BUDAPEST
Line 34 Railway section
BUDAPEST – MISKOLCZ – KIRÁLHYHÁZA 1912 – 1919
KIRÁLHYHÁZA – MISKOLCZ – BUDAPEST
Line 59 Railway section
NYIREGYHÁZA – CSAP – SIÁNKI 1905 – 1912
SIÁNKI – CSAP – NYIREGYHÁZA
Line 59 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – NYIREGYHÁZA – UNGVÁR 1912 –1919
UNGVÁR – NYIREGYHÁZA – DEBRECZEN
Line 60 Railway section
DEBRECZEN – NYIREGYHÁZA – SIÁNKI 1912 – 1919
SIÁNKI – NYIREGYHÁZA – DEBRECZEN
Line 194 Railway section
UNGVÁR – NAGY BEREZNA 1893 – 1919
NAGY BEREZNA – UNGVÁR
Line 208 Railway section
MARM.SZIGET – KÖRÖSMEZŐ 1894 – 1919
KÖRÖSMEZŐ – MARM.SZIGET

Line 299 Railway section
BUDAPEST – KÖRÖSMEZŐ 1900 – 1919
KÖRÖSMEZŐ – BUDAPEST
Line 300 Railway section
KIRÁLYHÁZA – KASSA 1901 – 1919
KASSA – KIRÁLYHÁZA
Line 342 Railway section
NAGYKÁROLY – CSAP 1905 – 1918
CSAP – NAGYKÁROLY
Line 342 Canceller of the conductor of the train
NAGYKÁROLY – CSAP / KALAUZPOSTA
CSAP – NAGYKÁROLY / KALAUZPOSTA
The Hungarian expression "Kalauzposta" means train conductor

Line 350 Railway section
BUDAPEST – MISKOLCZ – KIRÁLYHÁZA 1906 – 1919
KIRÁLYHÁZA – MISKOLCZ – BUDAPEST

Line 384 Railway section
BEREGSZÁSZ – DOLHA 1908 – 1919 *)
DOLHA – BEREGSZÁSZ
*) the use of this date stamp was continued during the first months of Czechoslovak rule (period 7)
Line 438 Railway section
UNGVÁR – BÁNÓCZ 1912 – 1919
BÁNÓCZ – UNGVÁR

11. **Special postmark of the district head of the Royal Hungarian travelling post of**

This rare postmark was used in Munkács only by the local district head of the Royal Hungarian traveling post offices. It was used during the years 1888 till 1896.

12. **Mail forwarded by the Austrian operated railway connection between Körösmezö and Stanislau**

The railway between Stanislau* in Galicia and Körösmező (Jašina) was in fact an extension of the already existing line between Máramarossziget and Körösmezö. This extension became operational during 1895.

*Polish name is Stanislawow, now located in the independent Ukraine and renamed Ivanov Frankovsk.

In his book "Die postalischen Abstempelungen" (The postal cancellations), the writer Mr. W. Klein mentions this cancel of the train conductor, which was used from 01-05-1896*. At a Czech auction (April 2008) a similar postcard as pictured here, was sold at a hammer price of 18,010 CZK = € 740 or US$ 1150 .

Mr. Klein seems however not to have been entirely correct, as in the meantime proof has been found that this conductor postmark was used during the end of 1895*

* .See the publication "Sub Carpathian Messenger number 16 in which an item is published which arrived at Kalk inGermany on the 10th of December 1895.

On 01-02-1898 a TPO became operational on this line which used a date stamp (referred to as type 1)and shown on fig. 1 below. This date stamp was replaced by a new one (referred to s type 2), having a different appearance

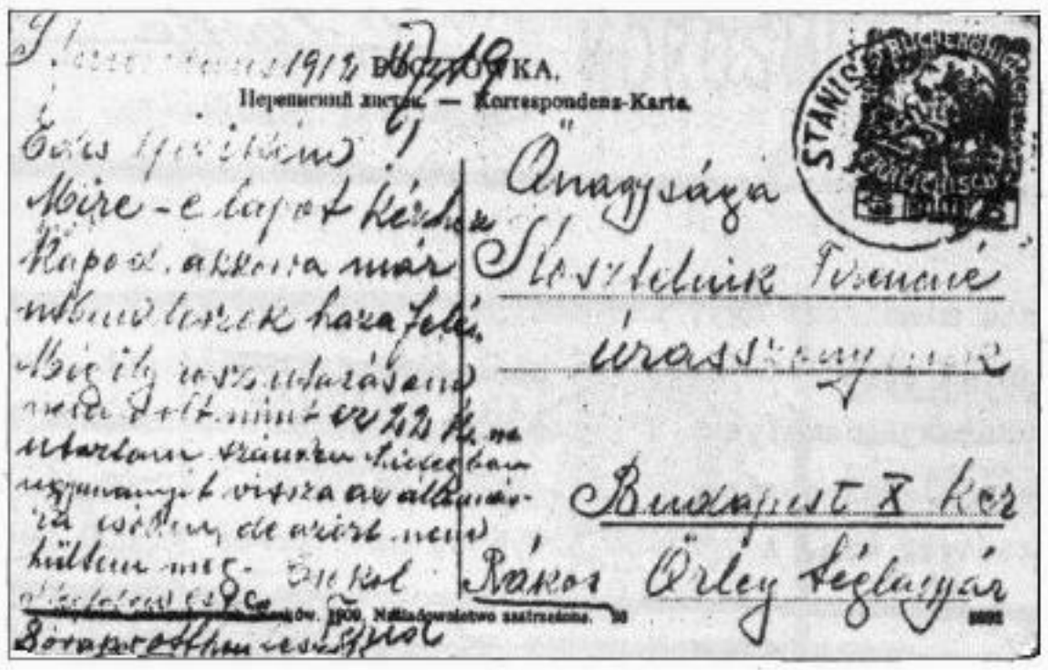


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Type 1

Type 2

At the outbreak of WW1 in 1914 the service on this line was terminated due to war conditions.

The card as pictured in fig 2 is sent to Szolnok by a soldier on the 4th of august 1914. This is 2 days before the Austro-Hungarian Empire declared war on the Russian Empire. The Hungarian text "Katona level" means "Soldiers letter". This is probably the reason it was accepted without a postage stamp.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

1) **<u>Period before 1888</u> when telegrams could only be sent from the telegraph offices.**
   On page 31 the telegraph offices operational in Carpatho Ukraine are listed.
2) **<u>Period starting in 1888</u> when telegrams could be sent from post offices.**

1) <u>The period before 1888</u>

The first three telegraph offices in Carpatho Ukraine were established in HUSZT, TISZA-UJLAK and NAGY-SZÖLLŐS in the year 1866. In total 12 were operating during the Hungarian administration.

érk 14/4 881

30 szám. Jegyzet: Állami

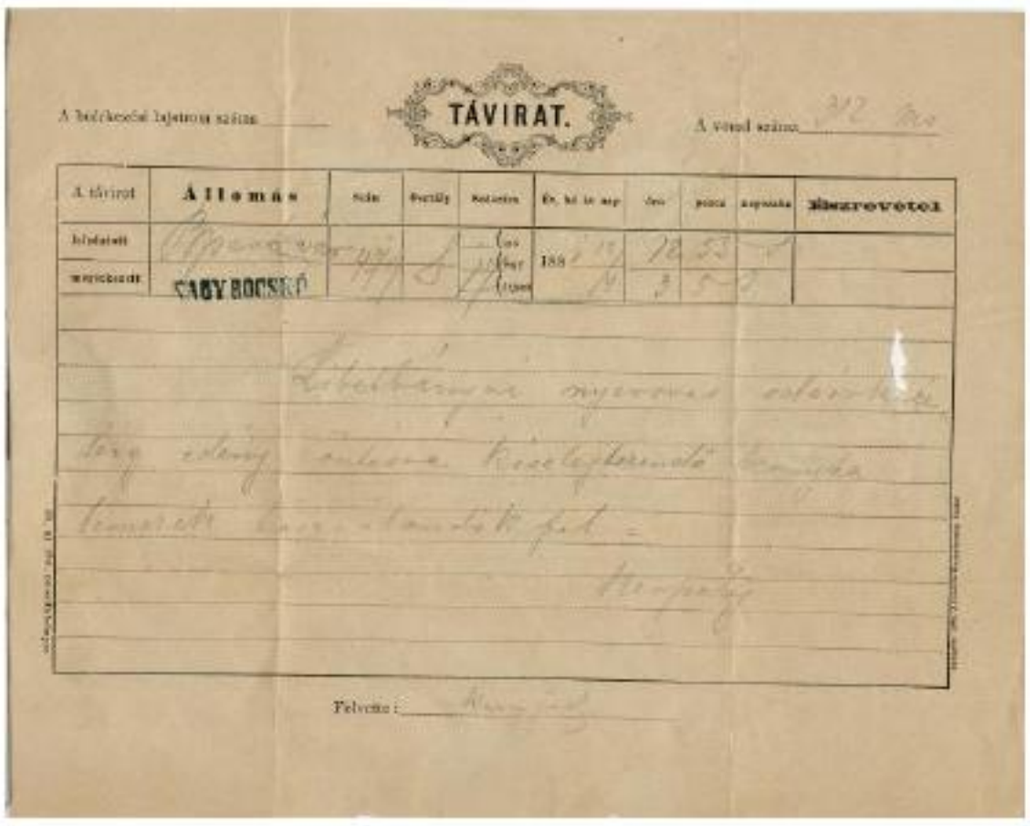
Távirat.

T. 242 sz. Hungary

Ungvárt N. Bocskó

548 sz. Fejérpatak

A távirdaállomástól kézbesítés végett kiadatott:	Év, hó és nap	óra	perez	napszaka
	188			


A beérkezési lajstrom száma

TÁVIRAT.

A vétel száma 242 sz.

A távirat	Állomás	Szám	Szótár	Kelelte	Év, hó és nap	óra	perez	napszaka	Összevetel
kiadatott									
megérkezett	NAGY BOCSKÓ				188				

Felvette:

érk 14/4 881

30 szám. Jegyzet: Állami

Távirat.

T. 242 sz. Hungary

Ungvárt N. Bocskó

548 sz. Fejérpatak

A távirdaállomástól kézbesítés végett kiadatott:	Év, hó és nap	óra	perez	napszaka
	188			

By decree of the trade ministry of 28-03-1879 the telegraph stamps were no longer valid and telegrams had to be paid in cash starting from 01-04-1879.

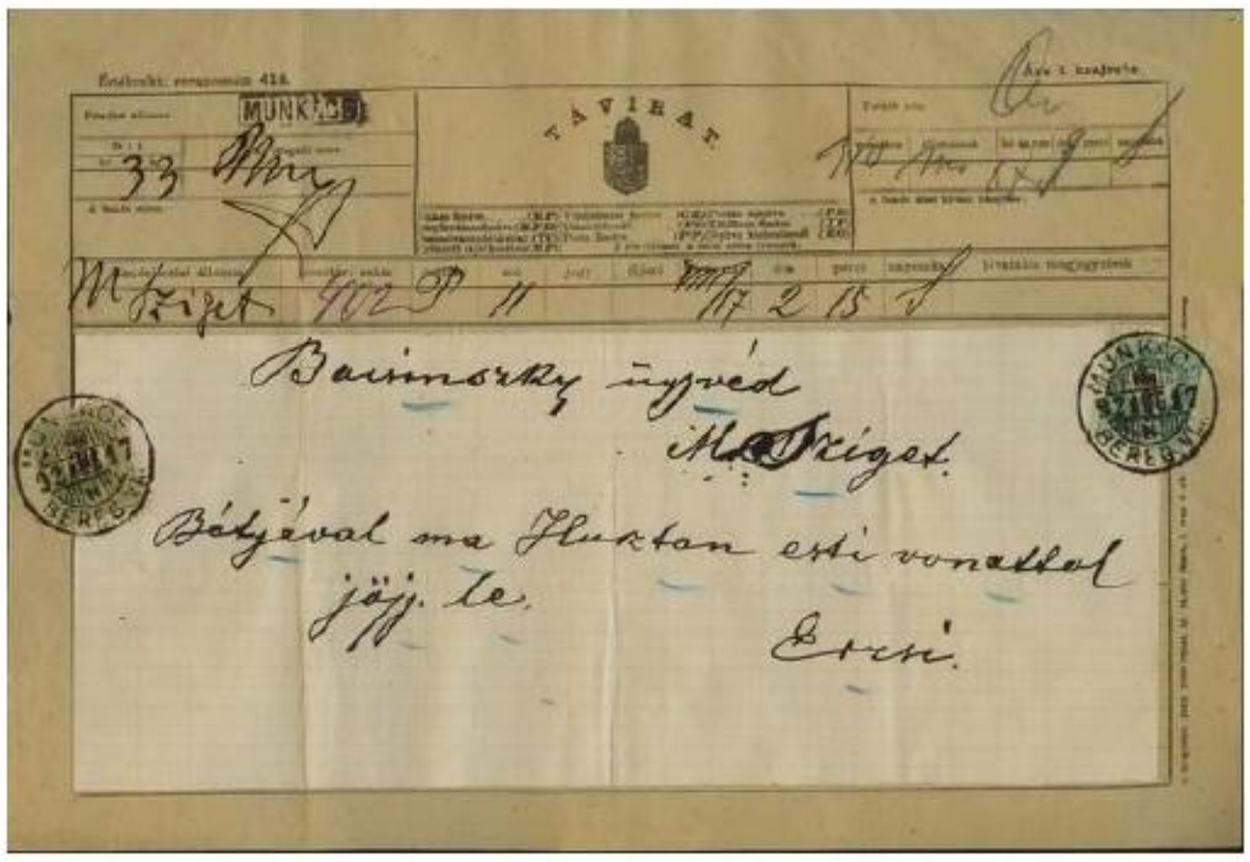
In case no telegraph office was based in the residence of the addressee, the telegram was forwarded by ordinary mail from the nearest telegraph office to the addressee, for which postage should be paid.

This telegram was sent from Budapest vár (=castle) on 13-04-1881 to the telegraph station in Nagy Bocskó and from there forwarded by registered mail to Trebusa = Trebusafejérpatak. Backstamped Trebusa 14-04 (1881)

Tariff period 01-01-1875 – 31-12-1899
domestic letter up to 15 gr. 5 Kr
R-fee 10 "
Total 15 Kr.
Stamps were damaged when opening the telegram

2) The period starting in 1888

Starting from 01-07-1888 it was possible to send telegrams from the larger post offices in Carpatho Ukraine. (see also the next page, were information is given on the use of the "Telegram post card")



Telegram sent on 17-06-1892 from Munkács to M.Sziget.
Number of words : 11
Total charge 33Kr.
1 stamp of 30 Kr (Mi 37)
1 stamp of 3 Kr. (Mi 22)

Tariff period 1892 – 1900
10 words 30 Kr.
1 word in excess 3 Kr.

TÁVIRAT.
Olvasható írást és pontos címet kérünk!
(Külön kezelés jelzése): (Címzett neve és lakása): Bereczné asszonyságnak
(Rendeltetési hely): Szerednye
(Utolsó távirda):
Irénke megérkezése Kedd estére Ilonával
és Petrikkel üzenetét elvárjuk
Jenő
A feladó neve és lakása: Hammer Imre Ungvár

Telegram sent on 04-05-1917 from Ungvár to Szerednye. Tariff period 15-08-1916 to 14-06-1918. For messages up to 13 words the tariff was 104 forint. The number of words counted was 13 (inclusive of the address). The fee was paid by affixing 1 stamp of 60 fi., 2 stamps of 20 fi and 2 stamps of 2 fi. On the bottom line the name and domicile of the sender was to be inserted.

Rates for telegrams

From 1888 to 1892
For messages up to 5 words 35 Kr, for each word in excess 2 Kr. (inclusive of the charge for the telegram form)

From 1892 to 1900
For messages up to 10 words 30 Kr, for each word in excess 3 Kr, (exclusive of the charge of 1 Kr. for the telegram form)

From 01-01-1900 to 14-08-1916
For messages between neighbouring telegraph offices 2fi. for each word, with a minimum of 40 fi, for all other messages 6fi. for each word, with a minimum of 60fi
For a special delivery telegram 3 times the normal word tariff

From 15-08-1916 to 14-06-1918
For telegrams up to 12 words 100 fi.,
for telegrams up to 13 words 104 fi.,
for each word in excess 8 fi.

The távirat-lap (Telegram post card)

Starting from the 1st July 1888 larger post offices had the possibility to send telegrams, the post offices in smaller towns and villages could not. To overcome this inconvenience for the inhabitants of these smaller towns and villages, the now united Hungarian post and telegraph office issued a so-called telegram postcard (Távirat-lap in Hungarian). This postcard was used to send the text of a telegram to the nearest office with the possibility to send telegrams. The first "Távirat-lap" was issued on the 1st July 1888 and was valid until the 31st of December 1892. These telegram postcards were available from each post office. The Telegram postcard had an imprinted 35 Kr. postage stamp. On the 1st February 1892 a second telegram postcard was issued having an imprinted postage stamp of 31 K. This card remained valid until 30th September 1900.
The 3rd card was issued on the 1st Jan 1900 when the new Filler currency was introduced. It was provided with an imprinted stamp of 62 filler. During WW I the tariffs were increased resulting in a 4th issue during 1916. This last telegram postcard had an imprinted stamp of 102 filler.

Telegram postcard sent registered from Serednye to Ungvár on 30-09-1893. The imprinted 31 Kr. stamp covered 10 words. For every word in excess 3 Kr. had to be paid. The total number of words was 12 (including the address) and therefore two 3Kr. postage stamps were affixed inside the folded card. These stamps were cancelled at the receiving post office (Ungvár). The 10 Kr. stamp next to the imprinted 31 Kr. stamps covers the registration fee. Different from the 35 Kr. telegram postcard, which could only be used within the Danube empire, this one was valid for Germany as well.

The first 35Kr. telegram postcard covered only the postage within the Danube empire inclusive 5 words. For every word in excess of 5 a fee of 2 Kr. was charged. This had to be paid in postage stamps, which were to be fixed on the inside of the folded card.

In case the sender wanted to pay for the reply on his telegram he wrote "RP" (=Réponse Payée) in front of the address. This marking was counted as one word.
"CR" in front of the address means: the sender wanted a notification of receipt.
Only the 31 Kr. telegram postcard could be forwarded by express delivery from the receiving telegraph office to the ultimate destination. In that case the remark "XP"(Express Payé) had to be written in front of the address. The fee for this service was 40 Kr. At the time of the 35 Kr. card this service was not available.

CHANGE OF NAME OF SEVERAL POSTOFFICES

During period 5, the names of several villages and towns were changed by the ruling authority. This of course had an impact on the all the postmarks used in these places. The main reason for these changes was the Magyarisation the authorities tried to impose on the mainly Ruthenian inhabited areas.

The list below gives the names of a post offices, whose names were changed during this period and show the new Hungarian-style names, together with dates applied.

ALSÓ – NEREZNICE , which used type A, listed under 4, was renamed NYÉRESHÁZA in 1901 and ever since used the type listed under 5.

BORKÚT, which used types C and A, listed under 4, was renamed TISZABORKÚT in 1901 and ever since used the type listed under 5.

CSORNOHOLOVA, which used type A, listed under 4, was renamed SÓHAT in 1911 and ever since used the type listed under 5.

EGRES, which used already the type listed under 5, was renamed SZÖLLŐSEGRES during 1908 and continued to use the same type of date stamp however with the new name.

KASZONY, was renamed MEZŐ-KASZONY during 1870 and used type D date stamp until 1888. Until 1919 the types listed under 5

KIS – ALMÁS , which used type B, listed under 4, was renamed BEREGKISALMÁS during 1905 and ever since used the type listed under 5.

LEÁNYFALVA, which used already the type listed under 5, was renamed BEREGLEÁNYFALVA during 1905 and continued to use the same type of date stamp, however with the new name.

LYUTA, which used type A, listed under 4, was renamed HAVASKÖS in 1904 and ever since used the type specified under 5.

SOM, which used type s B and D listed under 4, was renamed BEREGSOM in 1905 and ever since used the type listed under 5.

SZTAVNA, which used type A, specified under 4, was renamed FENYVESVÖLGY in 1905 and ever since used the type specified under 5.

PÉTERFALVA, which used type B, listed under 4, was renamed TISZAPÉTERFALVA in 1908 and ever since used the type specified under 5.

TREBUSA, which used type A, listed under 4, was renamed TEREBESFEJÉRPATAK or TREBUSAFEHÉRPATAK in 1901. Date stamps with both names were in use at the same time. They were of the type as specified under 5. TRBUSAFEHÉHERPATAK was used for the first time in 1905.

TURJA – BISZTRA , which used type D as listed under 4, was renamed TURJASEBES in 1904 and ever since used the type specified under 5.

Special postcards issued to commemorate the glorious entry of Rákoczy into the town of Munkács

Both cards have the same illustration on the reverse.

328.650 copies were printed of the 2fi card and
35.000 copies of the 5 fi card

The 2f card was to be used for domestic correspondence and the 5 fi card for sending abroad.

POSTAL RATES

CURRENCY

Until 31-12-1899 1 Forint (Gulden) = 100 krajcár (kreuzer)
From 01-01-1900 1 Korona (Krone) = 100 fillér (heller) (See also under 3. on the next page)

1) From 01 – 05 – 1867 till 31 – 12 – 1874

	letters		Postcards *)
weight	Local	domestic	
Up to 1 Lot	3 Kr	5 Kr	2 Kr
Each lot more (max 15 Lot)	3 Kr	5 Kr	

*) Postcards were introduced on the 1st October 1869. Hungary, together with Austria, were the first countries in the world to issue them. The 2 Kr. rate was valid for local as well as for domestic used postcards.

	local	domestic
Registration fee	5 Kr	10 Kr
Return receipt	5 Kr	10 Kr
Inquiry receipt	5 Kr	10 Kr
To be called for (Poste restante)		2 Kr *)
Express delivery	15 Kr	
Extra fee for delivery addresses outside the normal delivery area	50 Kr	

*) To be paid by the addressee. Registered mail was not allowed

Printed matter	weight				
Validity of tariff	1 lot	2 lot	3 lot	4 lot	5 lot
01-05-1867 till 30-06-1873	2 Kr	4 Kr	6 Kr	8 Kr	10 Kr
30-06-1873 till 31-12-1874	2 Kr	5 Kr	10 Kr	15 Kr	------

On the 1st January 1875 the metric system was introduced for weights and the postal tariffs were adjusted to this system.

2) From 01 – 01 – 1875 till 31 – 12 – 1899

letters	local			domestic		
	15 gr. **	250 gr.	500 gr.	15 gr	250 gr.	500 gr.
01-01-1875	3 Kr	6 Kr		5 Kr	10 Kr	
22-06-1892	3 Kr	6 Kr	9 Kr	5 Kr	10 Kr	15 Kr

** since 1882 20 gr.
Post cards remained 2 Kr

Printed matter	up to 10 gr.	10 – 50 gr.	up to 50 gr.	50 – 150 gr.
from 01-01-1875			2 Kr.	
from 01-01-1899	1 Kr.	2 Kr		
from 01-05-1899	1 Kr	2 Kr		3 Kr

	local	domestic
Registration fee	5 Kr	10 Kr
Return receipt ***	5 Kr	10 Kr
Inquiry receipt	10 Kr	
Express delivery	15 Kr	

*** till 24-05-1892

3) From 01 – 01 – 1900 until the end of the Hungarian administration

On the 1st January 1900 Hungary carried out a money reform. The Korona was introduced, which was divided into 100 fillér. The old Forint could be exchanged for the new Korona at a rate of 1 Forint = 2 Korona (or 1 krajcár = 2 fillér) The old postage stamps and postal stationery remained valid until 30-09-1900. The face value of the old stamps in Forint/krajcár were to be multiplied by 2 to obtain the value in the new Korona/fillér currency.

Postcard sent on 09-01-1900 to Losonsz.
The postage is paid with a 2 krajcár stamp.
On 01-01-1900 the new tariff of 4 forint was applicable.
The old stamps were valid until 30-09-1900.
2 Krajcár should be multiplied by 2 to obtain the forint value.
The postcard is correctly franked.

Letters

tariff from	local			domestic		
	up to 20 gr.	20 – 250 gr.	250 – 500 gr.	up to 20 gr.	20 – 250 gr.	250 – 500 gr.
01-01-1900	6f	12 f	18 f	10 f	20 f	30 f
01-10-1916	10 f	each 20 gr more 5 f.		15 f	each 20 gr. more 5 f.	
15-06-1918 *)	15 f	each 20 gr more 5 f		20 f	each 20 gr. more 5 f.	

*) An extra war tax of 5 f was added to the basic tariff.

Postcards

tariff from	local and domestic
01-01-1900	4 f
11-01-1902	5 f
01-10-1916*)	10 f
01-01-1920	40 f
01-06-1920	60 f

*) from 15-06-1918 an extra war tax of 2f was added to the basic tariff

Printed matter From 01-01-1900 until 01-01-1922
Up to 10 grams 2 f
From 10 – 50 grams 3 f
starting on 15-06-1918 an extra war tax of 2 f was added for printed matter up to 50 gr. Above 50 gr. 5 f.

Tariffs for Express delivery and Registered letters

tariff from	fee for registered letters		express delivery	
	regional	domestic	regional	domestic
01-01-1900	10 f	25 f	30 f	
11-01-1902	10 f	25 f	30 f	
20-05-1916			--	60 f
01-10-1916	25 f			
01-01-1920	1 K		1,20 K	

This last tariff was valid until 01-08-1920

Foreign letters and postcards with the exception of the Austrian empire

tariff from	letters up to 15 gr.	
01-01-1900	25 f	
	20 gr.	Each 20 gr. more
01-10-1916 *	25 f	15 f
01-01-1920	1 K	60 f
01-06-1920	2,50 K	1,50 K

postcards	
Validity	Tariff
01-01-1900 *	10 f
01-01-1920	40 f
01-06-1920	1 K

*) From 15-06-1918 5 f War tax was added to the basic postage for letters. For postcards 2 f.
The last tariff was valid until 01-01-1922

For the Austrian Empire the following tariffs were valid

tariff from	postcards	letters	
		Up to 20 gr.	20 – 250 gr.
01-01-1900	5 f	10 f	20 f
		Up to 20 gr.	Each 20 gr. More
01-10-1916		15 f	5 f
15-06-1918		20 f	5 f
01-01-1920		60 f	20 f

Pay attention
The tariff for express delivery of letters was increased to 60 f on 20-05-1916 and not on 01-10-1916 as stated in earlier editions of this handbook. This means that in the period from 20-05-1916 until 01-10-1916 an interesting tariff was applicable for a domestic registered special delivery letter 10+25+60 = 95 filler.
(See table on preceding page 40)

SOME EXCEPTIONAL COVERS WITH THE 1871 ISSUE OF HUNGARY

Cover with 3-colour franking

This issue appears in 2 different executions:
For the first issue lithography was chosen and the second one was engraved.
Covers with the 1871 lithographed issue belong to the greatest rarities of Carpatho Ukraine philately. Even on piece they are very rare

R-cover with 3 colour franking sent from Munkács to Miskolcs.

postage 15 gr letter	5 Kr.
R-fee	10 Kr.
Total postage	15 Kr.

Postage paid as follows:

2 stamps of 3 Kr =	6 Kr.
2 stamps of 2 Kr =	4 Kr.
1 stamp of 5 Kr =	5 Kr.
Total	15 Kr

The cover originates from the collection of Miroslav Blaha

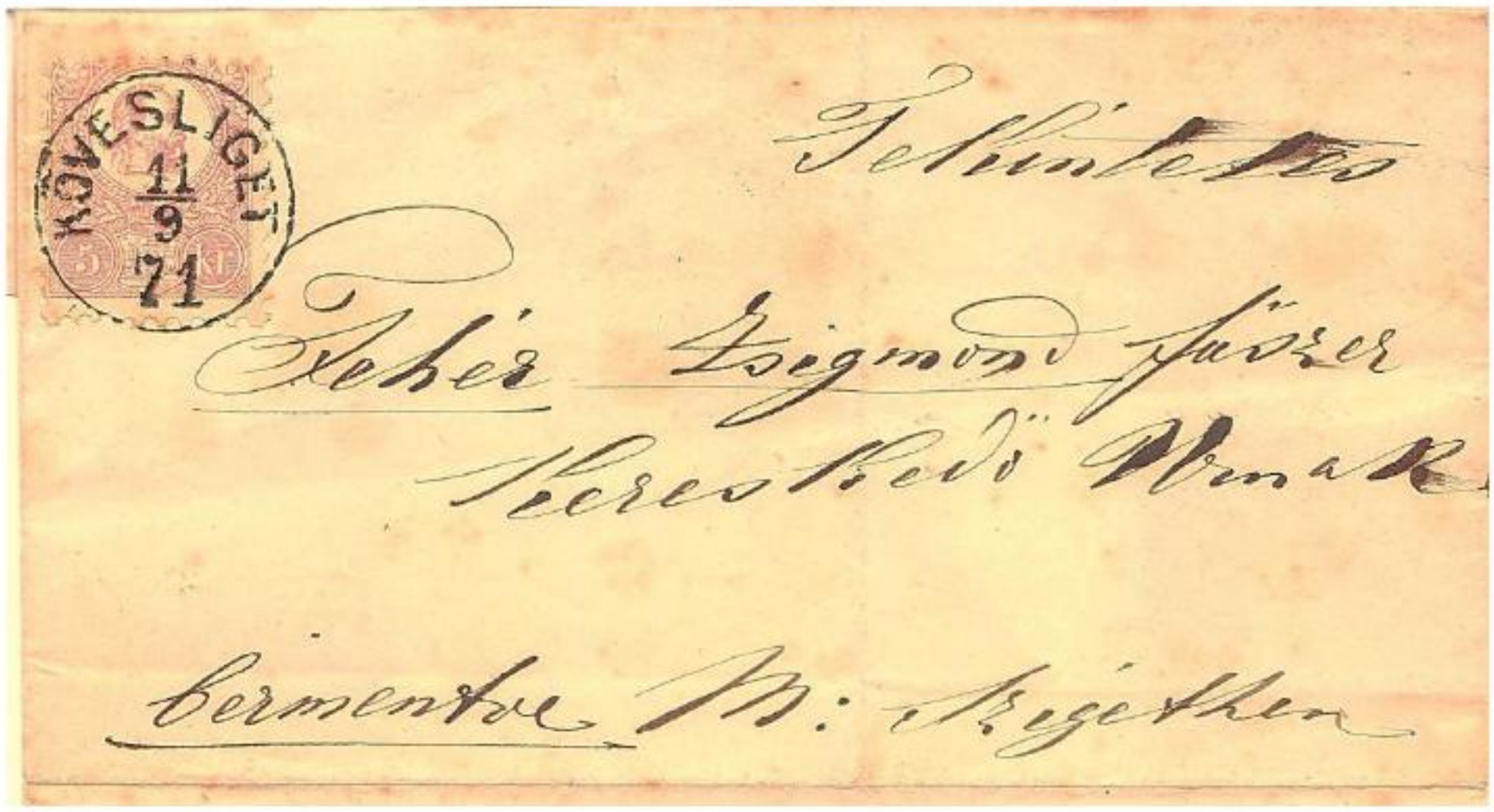
PEST 13/7

backstamped
Pest 13-07-(1871)

R-cover sent on 12-07-1871 from Beregszász to Pest. Most rare franking of **15 Kr. Lithographed**
Originates from the collection of Andrew Cronin. Certificate István Glatz

Large piece of envelope with imprinted 10 Kr. stamp and additional **10 Kr lithographed** to make up for the R-fee. Date stamp Munkács 14-07-18??

Piece with **3 and 2 Kr lithographed**
Date stamp of Alsó Vereczke 07-08-18??



Domestic cover sent on 11-09-1871 from Kövesliget to Máramarossziget. **5 Kr. lithographed**
Certificate István Glátz

The additional markings "AJANLOTT" and "EXPRESS"

Ajanlott means "Registered"
Express means "Special delivery"

figure A

figure B

figure C

The "**AJANLOTT**" marking.

Starting from 1874 a hand stamp wa[s introduced] to Ukraine, to show that th[e] The registration number was added manually. There appeared to have been two types, one was boxed (figure A) the other one not and had the additional indication SZ (figure B).
During the year 1882 a new hand stamp was introduced (figure C).
From the 1st of March 1890 the first registration labels were introduced, showing the name of the post office and the registration number.

Boxed Ajanlott hand stamp, used in Nagyszöllös on 02-05-1875 on a domestic letter to Halmi. The registration number "335" was added manually.

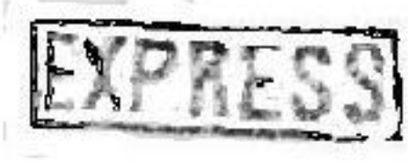
Unboxed Ajanlott hand stamp, used in Szolyva on 18-01-1874 on a domestic letter to Miskolcs. The registration number "32" was added manually.

Boxed hand stamp to mark the registration of a postcard or a letter The registration number was added manually.

Registered cover sent on 24-04-1891 from Ungvár to Miskolcz, with the new 1890-type R-label with post office name and number.

The "**EXPRESS**" marking.

Starting in the year 1875 a boxed marking was applied, to show the special delivery of letter or postcard.



Postal stationary

Postcards

On the 1st October 1869 a new phenomenon appeared at the counters of the post offices: the postcard was its name. The Austrian and Hungarian postal administrations were the first to issue this new aid to simplify communication; soon followed by others. In Carpatho Ukraine postcards with German text and Hungarian text have been used. The picture refers to a postcard with German text, sent on the 22nd February 1871 from Huszt to Wien (Vienna). This postcard with a 2Kr. stamp of the common issue for Austria and Hungary was soon followed by new ones showing Franz-Joseph as king of Hungary, similar to the first issue of Hungary. (The text on the Hungarian card reads: Levelezési Lap.)

A similar postcard was issued for the Austrian part of the empire. The difference is the coat of arms. On the upper one the Hungarian coat of arms is printed . The one to the left has the Austrian coat of arms, but is sent from Also-Vereczke in Carpatho Ukraine to Vienna. Is was officially not allowed to use the Austrian cards in the Hungarian part of the dual Monarchy, but this one was unnoticed.

This first postcard was followed by many more and for details of the postcards , a specialized postal stationery catalogue is a great help (Michel Ganzsachen-Kalalog Europa Ost for one.)

Postal money orders

By decree of the Ministry of trade No. 1431-150 dated 31-01-1867 all post offices were authorized to accept money orders up to an amount of 25 Forint starting from 15-03-1867. The fee amounted to 10 Krajcár. On 01-01-1868 this amount was increased up to 50 Forint the fee remained unchanged. Some post offices outside Carpatho Ukraine were authorized to accept money orders for higher amounts.

Starting from 01-05-1870 the amount was increased again now up to 100 Forint. New fees were introduces as well

up to 10 Forint	5 Kr.
over 10 up to 50 Forint	10 Kr.
over 50 up to 100 Forint	15 Kr.

Originally Austrian money orders were used in Hungary with the Austrian coat of Arms. However on 20-05-1868 Hungarian money orders were introduced showing the Hungarian coat of arms and the text in Hungarian or German.

Posta-utalvány
HUSZT
24 o. é. forint krről szóló összegre ismételve
(a forintok betűkkel) fratik ki.
Huszonnegy ft. kr. o. ért.
T. cz. Szigethi K. Pénztár
A fölvevő postahivatal bélyegnyomata.
Rendeltetési hely: Szigeth
Az átvevő lakása, ha biztosan tudatik
Postai előjegyzés. A fölvételi könyv 175 száma alatt bejegyeztetett.
A fölvevő postahivatal vagy postapénztár, hol a befizetés történt.
Huszon 1868 Decem 1 dik napján.
A postakerület neve.
Aláírás.
HUSZT
12
63

Money order sent on 01-12-1868 from Huszt to Szigeth for an amount of 21 Forint. (Huszonnegy = 21). The fee was 10 kr.

From 15-02-1871 The Hungarian postal administration started to use forms with an imprinted stamp for this service.
The tariff was as follows:
5 Kr. for up to 10 Ft.
10 Kr. for 10 – 50 Ft.
15 Kr. for 50 – 100 Ft.
30 Kr. for 100 – 500 Ft.
30 Kr. for each 500 Ft above 500.
The amount was limited to 5000 Ft.
The imprinted stamp of 5Kr. was sufficient for money orders up to 10 Ft.
This tariff was valid until 01-01-1875

.*) This form is known in several executions, which slightly differ from each other. Also bilingual Hungarian German ones were used in Carpatho Ukraine

This money order for an amount of 5 Forint was sent 22-02-1874 from Beregszász to Budapest. For an amount up to 10 Ft. the postage was 5 Ft. No further stamps were required. The boxed marking "KIFIZETETETT" means: paid.

The Hungarian postal administration also issued special forms for Telegraphic money orders. These forms were bi-lingual: Hungarian and German. If they ever have been used in Carpatho-Ukraine is unknown to the writer. The postage was equal to the tariff for normal money orders, however an extra 15 Kr. had to be paid in cash for the express delivery.

Tariffs for money orders from 01-01-1875 until 01-01-1900

amounts	period 01-01-1875	period 01-01-1876	period 01-06-1892
up to 5 Ft	----------	5 Kr	----------
5 – 50 Ft	----------	10 Kr	----------
up to 10 Ft	5 Kr	----------	5 Kr
10 – 50 Ft	10 Kr	----------	10 Kr
50 – 100 Ft	15 Kr	----------	----------
50 – 150 Ft	----------	20 Kr	20 Kr
100 – 500 Ft	30 Kr	----------	----------
150 – 300 Ft	----------	30 Kr	30 Kr
300 – 500 Ft	----------	50 Kr	50 Kr
500 – 1000 Ft	60 Kr	100 Kr	100 Kr
up to 2000 Ft	90 Kr	150 Kr	150 Kr
up to 3000 Ft	120 Kr	200 Kr	200 Kr
up to 4000 Ft	150 Kr	250 Kr	250 Kr
up to 5000 Ft	180 Kr	300 Kr	300 Kr

Money order sent 33-01-1877 from Huszt to Marmaros Sziget, for an amount of 25 Ft. From 01-01-1876 until 01-06-1892 the tariff was 10 Kr. for amounts from 5 up to 50 Ft. Stamp of 5 Kr. added to imprinted stamp to meet the required postage.

Tariffs for money orders from 01-01-1900 until end of Hungarian postal administration

After the currency reform of 1900 1 K(orona) = 100 fillér

From 01-01-1900 until 01-10-1916

Amounts up to 20 K tariff 10 fi.
20 – 100 K " 20 fi.
100 – 300 K " 40 fi.
300 – 600 K " 60 fi.
600 – 1000 K " 100 fi.

From 01- 10-1916

Basic tariff 15 fi. for each 50K, 5 fi to be added

From 15-06-1918 until 01-01-1920

Basic tariff 20 fi, for each 50K 5 fi. to be added

Money order sent on 31-03-1919 from Munkács to Szerednye.

Amount 21K 60fi

basic tariff 20 fi.
+ 5 fi.

For administrative purposes boxed number markings were introduced on money orders. Each post office was allocated a specific number. These numbers are very helpful to identify the origin of field post cards from Carpatho Ukraine (see page 46). Unfortunately a list of such markings stating the post offices they belong to is not available. A few numbers could be traced.: 29a = Munkács, 2059 = Beregleanyfalva, 2196 = Fenyvesvölgy

Letter cards

For lettercards the same tariffs ware applicable as for normal letters

On 01-07-1886, the Hungarian postal administration introduced the letter cards. These were made of cardboard and could be folded and sealed by the glue on the rim.
.The one pictured to the left is the first card issued by the Hungarian postal administration.
It was sent on 21-02-1887 from Bustyaháza to Halle a/d Saale in Germany.
For Germany the same tariffs were applicable as for domestic destinations which was 5 Kr.

Over the years several of such cards were issued, mainly when the tariff for letters was changed.
The card pictured to the right was issued on 01-01-1900 when a currency reform took place.
It was sent on 10-02-1901 from Ungvár to Mittellangenau in Bohemia. (now Prostřednï Lánov)
For Bohemia (belonged to the Austrian Empire) the domestic letter rate was applicable, which was 10 fi.

Dispatch notes for parcels

From 01-06-1888 the parcel post was fully integrated in the postal system. From then on the required postage could be paid by using postage stamps. It was also possible to send a parcel COD (cash on delivery). See tariffs on the next page.

Tariffs for the parcel post from 01-06-1888 until 01-01-1900

The tariffs below were valid for domestic and foreign destinations. 1 Forint = 100 Krajczár Kr(euzer)

weight	weight tariff for the different distance stages					
	75 km	150 km	375 km	750 km	1125 km	above 1125
up to 5 kg	15 Kr	30 Kr	30 Kr	30 Kr	30 Kr	30 Kr
each kg above 5	3 Kr	6 Kr	12 Kr	18 Kr	24 Kr	30 Kr

*) Up to 01-06-1888 Parcels were handled by the **'Fahrpost"** (Hungarian Kocsiposta) From this date the Kocsiposta was fully integrated in the postal system and also the fee for handling parcels could be paid by postage stamps.
Delivery charge up to 1.5 kg in Budapest: 5 Kr.In all other places: 3 Kr.
Aviso ,all places (=advise parcel has arrived): 2 Kr.
For parcels not paid for by the sender, the addressee had to pay an extra amount of 6 Kr.
The weight was limited to 50 kg. For parcels containing coins the weight limit was 65 kg.

From 01-01-1900 until 30-09-1916
(After the currency reform of 1900 1 Korona = 100 fillér)

weight	weight tariff for the different distance stages					
	75 km	150 km	375 km	750 km	1125 km	above 1125
up to 5 kg	30 fi	60 fi	60 fi	60 fi	60 fi	60 fi
each kg above 5	6 fi	12 fi	24 fi	36 fi	48 fi	60 fi

For parcels not paid for by the sender, the addressee had to pay an extra amount of 12 fi.
The weight was limited to 50 kg. For parcels containing coins the weight limit was 65 kg.

Postage indication 48 fi.

Dispatch note for a parcel sent from Husztsófalva to Máramarossziget on 14-02-1910.

From 01-01-1900 until 30-09-1916 the postage was related to weight and distance. In this case the distance was within the first 75 km stage. The postage was calculated as follows: the first 5 kgs 30 fi and each additional one 6 fi.
(30 fi.+ 3 x 6 = 48 fi.) The imprinted stamp of
10 fi. was a fiscal stamp.

weight 7 kg and 200 gram. Tariff now based on 8 kg.

The postage for the parcel was paid for delivery to the receiving post office..
This post office would now advise the addressee. having received a parcel by means of sending a so-called "aviso".
The fee for this "aviso" was 3fi and was to be paid by the addressee. For that reason postage due stamps were used on these forms.

From 01-10-1916 until 14-06-1918

up to 5 kg	5 – 10 kg	10 – 15 kg	15 – 20 kg
70 fi	150 fi	250 fi	350 fi

The tariffs stated above are the so-called weight tariffs. In addition to these weight tariffs a so called delivery charge had to be paid. This amounted for destinations in the capital Budapest to 25 fi. and for destinations in the province to 20 fi. Both amounts were to be paid in stamps at the post office. (Bear in mind these delivery charges are related to parcels without indicated value. The additional delivery charges for parcels with indicated value are stated on the next page).

Another service of the post was the possibility of a notification for the addressee, that a parcel had arrived. The charge for this service was 5 fi. in this case the parcel had to be collected.

From 15-06-1918 until 31-12-1919 an additional war tax was applied to all parcels, this amounted to 20 fi irrespective of weight or distance.

Additional "insurance tariff" for parcels with indicated value (irrespective of the distance)
During the tariff period from 01-06-1888 until 01-01-1900: For parcels up to an indicated value of 50 Forint the insurance tariff was 3Kr. For values up to 300F the insurance fee was 6 Kr and up to 450 this was 9 Kr.
During the tariff period from 01-01-1900 until 30-09-1916: up to an indicated value of 100 K the insurance tariff was 6 fi For values above 100 K the charge was 6fi for each 300 K or part of it, but the minimum charge was 12 fi.
During the tariff period from 01-10-1916 until 14-06-1918: 5 fi for each 300 K or part of it, but the minimum charge is 10 fi.

Additional delivery charge for parcels with indicated value
During the tariff period from 01-01-1900 until 30-09-1916: 6 fi for the first 1000 K and 20fi for each 5000 K more. 20 fi
During the tariff period from 01-10-1916 until 14-06-1918 For indicated of 1000 K and above : 10 fi for each 1000 K or part of it.

Dispatch note for parcels with indicated value and/or sent C.O.D.

Dispatch note for a parcel having a weight of 10 kg. C.O.D. value 44 Korona. It was sent 20-03-1917 from Munkács to Tecső. Postage 10kg. parcel was 150 fi.
Insurance fee 10 fi
Arrival notification 5 fi.
Total 165 fi.
The imprinted 10 fi stamp was a fiscal label.

Envelopes with imprinted stamp

Envelopes were introduced in the year 1871. They bear an imprint of the first Hungarian stamp and were issued in the denominations 3,5,10 and 15 Krajczár. (An envelope with a 5 Kr imprinted stamp is pictured on page 28.)
Over the years several new envelopes have been issued. Pictured here is one issued in the year 1897.

Envelope with imprinted stamp of 5 Kr. sent from Vari to Beregszsaz on 03-09-1894.
These envelopes were valid until 30-09-1900.

FIELDPOST OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY DURING THE GREAT WAR (WWI)

The Austrio-Hungarian Empire declared war on the Russian empire on the 6th August 1914. This was the beginning of WW I for Carpatho Ukraine. From the 8th August a postage freedom existed for the army.

The field post was a combined organization of the Austro-Hungarian Army. The field post offices either employed date stamps with the text "TABORI POSTA" (Hungarian for field post) or with "K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT" (German for: Imperial and Royal field post office).

Only the army units at the front could make use of the services of the field post. The field post offices operated within a division of the army and were mostly incorporated in mobile units. It is therefore difficult to establish, which field post office during which period of time was operational in Carpatho-Ukraine.

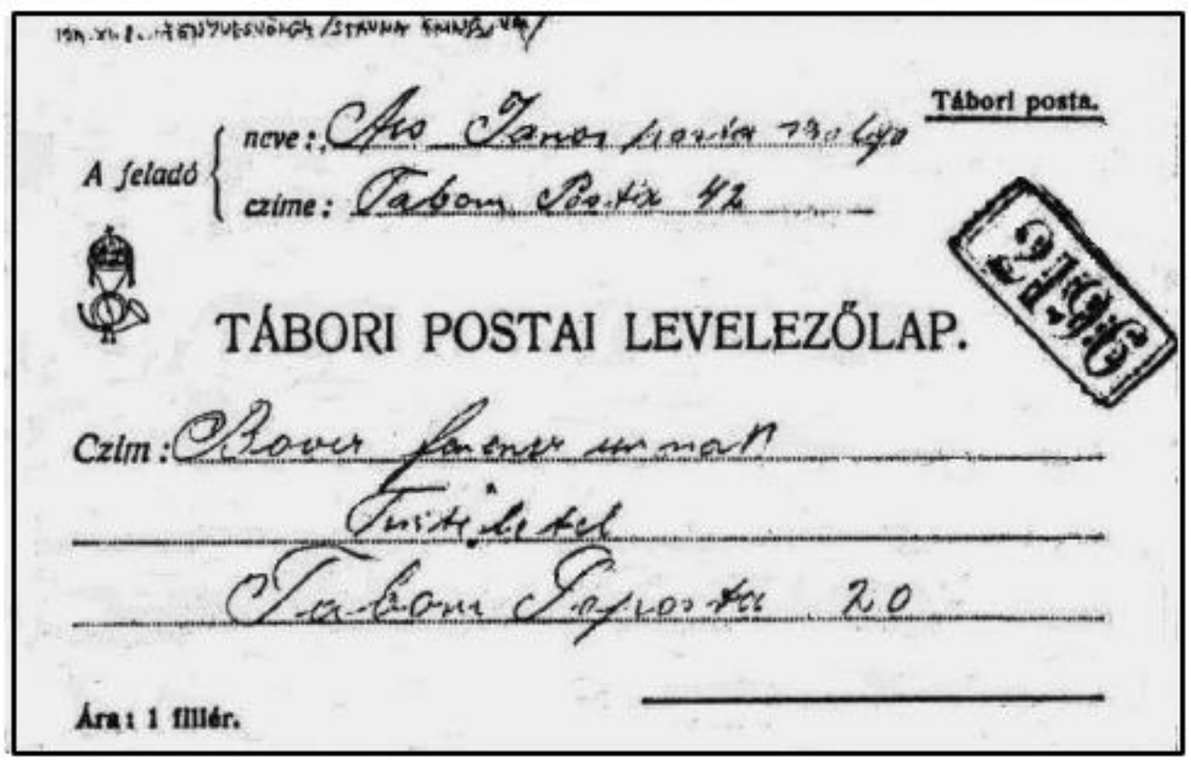
Carapatho Ukraine was in the front-line from the autumn of 1914 till the spring of 1915. On the 25th September 1914 the Russian army invaded Hungary via the Uzsoki pass in the Carpatho mountains. On the 4th October they occupied Máramarossziget and although they had to retreat from there almost immediately, Carpatho Ukraine north of the line Nagyberezna-Körösmező remained occupied by the Russian army until 25 November 1914.

The liberation of the area occupied by the Russian army, started on the 25th November 1914. On the 9th December, the last Russian army units had to retreat from Hungarian soil. The Hungarian units involved in the liberation were the 38th national defence division, supplemented by some smaller combat units. The Hungarian army headquarters from where the operation was conducted, was based in the village of Nagyberezna. The Russian army invaded Carpatho Ukraine again on the 27th January 1915 and occupied the area north of the line Uzsok-Körösmező. In the battle of the Carpathians, which started on the 2nd April 1915, the army of the Monarchy chased away the Russian troops again from Hungarian territory. The Hungarian newspaper "Pesti Hirlap" wrote in a headline on the 9th May 1915 "Hungary is free from Russian troops". In the battle areas the armed forces were allowed to make use of the services of the existing post offices. To make sure the enemy could not obtain information about the position of the Hungarian troops, the post offices in the front line were not allowed to use the normal date stamps. As an alternative, they used the boxed number stamps normally only applied on money orders. Dr. Simady states in his book on the postal history of Carpatho Ukraine, that up till now two items are known on which these boxed number stamps appear originating from Carpatho Ukraine.

2196: Fenyvesvölgy, 8 November 1914.
2188: No further details are known.
(see also page 43 money orders)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY

Field postcard sent on the 8th November 1914 from the post office of Fenyvesvölgy. This is mentioned at the back of the card. This card also provides us with the evidence that on that day Field post office 42 was based at Fenyvesvölgy, but also that central field post office 20 was operating within the area of Carpatho Ukraine. The central field post offices operated within battle areas and several field post offices were subject to them.


Tábori posta.

A feladó { neve: Ács János honvéd 73/420
címe: Tábori Posta 42

TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP.

Czím: Bocz Ferenc urnak
Feldebrő
Tábori Posta 20

Ára: 1 fillér.

All the post offices in Carpatho Ukraine were subject to the postal district of Kassa. All boxed number hand stamps in the Kassa-district started with the digit 2. With this knowledge it is possible to trace postcards sent from Carpatho Ukraine. As the district of Kassa is larger than Carpatho Ukraine a boxed hand stamp having a number starting with a 2 is not a guarantee it originates from Carpatho Ukraine, also a check is required whether or not the village or town where it was used is within Carpatho Ukraine. To illustrate this, is the number 2770, which also has been found on military mail. The number 2770 was used in the village of Ubresz (Slovak=Ubrež) which is located in Slovakia, but it also belonged to the district of Kassa.

Not many postcards have survived probably because correspondence was restricted.

Also the mail from the letter boxes of the railway stations was not cancelled by the travelling post offices, but forwarded to Budapest, where the postage stamps were cancelled by a circular number hand stamp with the number 15 at the collecting post office Budapest 72. On the postcard shown here, the sender has stated Nagyberezna, 1915, May 13. This is proof that the postcard was sent from Carpatho Ukraine to Budapest.

One of the most interesting post historical items originating from Carpatho Ukraine is a field postcard sent by balloon from Przemysl. The Russian army had encircled this town and the soldiers of the K.u.k Army within the encircled area established a postal service by balloon. One of the balloons was launched on 7 March 1915 and landed in Turjaremete.. The finder(s) handed over the recovered field postcards to the authorities who forwarded them on to field post office 47 at that time based in Krakau. Here the cards were provided with the date stamp of field post office 47 and the red marking "ZENSURIERT" . From Krakau the postcards were forwarded on to the addressees. This knowledge is based on the book written by Gerhard Schenk and published in 2003 in Vienna by "Verlag Pollischansky" From the same source we now know that 10,000 cards were printed of which about 6000 were sold. The number 5503 on the pictured card is from the numerator. The highest possible number is 5909.

(The above information is not in line with Dr. Simady's book. This knowledge was not available at the time his book was published. Earlier editions of this handbook do not mention these findings of advancing knowledge but were based on Dr. Simady's book))

Military censorship

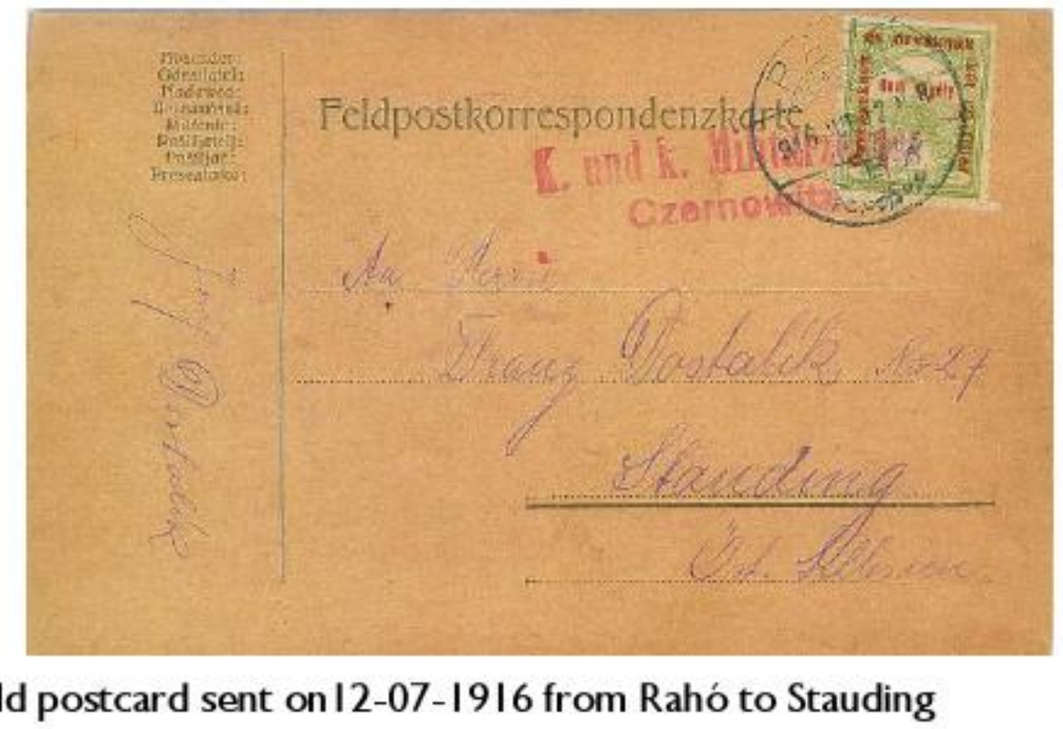
All civilian correspondence was subject to military censorship. In Carpatho Ukraine Censor Commissions were operating in Huszt, Munkács, Nagyszöllős and Ungvár. All commissions used almost similar hand stamps to indicate where censorship was carried out. The text was always the same but can be found in either a two or three lines hand stamp. It should however be noted that some items originating from Carpatho Ukraine were censored by the committee in Czernowitz.

The censor marks can be found in black as well as in violet.

K. u. K MILITÄRZENSUR
SITZ DER KOMMISSION: HUSZT

K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR
SITZ DER KOMMISSION:
MUNKACS.

Private picture postcard sent on the 4th July 1915 to Vienna. Censored in Ungvár.



Field postcard sent on12-07-1916 from Rahó to Stauding (Studénka ve Slezsku). The card is considered civil correspondence as postage is paid by a postage stamp. The card was censored by the Czernowitz based commission. Czernowitz was occupied by the Russian Army from 17-06-1916 until 03-08-1917 and the censor commission continued its activities in Marmaros Sziget.

Front and part of the back of a censored letter, sent on the 13th August 1915 from Munkács to Vienna. The back shows the strip which with the letter was closed again after being opened by the censor. Also the censor mark of the Munkács based commission can be seen.
"Hadijog alapján fölbontatott" means: Opened by authority of the war act.

Members of the military serving with units where no field post office was operating were also entitled to send letters without paying postage. They had however to mark their correspondence with a handstamp of their unit, this also was applicable for soldiers in hospitals or a medical observation center. In those cases the mail was taken care of by the regular post service and censored by the censoring commissions .

Picture postcard sent by normal mail from Munkács to Austria
On the card is the circular stamp of the medical observation centre Munkács
The vertical placed line stamp reads in Hungarian "Katonai betegápolás", which means military nursing unit.
Also the marking of the Munkács based censor commission is on the card.

On the reverse of this picture postcard the "Baracken Spital" at Munkacs is pictured.
(Baracken Spital = Hospital barracks)

REVIEW OF CENSOR MARKS USED BY THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY DURING 1914/18

(for censoring civilian correspondence *)

LOCATION	TEXT OR PICTURE	DIMENSION	COLOUR	REMARK
Huszt	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR SITZ DER KOMMISSION: HUSZT	62 x 20 mm	violet	2-lines marking
Munkács	K. u. K. Militär-Zensur-Kommission Munkács	45 x 15 mm	violet, red	3-lines marking
	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR SITZ DER KOMMISSION: MUNKACS.	64 x 15 mm	violet, red	3-lines marking
	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR Sitz der Kommission: MUNKACS.	44 x 16 mm	violet, blue	3-lines marking
	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR Sitz der Kommission Munkács	44 x 16 mm	violet, blue, red	3-lines marking
Nagyszöllős	K. u. K. Militärzensurkommission Nagyszöllős.	68 x 16 mm	violet	3-lines marking
Szolyva	ZENSURIERT AM 5/6 1916	52 x 16 mm	violet	boxed marking. Card pictured on page 42 of Lajos Horváts' booklet part 5
	AMTLICH ERÖFFNET U. ZENSURIERT	52 x 9.5 mm	violet	Published in the Thielk Handbook on Austrian censorship 1914/18
	ZENZUBIERT 1916	28 x 9 mm	violet	Published in the Thielk Handbook on Austrian censorship 1914/18
Ungvár	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR SITZ DER KOMMISSION. UNGVÁR	65 x 10 mm	violet	2-lines marking
	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR SITZ DER KOMMISSION: UNGVÁR	63 x 9 mm	violet	2-lines marking
	K.u.k. Militärzensur Sitz der Kommission Ungvár	54 x 16.5 mm	violet	Catalogued in the Thielk handbook
	K. u. K. MILITÄRZENSUR SITZ DER KOMMISSION:	65 x 9.5 mm	violet	Catalogued in the Thielk handbook
	ZENSURIERT. Hadi jog alapján felbontatott	34 x 16 mm	violet	Catalogued in the Thielk handbook

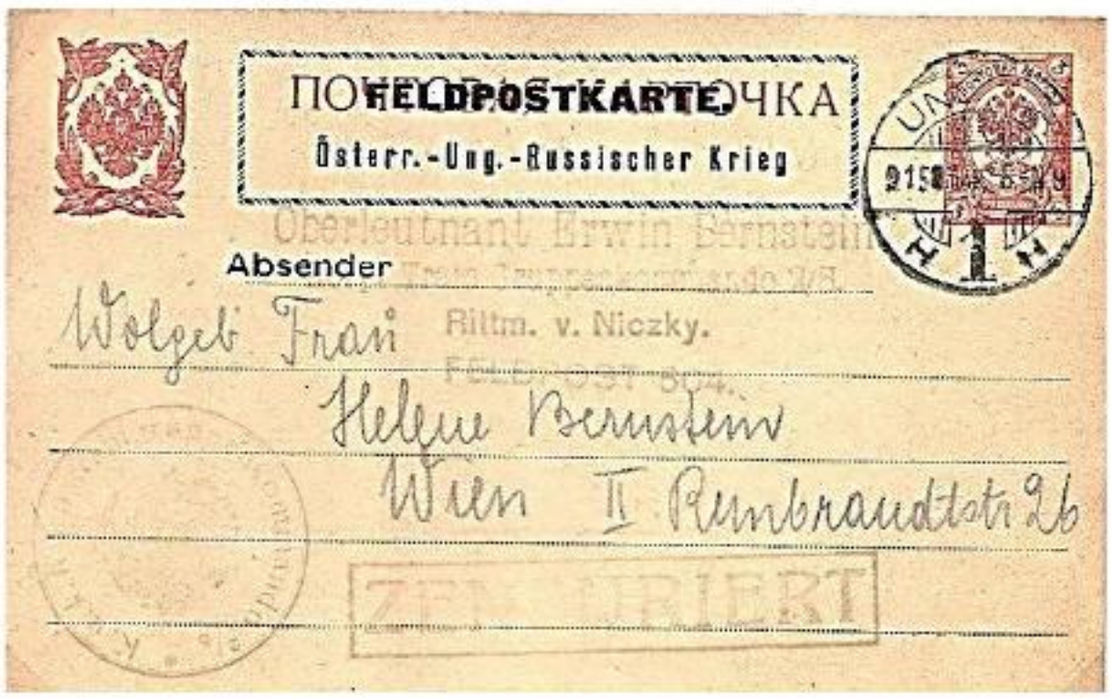
*) In general all correspondence made free with postage stamps was considered to be civilian correspondence

Remarkable documents of the presence of the Austro-Hungarian Army in Carpatho Ukraine

Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde.
Korrespondenz-Karte
(Antwort)
An das k.u.k.
Kriegsmaterialverwertungsamt
in Wien, III.
Radetzkyplatz Nr. 5
Begründung der Portofreiheit.
K. u. k. Bergstelle VI b. in Munkács
K.u.k.K.M.V.A. 30 Okt. 1918
An
das k.u.k.Kriegsmaterialverwertungsamt
in
Wien, III.
Im Nachhange zu dem unter h.o. Zahl ..... Nr. 2911 ..... abgesandten Sichtungsprotokoll über ..... vom ..... wird bekanntgegeben, daß dasselbe die Meldungsnummer ..... 4 ..... zu tragen hätte.

Reply part of a special Austrian double postcard, which could only be used by official service offices, which were exempt from paying postage. On the front , the space to the left of the dotted line is intended to place the official stamp of the authority which claimed freedom from postage. In this case the "K.u.K. Bergstelle VIb in Munkács". The card was received on the 30th October 1918 and addressed to the "K.u.K. Kriegsmaterialverwertungsamt" in Vienna. Kriegsmaterialverwertungsamt can be translated as the office engaged in selling the superfluous equipment of the army.

The card was forwarded by normal mail. On the front is the date stamp of Munkáts with "918 OCT 26" in the date bridge.



From origin Russian field postcard. A number off was captured by the Austrian and or German Army and provided with a special overprint reading:

FELDPOSTKARTE
Osterr.-Ung-Russischer Krieg

= Fieldpostcard, Austro-Hungrian-War

This one was sent from Ungvár to Vienna on 05-04-1915
Collection Walter Rauch

The 4-line marking in red, faintly visible just below the overprint resds: Oberleutnant Erwin Bernstein
....kommando X/B
Rittm. v.Niczky
FELDPOST 504

seal on the back of this letter

Registered private letter sent in May 1915 by an Army officer to his wife. For registered letters the normal postage was to be paid.

Postage 10fi and fee to register 25 fi. Tariff as valid from 01-01-1900 until 01-10-1916.

Money letters

Tariff from 15-03-1867 until 01-11-1878 (for domestic money letters)

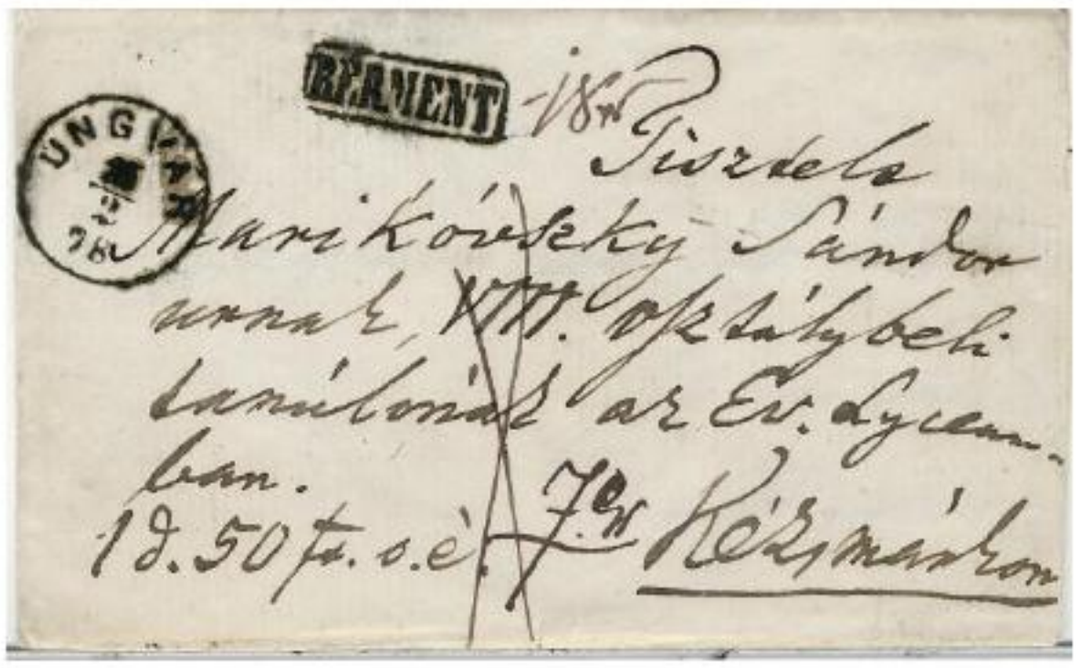
A) The following table is applicable but only for covers which are offered sealed by the sender. (For covers presented open, money to be counted and to be sealed by the post official) see the table under B) on the next page.

Weight up to	Value up to	Over a distance, measured in miles in a straight line																			
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	120	140	160	180	
		Tariff																			
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	
Gram	Gulden	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.
100	50	— 13	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 20	— 25	— 25	— 25	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 30	
500	50	— 13	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 25	— 25	— 25	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 35	— 35	— 35	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	
"	100	— 13	— 18	— 18	— 18	— 25	— 25	— 25	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 35	— 35	— 35	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 40	
"	150	— 13	— 20	— 20	— 25	— 30	— 30	— 30	— 35	— 35	— 35	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 45	
"	300	— 16	— 25	— 25	— 35	— 40	— 40	— 40	— 45	— 45	— 45	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 60	
"	450	— 19	— 30	— 30	— 45	— 50	— 50	— 50	— 55	— 55	— 55	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	— 75	
"	600	— 22	— 35	— 35	— 55	— 60	— 60	— 60	— 65	— 65	— 65	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 90	
"	750	— 25	— 40	— 40	— 65	— 70	— 70	— 70	— 75	— 75	— 75	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	
"	900	— 28	— 45	— 45	— 75	— 80	— 80	— 80	— 85	— 85	— 85	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	
"	1050	— 31	— 50	— 50	— 85	— 90	— 90	— 90	— 95	— 95	— 95	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 35	
"	1200	— 34	— 55	— 55	— 95	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	
"	1350	— 37	— 60	— 60	1 5	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 65	
"	1500	— 40	— 65	— 65	1 15	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	
"	1650	— 41	— 67	— 67	1 20	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	1 87	
"	1800	— 43	— 70	— 70	1 25	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	
"	1950	— 44	— 72	— 72	1 30	1 35	1 35	1 35	1 40	1 40	1 40	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	
"	2100	— 46	— 75	— 75	1 35	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 45	1 45	1 45	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	
"	2250	— 47	— 77	— 77	1 40	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	
"	2400	— 49	— 80	— 80	1 45	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 55	1 55	1 55	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
"	2550	— 50	— 82	— 82	1 50	1 55	1 55	1 55	1 60	1 60	1 60	2 32	2 32	2 32	2 32	2 32	2 32	2 33	2 32	2 32	
"	2700	— 52	— 85	— 85	1 55	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 65	1 65	1 65	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	
"	2850	— 53	— 87	— 87	1 60	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 70	1 70	1 70	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 47	
"	3000	— 55	— 90	— 90	1 65	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 75	1 75	1 75	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	
"	3150	— 56	— 92	— 92	1 70	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 80	1 80	1 80	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	2 62	
"	3300	— 58	— 95	— 95	1 75	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 85	1 85	1 85	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 70	
"	3450	— 59	— 97	— 97	1 80	1 85	1 85	1 85	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	2 77	
"	3600	— 61	1 —	1 —	1 85	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 95	1 95	1 95	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
"	3750	— 62	1 2	1 2	1 90	1 95	1 95	1 95	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	2 92	
"	3900	— 64	1 5	1 5	1 95	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 5	2 5	2 5	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	
"	4050	— 65	1 7	1 7	2 —	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 10	2 10	2 10	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	
"	4200	— 67	1 10	1 10	2 5	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
"	4350	— 68	1 12	1 12	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 20	2 20	2 20	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 22	
"	4500	— 70	1 15	1 15	2 15	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 25	2 25	2 25	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	3 30	
"	4650	— 71	1 17	1 17	2 20	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 30	2 30	2 30	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37	
"	4800	— 73	1 20	1 20	2 25	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 35	2 35	2 35	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	
"	4950	— 74	1 22	1 22	2 30	2 35	2 35	2 35	2 40	2 40	2 40	3 52	3 52	3 52	3 52	3 52	3 52	3 25	3 52	3 52	
"	5100	— 76	1 25	1 25	2 35	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 45	2 45	2 45	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	
"	5250	— 77	1 27	1 27	2 40	2 45	2 45	2 45	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	3 67	
"	5400	— 79	1 30	1 30	2 45	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 55	2 55	2 55	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	
"	5550	— 80	1 32	1 32	2 50	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 60	2 60	2 60	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 82	
"	5700	— 82	1 35	1 35	2 55	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 65	2 65	2 65	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	
"	5850	— 83	1 37	1 37	2 60	2 65	2 65	2 65	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	
"	6000	— 85	1 40	1 40	2 65	2 70	2 70	2 70	2 75	2 75	2 75	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	

For amounts exceeding 6000 Forint an extra fee of 1½ Kr.is to be added for each 150 Forint or part of it for distances up to 5 Miles, 2½ Kr. for distances up to 50 miles and 7½ Kr. for distances exceeding 50 miles.

The additional postage for weights above 500gram

	Over a distance, measured in miles in a straight line																	
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	120	140	160	180
1 Kilogr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	2 —	5 —	3 —	6 —	9 —	12 —	15 —	18 —	21 —	24 —	27
1½ "	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	2 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	24 —	28 —	33 —	37 —	42 —	46 —	51 —	55
2 "	—	—	—	—	3 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	29 —	35 —	36 —	42 —	48 —	54 —	60 —	66 —	72 —	78 —	84
2½ "	—	—	—	—	7 —	15 —	17 —	25 —	32 —	35 —	42 —	50 —	52 —	60 —	67 —	75 —	82 —	90 —	97	1 5	1 12



Money letter sent 15-02-1878 from Ungvár to Kézmárk. (Now Kežmarok in Slovakia).
Tariff period 15-03-1867 until 01-11-1878.
The value written on the cover has the following meaning: 1 d(= 1 darab = 1 piece)
50 ft O(sztrák).é(ertek=Austrian currency.
The distance between Ungvár and Kézmárk is 18 postal miles.
According to the table on page 49a the postage amounted to 18 Kr.
The boxed marking "BERMENT" means paid

B) For amounts above 100 Forint, **and presented open,** (to be sealed by the post official and the money to be counted).

To check the amount the covers were presented open. That made it possible to insure the cover with its contents. For this service an extra fee had to be paid. This extra fee is stated on the second line at each value step. This service was limited to domestic letters containing more than 100F and a weight not over 250 gram.

Value above 100 F	Distance in miles measured in a straight line											
	1 b. 5		6 b. 15		16 b. 20		21 b. 35		36 b. 50		51 b. 200	
	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
up to 150	—	13	—	20	—	25	—	30	—	35	—	45
	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	8
300	—	16	—	25	—	35	—	40	—	45	—	60
	—	3	—	5	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	15
450	—	19	—	30	—	45	—	50	—	55	—	75
	—	5	—	8	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	23
600	—	22	—	35	—	55	—	60	—	65	—	90
	—	6	—	10	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	30
750	—	25	—	40	—	65	—	70	—	75	1	5
	—	8	—	13	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	38
900	—	28	—	45	—	75	—	80	—	85	1	20
	—	9	—	15	—	30	—	30	—	30	—	45
1050	—	31	—	50	—	85	—	90	—	95	1	35
	—	11	—	18	—	35	—	35	—	35	—	53
1200	—	34	—	55	—	95	1	—	1	5	1	50
	—	12	—	20	—	40	—	40	—	40	—	60
1350	—	37	—	60	1	5	1	10	1	15	1	65
	—	14	—	23	—	45	—	45	—	45	—	68
1500	—	40	—	65	1	15	1	20	1	25	1	80
	—	15	—	25	—	50	—	50	—	50	—	75
1650	—	41	—	67	1	20	1	25	1	30	1	87
	—	16	—	26	—	53	—	53	—	53	—	79
1800	—	43	—	70	1	25	1	30	1	35	1	95
	—	17	—	28	—	55	—	55	—	55	—	83
1950	—	44	—	72	1	30	1	35	1	40	2	2
	—	17	—	29	—	58	—	58	—	58	—	86
2100	—	46	—	75	1	35	1	40	1	45	2	10
	—	18	—	30	—	60	—	60	—	60	—	90
2250	—	47	—	77	1	40	1	45	1	50	2	17
	—	19	—	31	—	63	—	63	—	63	—	94
2400	—	49	—	80	1	45	1	50	1	55	2	25
	—	20	—	33	—	65	—	65	—	65	—	98
2550	—	50	—	82	1	50	1	55	1	60	2	32
	—	20	—	34	—	68	—	68	—	68	1	1
2700	—	52	—	85	1	55	1	60	1	65	2	40
	—	21	—	35	—	70	—	70	—	70	1	5
2850	—	53	—	87	1	60	1	65	1	70	2	47
	—	22	—	36	—	73	—	73	—	73	1	9
3000	—	55	—	90	1	65	1	70	1	75	2	55
	—	23	—	38	—	75	—	75	—	75	1	13

Value up to	Distance in miles measured in a straight line											
	1 b. 5		6 b. 15		16 b. 20		21 b. 35		36 b. 50		51 b. 200	
	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
3150	—	56	—	92	1	70	1	75	1	80	2	62
	—	23	—	39	—	78	—	78	—	78	1	16
3300	—	58	—	95	1	75	1	80	1	85	2	70
	—	24	—	40	—	80	—	80	—	80	1	20
3450	—	59	—	97	1	80	1	85	1	90	2	77
	—	25	—	41	—	83	—	83	—	83	1	24
3600	—	61	1	—	1	85	1	90	1	95	2	85
	—	26	—	43	—	85	—	85	—	85	1	28
3750	—	62	1	2	1	90	1	95	2	—	2	92
	—	26	—	44	—	88	—	88	—	88	1	31
3900	—	64	1	5	1	95	2	—	2	5	3	—
	—	27	—	45	—	90	—	90	—	90	1	35
4050	—	65	1	7	2	—	2	5	2	10	3	7
	—	28	—	46	—	93	—	93	—	93	1	39
4200	—	67	1	10	2	5	2	10	2	15	3	15
	—	29	—	48	—	95	—	95	—	95	1	43
4350	—	68	1	12	2	10	2	15	2	20	3	22
	—	29	—	49	—	98	—	98	—	98	1	46
4500	—	70	1	15	2	15	2	20	2	25	3	30
	—	30	—	50	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	50
4650	—	71	1	17	2	20	2	25	2	30	3	37
	—	31	—	51	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	54
4800	—	73	1	20	2	25	2	30	2	35	2	45
	—	32	—	53	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	58
4950	—	74	1	22	2	30	2	35	2	40	3	52
	—	32	—	54	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	61
5100	—	76	1	25	2	35	2	40	2	45	3	60
	—	33	—	55	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	65
5250	—	77	1	27	2	40	2	45	2	50	3	67
	—	34	—	56	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	69
5400	—	79	1	30	2	45	2	50	2	55	3	75
	—	35	—	58	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	73
5550	—	80	1	32	2	50	2	55	2	60	3	82
	—	35	—	59	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	76
5700	—	82	1	35	2	55	2	60	2	65	3	90
	—	36	—	60	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	80
5850	—	83	1	37	2	60	2	65	2	70	3	97
	—	37	—	61	1	23	1	23	1	23	1	84
6000	—	85	1	40	2	65	2	70	2	75	4	5
	—	38	—	63	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	88

Example: For a letter containing 5300 F, distance 23 miles, postage amounts to 2.50 + 1.15 = 3.65F

Tariff from 01-11-1878 until 31-12-1899

The postage for a money letter consists of two components

1) The weight related postage
2) The value related component

1) For money letters up to a weight of 250 gram
   a) up to a distance of 10 miles (1st zone) 12 Kr.
   b) all other distances 24 Kr.
   For unpaid letters containing banknotes an additional amount of 6 Kr. is charged.

2) The value related component.
   a) up to an amount of 50 Forint the value related component is 3 Kr.
   b) for amounts above 50 Forint, the postage is stated in the table below.

Value in Forint	postage fl.	kr.	Value in Forint	postage fl.	kr.	Value in Forint	postage fl.	kr.	Value in Forint	postage fl.	kr.	Value in Forint	postage fl.	kr.
up to 150	.	6	up to 3150	.	63	up to 6150	1	23	up to 9150	1	83	up to 12.150	2	43
„ 300	.	6	„ 3300	.	66	„ 6300	1	26	„ 9300	1	86	„ 12.300	2	46
„ 450	.	9	„ 3450	.	69	„ 6450	1	29	„ 9450	1	89	„ 12.450	2	49
„ 600	.	12	„ 3600	.	72	„ 6600	1	32	„ 9600	1	92	„ 12.600	2	52
„ 750	.	15	„ 3750	.	75	„ 6750	1	35	„ 9750	1	95	„ 12.750	2	55
„ 900	.	18	„ 3900	.	78	„ 6900	1	38	„ 9900	1	98	„ 12.900	2	58
„ 1050	.	21	„ 4050	.	81	„ 7050	1	41	„ 10.050	2	1	„ 13.050	2	61
„ 1200	.	24	„ 4200	.	84	„ 7200	1	44	„ 10.200	2	4	„ 13.200	2	64
„ 1350	.	27	„ 4350	.	87	„ 7350	1	47	„ 10.350	2	7	„ 13.350	2	67
„ 1500	.	30	„ 4500	.	90	„ 7500	1	50	„ 10.500	2	10	„ 13.500	2	70
„ 1650	.	33	„ 4650	.	93	„ 7650	1	53	„ 10.650	2	13	„ 13.650	2	73
„ 1800	.	36	„ 4800	.	96	„ 7800	1	56	„ 10.800	2	16	„ 13.800	2	76
„ 1950	.	39	„ 4950	.	99	„ 7950	1	59	„ 10.950	2	19	„ 13.950	2	79
„ 2100	.	42	„ 5100	1	2	„ 8100	1	62	„ 11.100	2	22	„ 14.100	2	82
„ 2250	.	45	„ 5250	1	5	„ 8250	1	65	„ 11.250	2	25	„ 14.250	2	85
„ 2400	.	48	„ 5400	1	8	„ 8400	1	68	„ 11.400	2	28	„ 14.400	2	88
„ 2550	.	51	„ 5550	1	11	„ 8550	1	71	„ 11.550	2	31	„ 14.550	2	91
„ 2700	.	54	„ 5700	1	14	„ 8700	1	74	„ 11.700	2	34	„ 14.700	2	94
„ 2850	.	57	„ 5850	1	17	„ 8850	1	77	„ 11.850	2	37	„ 14.850	2	97
„ 3000	.	60	„ 6000	1	20	„ 9000	1	80	„ 12.000	2	40	„ 15.000	3	.

For each 150 Forint more above 15,000 Forint the extra fee is 3 Kr.

Examples:

For a money letter that is presented pre sealed (closed) with a contents of 550 Forint and a weight of 200 gram and a distance over 10 miles, the weight related component is 24 Kr. and the value related component 12 Kr = 36Kr. In case same letter is sent unpaid the extra charge is 6Kr. (Same as previous period)

In case the letter is presented open to be sealed by the post official, the extra charge is 50% of the value related postage. Total postage 36 + 0,5x 12= 36 +6= 42Kr

Money letter sent on 21-05-1899 from Nagy-Bocskó to Diós Győr. Contents 36 Forint
Tariff period 01-11-1878 until 31-12-1899
Distance related component 24 kr + value related component 3kr. = 27 kr.

Tariff from 01-01-1900 until 01-10-1916

Austria, Hungary and Germany up to 250 gram, weight and value tariff					Bosnia-Hercegovina max 250 gr., total tariff *)		
Forint	Closed		Open		Up to a value of:		
	1.Zone up to 10 mile	2.–6.Z over 10 mile	1.Zone up to 10 mile	2.–6.Z over 10 mile		F	fi
	F fi	F fi	F fi	F fi			
Only for Austria to Hungary			Only for Austria and Hungary and values over 1000 F				
100	30	54					
Austria,	Hun. and	Germ.					
300	— 36	— 60			100 K	—	71
600	— 36	— 60			300 "	—	77
900	— 42	— 66			600 "	—	82
1200	— 48	— 72	— 60	— 84	900 "	—	93
1500	— 54	— 78	— 69	— 93	1200 "	1	04
1800	— 60	— 84	— 78	1 02	1500 "	1	15
2100	— 66	— 90	— 87	1 11	1800 "	1	26
2400	— 72	— 96	— 96	1 20	2100 "	1	37
2700	— 78	1 02	1 05	1 29	2400 "	1	48
3000	— 84	1 08	1 14	1 38	2700 "	1	59
	more	more	more	more	3000 "	1	70
for each 300 F	— 6	— 6	— 9	— 9	for each 300 F	more —	11

Tariff from 01-10-1916 until 14-06-1918

During this period the tariff was composed by the following two elements:
1) The tariff for a recommended letter of the same weight.
2) The insurance fee, which amounts to 5h for each 300 K or part of it

The minimum total amount of 1) and 2) is however 60h
For a money letter to be sealed by the post official as well an additional fee of 10h for each 1200 K or part of it is applicable.

Valid from 15-06-1918
A special War tax is applied to all Money letters amounting to 10 h irrespective of weight and value.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Telephone connections in private homes were rarely available in the period before WWI. To make a telephone call, one had to go to the nearest telephone office where such facilities were available. This service was provided from 15-08-1916. To apply for a call, it was necessary to fill out a form, which consisted of two parts. The smaller left part called the "Szelvény" was a receipt for the maker of the call, specifying the duration and the time it was made. The larger right part has the text "Tavbeszélö-jegy" which is rather old fashioned Hungarian and can be translated into English as Telephone admittance ticket, and states the name of the applicant and the telephone number of the receiver of the call. The call was to be paid for by means of postage stamps glued to the form. At least 3 different forms have been used. In many cases the postage stamps were glued to both parts of the tickets, which makes is difficult to establish the correct tariff in case both parts were separated.

This white form with number 884 has the following Hungarian text printed in the bottom line, "Távbeszélő-jegy magán-beszélgetésre.", which means " Telephone admittance ticket for calls made by private persons ". The left part (the receipt) was kept by the applicant of the call. The admittance ticket shown here is related to a telephone call from Ungvár to Nagymihäly made on 30-04-1914.

The form stated "jelentkezett"meaning that the person for whom the call was intended was notified at 9.28 am and the "beszélgetés történt" has the meaning that the conversation started at 9.29 am.
The indication 3 percz means 3 min., consequently the fee was 2 Korona.(The tariffs were stated at the reverse)

Translation of the information on the reverse

On the reverse of the telephone admittance tickets shown above and below, the following information is given with regard to the tariffs for telephone calls:
The costs for a telephone call up to 3 min. amounts to 2 K (Korona). In case the call is booked in advance, 4 K will be charged for a 6 min. call. Payment has to be effected by postage stamps to be glued to this form. Forms insufficiently franked will be refused.
During the working hours of the telephone offices calls are restricted to a max. of 3 min. In case the office has no bookings for telephone calls, the duration is unlimited.
The customer cannot make any objections to the sequence of booked telephone calls.
The costs involved will be refunded in case:
A: The connection cannot be established due to technical or operational difficulties.
B: In case the call is cancelled before the connection has been established.
C: In case there is no response from the other side.
In those cases the full amount will be refunded.

This dark pink form with number 882 has the following Hungarian text printed in the bottom line:
"Távbeszélő-jegy állami beszélgetésre" meaning: Telephone admittance ticket for calls made by public servants. The left part has not been removed. This one was related to a 3 min. call from Beregszász to number 26 in Nagy-Szöllős made on 17-04-1919.

Tariffs for telephone calls

The tariffs printed at the rear of the forms 884 and 882 are confusing. Most probably the tariffs were changed during the printing process and that may be the reason they do not make too much sense.

Some literature states the following tariffs, but not always do the stamps on the admittance ticket show which tariff was applied when the call was made.

15-08-1916 until 14-08-1918

Introduction of public telephone facilities for calls with a duration of max. 5 min.

For calls up to 5 min.:
local 20 fi.
within the nearer vicinity 50 fi.
other 1K.

15-06-1918 until 31-12-1919

In addition to the rates stated above 10 fi. war tax was to be paid for local calls and 20 fi. for all other calls.

01-01-1920 until 01-06-1920

Local calls: 1K.
up to a distance of 50 km. 2K.
50 – 200 km. 4K.
over 200 km. 6K.

01-06-1920 until mid 1921

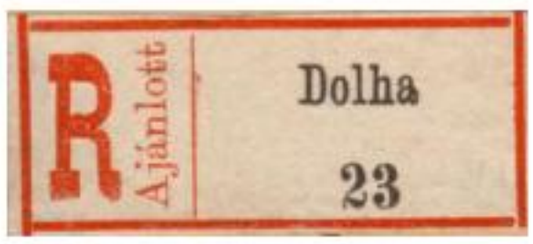
Local calls: 2K
up to a distance of 50 km. 4K.
50 – 100 km. 8K.
over 200 km. 12K.

Mid 1921 the possibility to pay for telephone calls by means of using postage stamps was terminated.

M. kir. állami távbeszélő.
Frankójegyek felragasztására szánt hely.
Díjköteles szolgálati értesítés.
892. sz. nyomtatvány. Díjköteles szolgálati értesítő.

This 3rd grey-green form, having number 892 printed at the bottom is very different from the two pictured on page 50. It consists only of one part. The text below the horizontal line means: Official call, subject to be paid for. The rear side states the tariffs: Local call 40fi.
Between towns 1K.
This call was made from Beregszász to Ökörmező on 09-04-1919.
Tariff is made up as follows:
Call between towns 1K. + 10 fi. war tax.

R-Labels



The R-labels are either perforated or not perforated. They appear in two different letter types

Also the postal agencies could handle registered letters. The word "postai ügyn" meaning postal agency was added.

See also page 41 under the heading
"The additional markings ANJANLOTT and EXPRESS"

PERIOD 6

PERIOD OF CHAOS BETWEEN 1918 AND 1920

In his concept of the new Czechoslovak state Prof. T.G. Masaryk the founding father and first president, never thought that Carpatho Ukraine would form part of it. The Russins living in the USA, first came up with the idea and ultimately was agreed between them and Masaryk/Beneš that they would join on the condition that the new state would grant them autonomy within the Czechoslovak state. This unfortunately worked out differently.

26-10-1918	At the Philadelphia Congress in the USA, the representatives of the Carpatho Ukraine nation declared their wish to be incorporated into the new to be established Czechoslovak state. The Hungarian government offered autonomy to the Carpatho Ukraine nation, but only if it remained in Hungary. The Hungarian government called for a Congress in Mukačevo.
28-10-1918	Czechoslovak republic declared in Prague.
08-11-1918	A Ruthenian National Council was established at Lyubovna. On 19-11-1918 it moved to Prešov (Slovakia).
09-11-1918	A rival Ruthenian Council was set up in Užhorod, aiming at autonomy within Hungary.
12-11-1918	The national council of Carpatho Ukraine in the USA (Národní rada rusínská v USA) declared its support for the incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into Czechoslovakia.
09-01-1919	The Hutsul in the eastern part , in revolt against Hungary since Nov. 1918 formally proclaimed an independent Hutsul republic (The Sics Movement)
15-01-1919	Perič in (Perecsény) and Užok (Uszok) were taken by the 31st Regiment of the Czechoslovak Army under the command of the French General Hennoque.
17-01-1919	West Ukrainian troops invaded Carpatho Ukraine They were pushed back on 21-01-1919, but not before having established another National Council at Chust, claiming reunion with Ukraine..
15-04-1919	The Romanian army under the command of general Lupescu and general Oltean invaded Carpatho Ukraine and started to occupy Hungarian territory.
29-04-1919	Czechoslovak forces took over the town of Čop (Csap) from Romania. The Czechoslovak and Romanian armies met each other in this town.
30-04-1919	Czechoslovakia took over the town of Mukačevo (Munkács) from Romania.
08-05-1919	The incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into Czechoslovakia was supported by the Central Rusyn National Council (Centrální Ruská národní rada). This was set up in Užhorod and replaced all the earlier national councils. From this date on Carpatho Ukkraine could be considered as an unofficial part of the Czechoslovak republic.
12-06-1919	In Hungary the republic was replaced by a so-called councils republic, headed by Bela Kun. Bela Kun strongly opposed the Trianon peace treaty proposals even by means of arms.
10-09-1919	Carpatho Ukraine joined the Czechoslovak republic as an autonomous area.
16-11-1919	The Bela Kun government was overthrown by the forces of general Horty, who became Regent of the newly established Kingdom Hungary. Gen Horty was willing to accept the Trianon peace treaty.
04-06-1920	The Trianon peace treaty between the Allies and the defeated central powers was signed and as a result Hungary officially accepted that Slovakia and Carpatho Ukraine would be incorporated in the newly established republic of Czechoslovakia.

08-07-1920 The ministry of National Defence issued an order to close the FPO's in Slovakia and Carpatho Ukraine.

25-07-1921 The last remaining Romanian armed forces left the easternmost part of Carpatho Ukraine, which it had occupied since 15-04-1919. The Czechoslovak army now controlled the whole area.

ADMINISTRATORS IN CARPATHO UKRAINE (SUBCARPATHIA) 1918 – 1920

Rusyn leaders

Chairmen of the Ruthenian National Council in Lyubovna and later Prešov.

1918 Emylyan Nevycky
1918 – 1919 Antonin Beskyd

Chaiman of the pro-Hungarian Council in Užhorod.

1918 – 1919 Simont Szabó

Chairman of the pro-Ukrainian Council in Chust.

1919 ……..

President of the Hutsul Republic

1919 Stepan Klyuchurak leader of the revolt since 1918.

Hungarian administrators

Hungarian ministers in charge of the area.

1918 – 1919 Oreszt Szabó Minister of the Republic
1919 Ágoston Stefán, Governor

Commanders of the Czechoslovak Army during the campaign in Carpatho Ukraine

1918 – 1919 General Luigi Giuseppe Picione (Italian)
1919 General Edmond Charles Adolphe Hennocque (Frenchman)
1919 – 1920 General Marie Constantin Robert Paris (Frenchman)

Chairman of the Central Ruthenian National Council

1919 Avhustyn Ivanovych Vološin (later president of the independent Carpatho-Ukraine, see also chapter 8).

Chairman of the Provisional Directorate

1919 – 1920 Hrihori (Gregory) Innatii Zatkovych (Governor of the Carpatho-Ukraine appointed by the Czechoslovak government).

Gregory Zatkovych (1886 – 1967) born in the little village of Holubina former Hungarian Bereg county (now named Golubinoe in the Ukrainian Zakarpattia, region Svalyava). He was asked by the National Council of Carpatho Ukraine in the USA to serve as its spokesman with other East- European ethnic groups and the United States government. In October 1918, the young Zatkovich met in Washington, D.C., with president Woodrow Wilson and future Czechoslovak president Tomaš G. Masaryk. In November he led a Carpatho Rusyn delegation to the Mid-European Union in Philadelphia. In Independence Hall Zatkovych signed a proclamation demanding independence for his people. At the Philadelphia meeting he succeeded in having Carpatho Rusyns recognized as a distinct nationality worthy of political independence, or at least complete autonomy within another state. American government leaders urged Zatkovych to seek autonomy and he reached an agreement whereby Carpatho Rusyns would join the new state Czechoslovakia. In recognition of his diplomatic success, the Czechoslovak government named Zatkovych the first governor of Subcarpathian Rus in April 1920. However his understanding of local autonomy was met with opposition by the Czechs and within less than a year (21st March) he resigned his post and returned to the States.

THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC 1918 – 1919

On the 16th November 1918 the Hungarian republic was proclaimed. The change from Kingdom into Republic had also its effect on the issuing of postage stamps and the appearance of the date stamps used. During these turbulent times Carpatho Ukraine lost its ties with Hungary but traces of the republican times are left in the postal history of the area.

Upon the establishment of the republic the postage stamps and postal stationary with the inscription "Magyar Kir Posta" (Royal Hungarian mail) did not loose their validity immediately and the post offices also continued to use the date stamps of the Kingdom. This was also the case in those parts of Carpatho-Ukraine, which were under control of the Hungarians during the military campaign of 1918/19. The first stamps with the overprint "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" (republic) became available on the 23rd November 1918. (King Charles and Queen Zita). From 15 December 1918 onwards, the remaining stamps were gradually provided with this overprint. Even the stamps with the inscription "Magyar Posta" were, starting from February 1919, provided with this overprint. The new Hungarian post authority also issued a number of postal stationery without the word "Kir" (Royal) During November 1918 a money order was issued and during February 1919 a postcard, a letter card and a C.O.D. parcel postcard followed. An international postcard was issued during February 1919 having the Hungarian coat of arms in the left upper corner but without the crown.

Also the date stamps were modified. The Crown was removed and the segment above the date bar was only vertically shaded. In Carpatho Ukraine or Kárpátalja as it is referred to in Hungary, the following 2 post offices used this new republican date stamp, see figure B.

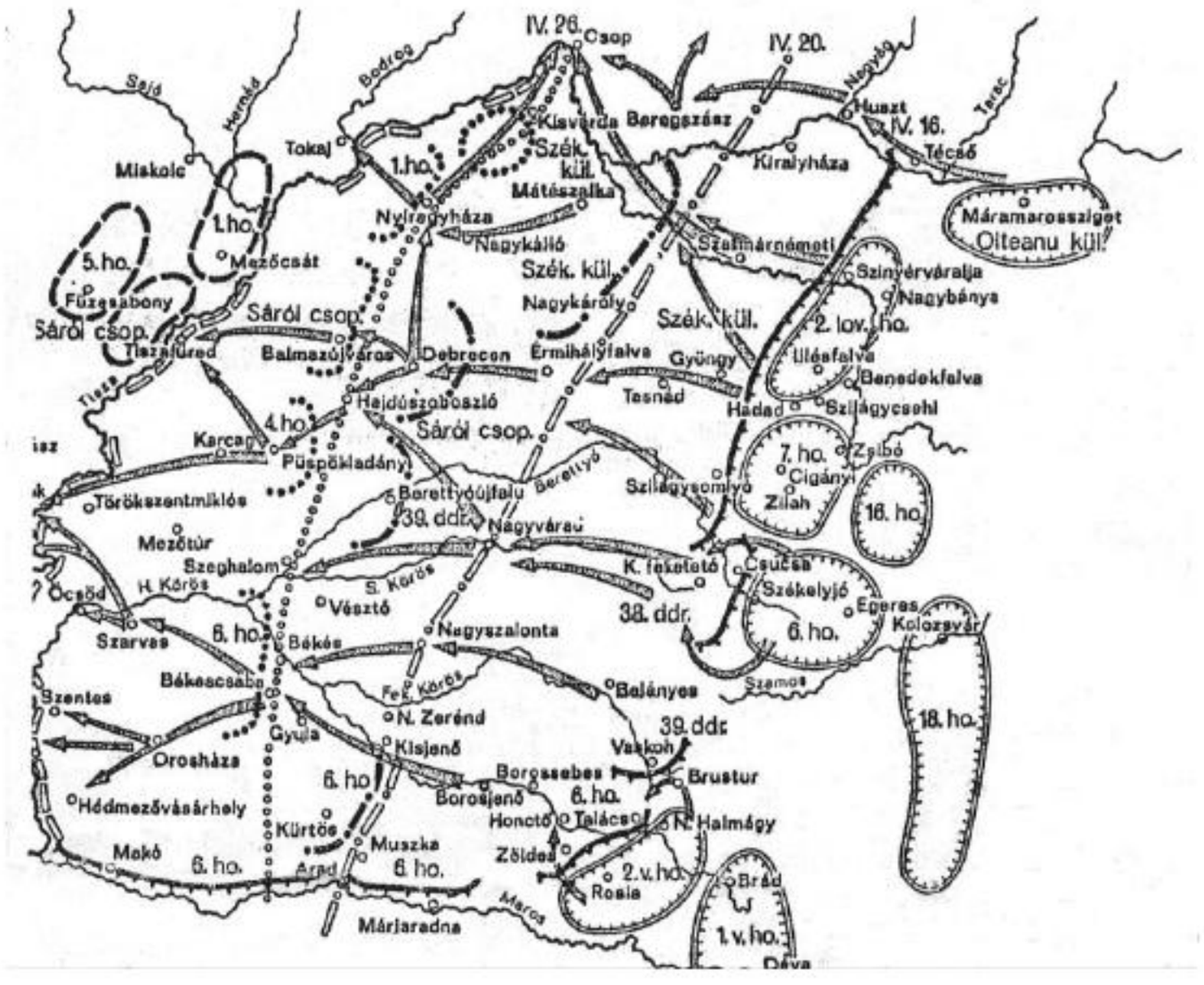
Munkács starting from 21st of December 1918 and Beregszász starting from 10th of January 1919.

In Perecsény however a provisional date stamp was used for a short period of time. The Hungarian crown was noticeably removed from the upper segment, fig A.

fig A

fig B

On the 21st March 1919 Bela Kun proclaimed the so-called councils republic in Hungary, but this had no effect on the postal system of Carpatho Ukraine. On the 26th April 1919 the supremacy of the Hungarian republic came to an end when the armies of Czechoslovakia and Romania defeated the Hungarian army. The goal of the Czechoslovaks was to implement the agreements as were laid down in the Peace treaty of Saint Germain and to unite Carpatho Ukraine with the newly established republic. The Romanians tried to occupy a territory mainly inhabited by ethnic Romanians and to unite this with the kingdom of Romania. The invasion started on the 16th April 1919 and the far better equipped Romanian army caused heavy losses to the Hungarian defence, mainly along the line Csucsa-Szilágysomlyó-Técsö. As a result the Romanians conquered that same day Técsö and Huszt. On the 22nd April the Romanians launched a new attack and conquered Beregszász on the 23rd April 1919. On the 26th April the Hungarians laid down their arms. On the 28th April they met the combined Czechoslovak and Romanian forces in between Csop and Munkács and withdrew from Carpatho Ukraine.



In 1919, in the aftermath of WWI, the political situation in the lands which once were part of the Danube Empire was extremely complex. Based on decisions made by the Philadelphia congress the new Czechoslovak state tried to impose the incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine by means of force thus creating a "fait accompli" for a future peace conference. This policy was strongly supported by France, which tried to gain influence in this part of the world. Carpatho Ukraine however had been an integral part of the lands of the Hungarian Crown for over 1000 years and it is understandable that opposition could be expected from the Hungarians. Hungary however was also in turmoil. It had to cope with a Romanian invasion, which was launched to forestall a Hungarian offensive in Transylvania. The Romanians even captured Budapest and occupied parts of Carpatho Ukraine. (Bear in mind there existed a Romanian speaking minority in the South-eastern part of Carpatho Ukraine). In Hungary the President Count Michael Karolyi resigned in protest over the allied decision to assign Transylvania to Romania and the next day a Bolshevik government was established, which ultimately brought the dictator Bela Kun to power. Hungary even declared war on Czechoslovakia. Also the newly established republic of Ukraine interfered in the very complex situation and sent an army to C.U in mid January 1919. They retreated after a few days caused by defeat at the battle of Máramarossziget against the Romanians, which weakened their Army considerably. Ultimately all conflicts were settled by concluding the peace treaty of Trianon. Romania and Czechoslovakia were not at war in fact they both have been on the side of the Allies against the Central Powers. Their armies met the common enemy, Hungary, on the same soil.

Which army made use of field post offices during their campaign in Carpatho Ukraine ?

a) The newly established Czechoslovak Army.
b) The French upheld a service with their Homeland for their soldiers and officers in the Czechoslovak Army.
There is no evidence of the existence of a Romanian or Ukrainian Field post, nor are any items known of Hungarian field post during the years 1919-1920.

a) The Czechoslovak field post.

The forces participating in the Carpatho Ukraine campaign were under the command of the French general Destremeau, together with the part of the army in Slovakia under the command of general Chabord, they formed the 1st Czechoslovak Army, which was under the high command of general Hennocque. General Hennocque had replaced the Italian general Piccione, who carried some blame for the poor defences against the Hungarian offensive of the troops of the Bela Kun government. During this offensive, the Hungarians captured Košice (Kassa) and the Army group under the command of Gen. Chabord was moved to Spišská Nová Ves and the Carpathian group to Užhorod (Ungvár). (See also the Chapter on The Czechoslovak Air Force on page 59).
The Czechoslovak Army started its Carpatho Ukrainian campaign on the 10th of January 1919 and conquered first the western part up to the river Ung. Užhorod was taken on the 12th January. Perečin and Užok on the 15th of that month and Mukačevo followed on the 30th April.

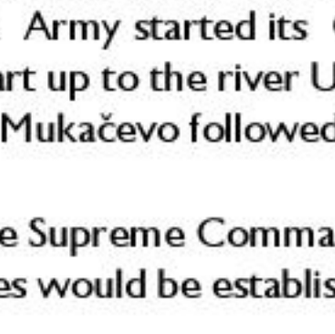
On 20-12-1918 The Supreme Command of the Army in Slovakia (later operational in the C.U.) issued the order that field post offices would be established on 01-01-1919.

On 13-01-1919 A further order was issued limiting free of postage correspondence sent via FPO's only to letters, cards, printed matter and newspapers.

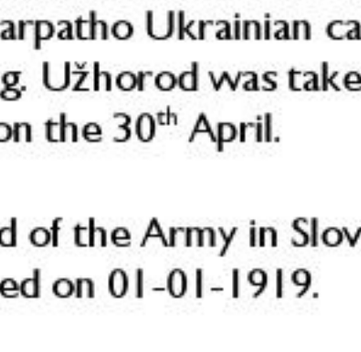
On 08-07-1920 By Order no 53338/8940-N-O of the Ministry of National Defence the FPO's in Slovakia and the Carpatho-Ukraine were closed down, coinciding with the demobilization and the return home of the soldiers.

During this campaign the following Field Post Offices were operational in the area and used the double circle date stamps shown here. Normally the colour is black, but both PP 46 date stamps also appear in blue and PP75 also used a violet colour.

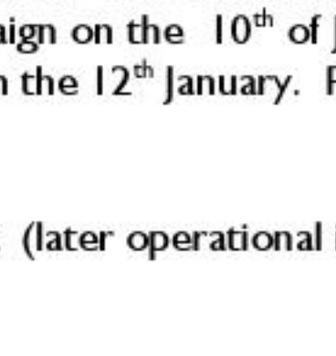
Polni Pošta 14
Polni Pošta 46
Polni Pošta 75



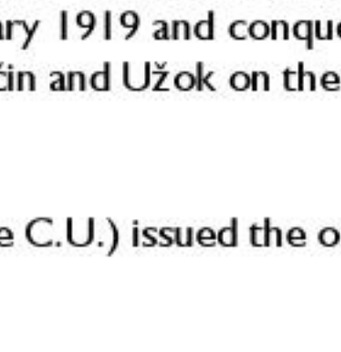
PP 14 also appears with bars



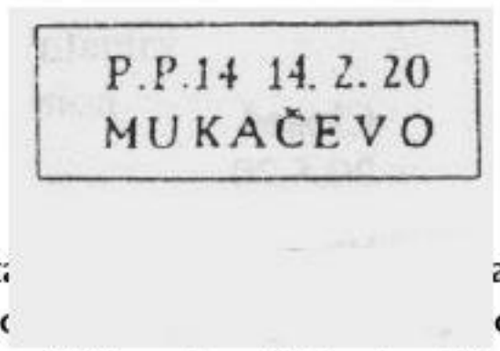
type 1 of PP46



type 2 of PP 46



Polni Posta 14 also used a boxed date stamp



Polni Pošta 14 sta as closed on 08-07-1920. It was located for some time in Užhorod and also in Mučac ormation obtained from Mr. Brian C. Day's book on Czechoslovak Field Post 1918 – 1921 and published as Monograph 17 by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of G.B). Some times certain army groups were based in the vicinity of civil post offices and their mail was routed through the normal post system. You may find date stamps of Ungvár Munkács and Beregszász on correspondance of the soldiers.

Handstamp of Army unit was used as censor mark

Handwritten indication of sender "Polni Pošta 14"

Republican date stamp, without Crown of St Stephen

Postcard with boxed date stamp of Polni Pošta 14. Date a bit faint in the picture, but the original shows it was sent26-02-1920 to Leština.

Field post card sent from post office Beregszász (Berehovo). This card was written on 26-10-1919. Most remarkable is the republican date stamp, which was apparently still in use here. See also page 54.

Polni Posta 46 started to operate in Užhorod early April1919 and was closed on 13-06-1920. Before being operational in Užhorod, Polni Posta 46 had been located in Kežmarok (Késmark) and Prešov (Eperjes) as well. As mentioned before in relation to P.P 14, you may also find date stamps of civilian post offices on mail from soldiers who stated PP 46 in their army addresses.

Nationalized field post card of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Date stamp of Polni Pošta 46. The card was sent on 11-10-1919 to Náchod in Bohemia. Date stamp of PP 46, type I.

Field post card of the Czechoslovak Army. Date stamp of Polni Pošta 46. The card was sent on 15-12-1919 to Niemes in Bohemia. Date stamp of PP 46, type I.

The postcard shown here shows the date stamp of PP 46, type 2. The written text, shows it was sent from Užhorod to Český Brod on 16-05-1919.

The card shown and the one below are from the collection of Dr. J.E Page and shown by his permission.

31° REGG MENTO C. S.
I.° BATT.NE CZECO SLOVACCO

The 31st regiment, 1st battalion of the Czechoslovak Army was the unit that took Užhorod.

Polni Pošta 75 Užhorod was taken by the Czechoslovak Army on 12-01-1919. Field post office 75, which was based in Košice but was also used by the army unit in Užhorod. In order however to be able to identify that it originates from Užhorod the PP 75 date stamp has to be accompanied by the oval Italian mark of the "31 reggimento", later substituted by the Czech language version. The latest recorded use up till now of PP 75 in Užhorod is 08-04-1919. (In the collection of Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak).*)

*) !n the first printing of this book, 07-04-1919 was given as latest recorded use of PP 75 in Užhorod. Peter Cybaniak however provided me with a card having the date 08-04-1919..

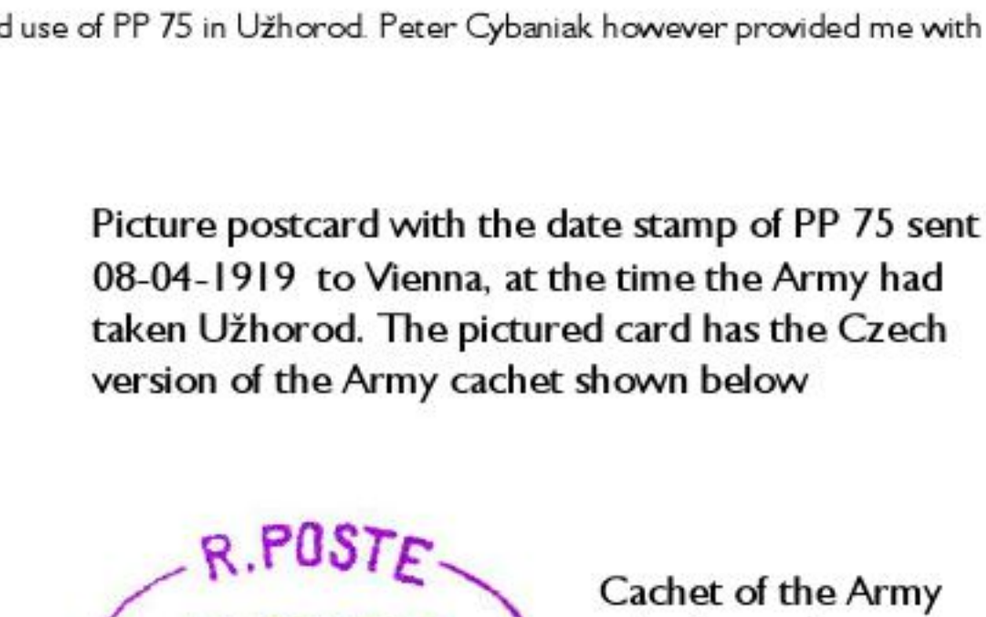
Picture postcard with the date stamp of PP 75 sent on 08-04-1919 to Vienna, at the time the Army had taken Užhorod. The pictured card has the Czech version of the Army cachet shown below

R.POSTE
31° REGGIMENTO
C. S.

Cachet of the Army unit that took Užhorod from the Hungarians.

Registered mail

It was also possible to send registered mail from a field post office. Special R-hand stamps were used by the field post offices and m/s marks can also be found.



This registered cover from PP14 is from the collection of Mr. Brian Day and shown by his permission.

Army censorship

All field post had to pass the censor. They used a rubber hand stamp with the name of the Army unit as a censor mark.

YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

In the month of May 1919 the YMCA started to operate special soldiers' homes behind the front lines, where soldiers could spend their free time, could read or borrow books and enjoy free non alcoholic drinks. Such a home was also available near Užhorod. Correspondence mailed in the letterbox of the YMCA homes was not censored. Sometimes on the rear of such letters the YMCA placed a hand stamp with their logo using red ink for it. Also envelopes were used marked and/or printed YMCA or "SOLDIERS MAIL". This correspondence was again not censored.

Polni Pošta 12

Some Army units, using Polni Pošta 12, were based in the vicinity of Ungvár (Užhorod) and the solders used this Polni Pošta office for their correspondence as can be seen from the card* shown here. It was written in Užhorod on 08-09-1919 and the date stamp of PP12 shows the same date. Occasionally a post card can be found with the normal date stamp of Užhorod, whilst the soldier mentions Polni Pošta 12 in his army address. Recently also cards our found sent from Mukačevo

* Collection Dr. J. E.Page

b) The French field post with the homeland.

The Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence in 1918 organised through its "daughter company"named "Správa kurýrů čs. vrchního stanu" (i.e. Supreme Army HQ's Office for Couriers) a special courier service between Paris and Prague. For this purpose it used the offices of the Česká národní rada (Czech National Council) in Paris, located at 34 rue Bonaparte. This office was also used for correspondence to and from the U.K.,U.S.A. and Italy. Both official and private correspondence was transported by couriers in mailbags in trains. From the legation in France it was forwarded through the regular French postal system.

Rear of the cover with the arrival date stamp of Viergon and once more the circle stamp of the 2nd bureau.

Cover from the 2nd bureau of the supreme command of the Carpatho Ukrane region. This letter was originally sent to Paris but was redirected to Viergon and forwarded by the French field post. The letters F.M. mean "Franchise Militaire"and the hand stamp in the right upper corner is the regular cancel of the French field post. The two different bi-lingual rubber hand stamps are the stamps of the 2nd bureau of the supreme command, headed by general Pellé. The two black stamps are the arrival date stamps of Paris.

The Czechoslovak Air Force and its presence in Carpatho Ukraine

On the 30th October 1918, an Army Air Corps was founded by captain Jindřich Kostrba. He recruited pilots and technicians in and around Prague, calling this first unit "Letecký sbor", i.e. Air Corps. This unit only had 2 aircraft at its disposal. The first military airfield was set up in Prague's Strašnice district and was used until December 1918.

Under an agreement with the French government, a French military air company, named Breguet 590 arrived in Prague on the 9th of May 1919 to support and teach Czechoslovak air units.

On the 6th of June 1919, the Breguet unit moved from Prague to Bratislava and on the 9th of October 1919 from Bratislava to Užhorod. The French staff was replaced by Czechoslovak airmen and later in the year renamed "6. letecká setnina"i.e. 6th air company and returned to Bratislava again.

During Oct/Nov 1919 more new Czechoslovak military air units were formed, the 7. letecká setnina was located in Užhorod.

The occupation of Bardejov, Košice and Prešov by the Hungarian army in June 1919, separated the Eastern Army in a western and an eastern part. The western part situated west of Košice and the other part to the east in Carpatho-Ukraine. It now appeared impossible to arrange surface mail delivery so airplanes were used to overcome the problem. The supreme Czechoslovak Army Command in Slovakia established an air route between Spišská Nová Ves and Užhorod, using FPO 46 located there to maintain its postal services between the military units in the area and to help handle the postal link between the two parts of the Eastern area.

The first airmail service was now established within the army. Only two flights were carried out and two return flights.

13 June 1919	The first flight flown from Spišská Nová Ves to Užhorod, pilot K. Janhuba, carried supplies and 2 bags of mail.
15 June 1919	The return flight from Užhorod to Spišská Nová Ves, pilot K.Janhuba, carried 2 bags of mail.
19 June 1919	The second flight from Spišská Nová Ves to Užhorod, pilot K.Janhuba, carried 2 bags of mail.
20 June 1919	The second return flight from Užhorod to Spišská Nová Ves, pilot K. Janhuba, carried 3 bags of mail.

The Czechoslovak army soon re-captured the territory and surface mail was restored. Air mail flown by one of the fights carried out by pilot K.Janhuba rank among the rarest known Czechoslovak Field Post documents in the period 1918-1921.

Identification of flown mail sent from Spišská Nová Ves is not possible, unless by chance the sender mentioned the air delivery in his written text.

The cards sent from Užhorod to Spišská Nová Ves can be identified. They all bear the cancel Polni Posta 46 in a bluish colour. In the cancellers of the first flight dates appear between 6 and 14. 06. 1919 and the only date of the second flight is 19. 06. 1919.

Flown card on the 2nd return flight from Užhorod to Spišská Nová Ves.

PP 46, date 19-06-1919
bluish colour of the date stamp.

ROMANIAN OCCUPATION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF CARPATHO UKRAINE

In its offensive against the Hungarian communist republic of Bela Kun, the Royal Romanian army crossed the Carpatho Ukrainian border on the 15th of April 1919*) and occupied then still Hungarian territory. The Romanians were in the vicinity of Técső on 16-04-1919 and on 20 April had left Huszt behind. Nagyszöllős was conquered on 22-04. The Hungarian commander of the 5th regiment Kálmán Szakáll decided to withdraw from Munkács and Beregszász and the Romanian Army entered Beregszász on 23-04. On the 26th April 1919 the Romanians reached Čop, where they met up with the also advancing Czechoslovak forces on 29th of April. The Czechoslovaks and Romanians together reached Munkács on the 30th April. The Romanian army was predominantly present at the edge of the Sub Carpathian plain. In the east in the mountain valleys the presence of the Romanian army is not exactly known. Kövesliget (Dragovo) however, which is situated in the Tabor valley east of Huszt has been under Romanian occupation. A second offensive of the Romanian army was launched on the 11th of June 1919. From the Hungarian town of Máramarossziget, which was under their control, they went through Rahó and captured the Fekete-Tisza valley up to Kőrösmező and the Tatár pass. Now they were in control of all the railway connections and could make contact with their Army units in the occupied Bukowina. The last Hungarian soldiers left Carpatho Ukraine on 5th May. We should bear in mind that Romania and Czechoslovakia were not fighting each other, but both had territorial arguments with Hungary. The area occupied by the Romanians for a longer period was roughly south of the line Körösmező-Rahó-Huszt-Nagyszöllös. As mentioned here above the intentions of the Romanians were mainly to control the railway traffic in the south for military reasons but also to take possession of the mines in the Aknaszlatina area. Carpatho Ukraine joined the Czechoslovak republic as an autonomous area on the 10th September 1919 by a decision made by the Peace conference of Saint Germain. For the next two years however the military and political situation remained very complicated. It was impossible for the Czechoslovak state to exercise its sovereignty over the Romanian occupied area in the south-east. This situation lasted even till 1920 when the last Romanian troops retreated. An exception was Nagy Palad, which was part of a border correction agreement with Romania and was exchanged for Nagytarna. In the table below the post offices are mentioned which were under Romanian jurisdiction and also the date is stated when the Czechoslovak authorities took over.

*) Some sources mention 16-04-1919.

Post offices under temporary Romanian administration from 15 – 04 – 1919 until as mentioned below

Taken over by the Czechoslovaks	Hungarian name	Transcript of Ruthenian name	Taken over by the Czechoslovaks	Hungarian name	Transcript of Ruthenian name
24-06-1920	Szarvasháza	Ždenová	23-08-1920	Husztsófalva *1)*	Danilovo *1)*
29-06-1920	Kövesliget	Drahovo	24-08-1920	Szklencze	Sokyrnica
04-07-1920	Técsö	Tjačovo	05-10-1920	Berezna *3)*	Berezovo *3)*
05-07-1920	Handalbustyaháza	Buština	05-10-1920	Feketeardó	Čornyj Ardov
13-07-1920	Nyéresháza	Nerežnice	05-10-1920	Herincse	Horynčevo
25-07-1920	Köresmezö	Jasina	05-10-1920	Irhócz	Ol'chovec
26-07-1920	Rahó	Rachovo	05-10-1920	Ugocsakomlós *2)*	Komloš *2)*
28-07-1920	Királyháza	Kiralhaza	05-10-1920	Lipcse	Lipša
04-08-1920	Terebesfejérpatak	Trebuša-Belyj Potok	05-10-1920	Kökenyés	Ternovo
05-08-1920	Aknaszlatina	Akna Slatina	05-10-1920	Nagytarna *4)*	Velikaja Ternavka *4)*
07-08-1920	Középapsa	Srednaja Apša	07-10-1920	Tiszapéterfalva	Petrovo nad Tisou
09-08-1920	Taraczköz	Teresva	22-10-1920	Tiszaborkút	Kvasy
14-08-1920	Dombó	Dubovoje	24-10-1920	Tiszabogdány	Bogdan
15-08-1920	Királymező	Užčorna	28-10-1920	Felsöveresmart	Velikaja Kopana
20-08-1920	Visk	Vyškovo	21-08-1920	Talaborfalu	Tereblja
25-06-1921	Nagypalád	Veliký Palad	-1920	Huszt	Chust

In the Czech language the local names of the villages and post offices were at that time spelled differently when compared with the spelling in later years during the 1st Republic. The reason was the absence of a general agreement about the transcription of the Cyrillic spelled Ukrainian names into the Latin alphabet.

1) The Czechoslovak postal commission has not published the closing date of the post office of Danilovo.

2) Romania controlled the post office but it was closed when the border line changed.

3) The Czechoslovak postal commission obtained this post office under its control, but closed it .

4) Under the control of the Czechoslovak postal commission until the 24th June 1921. It then was returned to Romania.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT !

Commission de Délimitation
de la
Frontière Roumaine-Tchécoslovaque
Délégation Roumaine

No. 1314 A.
Copie)

Monsieur l'Ingénieur Chef de Section V.ROUBIK
Commissaire de la Tchécoslovaquie près la Commission
de Délimitation de la frontière Roumano-Tchécoslovaque.

Kovacsova ulica 28.

KOSICE.
(Tchécoslovaquie).

Cover from the Commission for defining the Romanian – Czechoslovak border.

Sent from Oradea Mare to Košice on 27-11- 1924

Registered cover from the "Commission de Délimitation de la Frontière Roumaine – Tchécoslovaque", addressed to: Monsieur l'ingénieur Chef de Section V.Roubik, Commissaire de la Tchécoslovaquie.

POSTAL TRAFFIC during the Romanian occupation

It is generally assumed that postal traffic in the area occupied by the Romanians started gradually from mid July 1919. The post offices in Carpatho Ukraine within the by Romania occupied zone continued to use the available Hungarian postage stamps and also the Hungarian date stamps. These postage stamps were not provided with an overprint. This is interesting to note as in the Hungarian areas annexed by Romania overprinted Hungarian stamps were introduced in 1919. However mail franked with Romanian postage stamps was apparently accepted as well as can be seen from the examples given op page 61a. Romanian date stamps were not introduced. Nagyszöllős was captured by the Romanians on 22-04-1919. The date the town was handed over to the Czechoslovak Army could not be established by the writer, however the most interesting fact is the information given by the sender. He wrote " To my great joy, postal connections are re-established again.

As this picture post card was sent on 20-07-1919 from Nagyszöllős to Debrecen, we can assume postal connections were re-established by this date.
The postage for a postcard in Romania was 10 bani. Originally the Romanian postal authorities used a rate of exchange of 1 filler = 1 bani. Effective however by 01-07-1919 the rate of exchange was altered into 1 filler = 0.5 bani. In this case the 10 filler stamp equals 5 bani. This is 5 bani short. 5 Bani = 10filler x 2 = 20filler, Debrecen was also under Romanian occupation and that explains the Hungarian 20 filler postage due stamp.

KRAUSZ JÓZSEF ~~KIR.~~ KÖZJEGYZŐ, HUSZT.

1336/1919 ügyszám.

Vissza nemfogadtatott

T. cz. Szerbó Lipót urnak

Husztra.

Técsőn

R Ajánlott Huszt (Máramaros vm.) 38

Hivatalból
Örökösödési ügyben
portómentes.

R-cover sent from Huszt to Técső on 22-09-1919 *)

Rumanian censor mark: "CENZURAT OFICIUL/ SIGHETUL MARMATIEI"

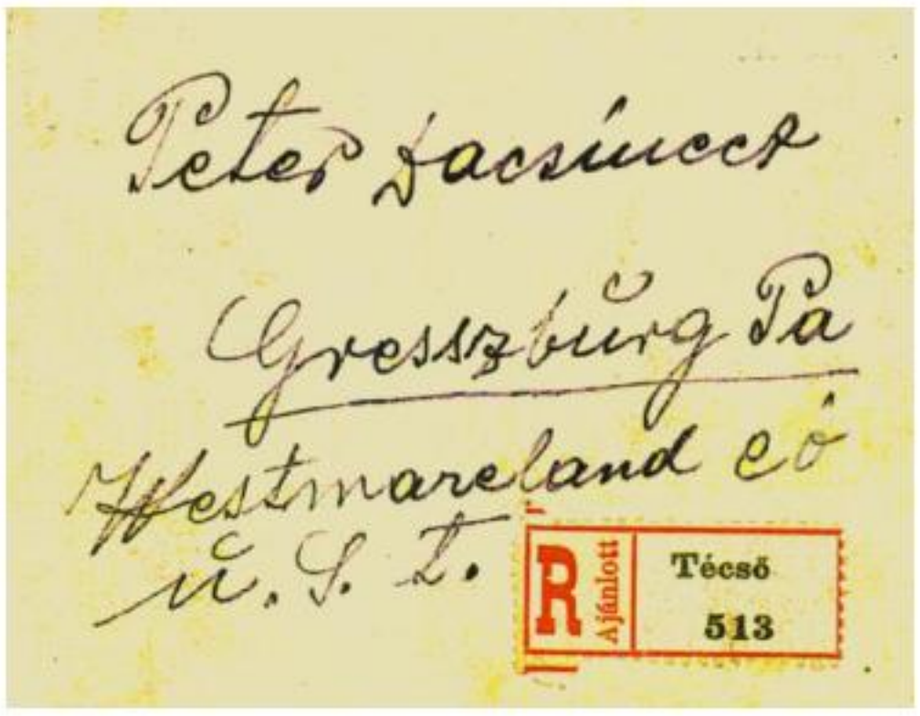
Huszt was under Romanian occupation until 1920 (exact date not known)

Hungarian remark "Vissza nemfogatad can be translated as: to be returned, delivery refused .

*) Técső was captured by the Romanians on 23-01-1919 and the post office was handed over to the Czechoslovak postal administration on 04-07-1920

This cover is another proof that the mail connections were re-established by 22-09-1919

EXAMPLES OF MAIL FRANKED WITH ROMANIAN STAMPS



Registered letter sent on 31-12-1919 from Técsö to Peter Dacsinecz at Greensburg (misspelled), Westmoreland County, PA, USA. Mrs Dacsinec from Kiskirva, a small hamlet, posted the letter in nearby Técsö. On the reverse Romanian 40 Bani stamp issued in 1919 and two strikes of the New York Registry Division oval handstamp 04-02-1920. The Técső post office was taken over by the Czechoslovak administration on 04-07-1920.

Censored postcard sent on 16-03-1920 from Huszt (Chust) to Nagy Várad (Oradea, Romania). Romanian inland postage for a postcard amounted to 15 bani. Franked with Romanian 15bani stamp, issued during 1918. Cancelled by a Hungarian postmark.

The Censor mark "CENZURAT ORADEA MARE"is a censor mark of the Romanian Army *)

The exact date the post office of Huszt was taken over by the Czechoslovak postal administration is unknown.

*) see remark on page 61b

ROMANIAN CENSORSHIP

Although the Romanians did not interfere very much in the operating of the postal system, they wanted to check the exchange of messages and for that reason established a censor office in Máramarossziget. This censor office was also to handle the mail originating from the occupied territory in Carpatho Ukraine. Máramarossziget was conquered by the Romanians in the second half of January 1919. From here they started their second offensive into Carpatho Ukraine on 16 April 1919. The censor office was set up in between this period. It stopped censoring mail from Carpatho Ukraine on 28 October 1920 when Felsöveresmart as being the last remaining post office under Romanian occupation was transferred to the Czechoslovak postal authorities.

All together 3 different censor marks could be traced from the Máramarossziget office applied on mail originating from Carpatho Ukraine.

1) A circle mark. having the Romanian coat of arms in the center and the text "CENZURAT OFICIUL SIGHETUL MARMATIEI" This mark is to be seen on one of the covers pictured on page 61
2) A two line mark with the text Censorat Romana
   M.M. Sziget
   This mark is used on the cover pictured on page 61 b

3) A third mark also two lines and text Cenzurat Oficial

Sighet M.-----

This mark was described by Lajos Horváth in 2005. It was found on an R-cover sent from Rahó on 15-02-1920. It was franked with 4 Hungarian postage stamps of 20 filler with the portrait of King Charles and having a registration label of Rahó. The stamps were cancelled by a postmark of Rahó as described on page 29. Unfortunately the writer could not trace a picture of this cover.

The censor mark CENZURAT / ORADEA MARE.

On the picture postcard pictured on page 61a , the above censor mark is applied to the card. Apparently this card was not sent to Mámarossziget for censoring, but forwarded directly to Nagy Várad (Romanian name =Oradea Mare) and was censored there.

COVER SENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN HUNGARY TO NON OCCUPIED TERRITORY BUT ROUTED VIA CARPATHO UKRAINE

this cover was sent by the insurance company "Phönix"in the Hungarian town of Nagybánya to an employee of the Royal Hungarian Tabacco works in the town of Eger.

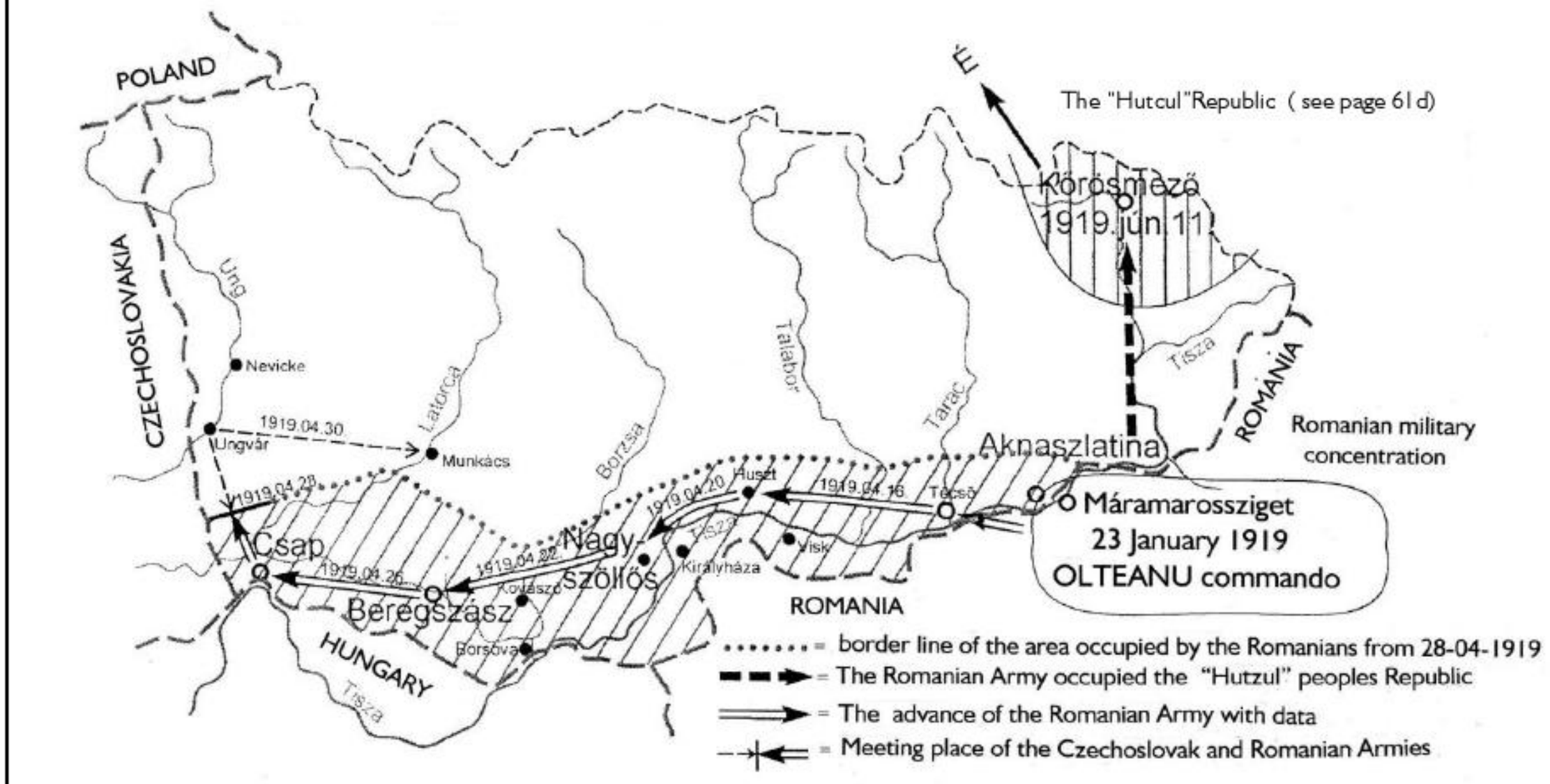
Nagybánya (Romanian name Baia Mare) was under Romanian rule, but Eger was under Hungarian rule. From the start of the hostilities between Romania and Hungary in 1919 until 6 April 1921 no postal connections existed between by Romania annexed Hungarian territory and the remaining part of Hungary.

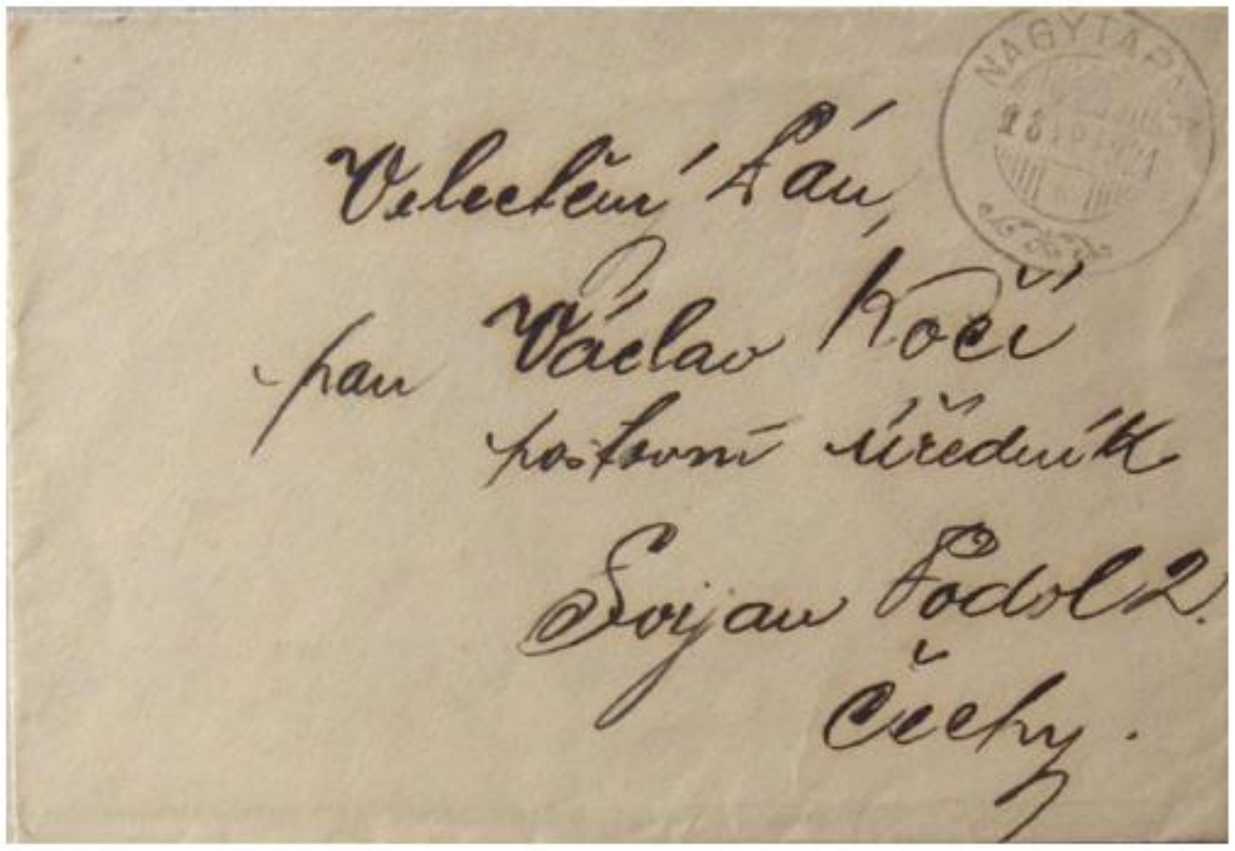
Consequently the letter could not be forwarded directly from Nagybánya to Eger. It was first of all sent to the censor office in Máramarossziget Here it was opened, censored by the Romanians and on the front and the rear a censor mark was placed. It now was sent to nearby Taraczkőz in Carpatho Ukraine, which was also under Romanian occupation. This post office was still ran by the Hungarians and apparently they had a possibility to forward the cover to Eger. The letter was made a registered letter and the by the Romanians overprinted Hungarian stamps were cancelled manually on 22 December 1919. The overprint is known as the Oradea overprint, issued in1919 for the new Romanian territory, which originally was Hungarian.

Border corrections

A small correction to the border was agreed between the Czechoslovak and Romanian governments and it came into force on the 25th June 1921. The Romanian village of Valea Seaca = Nagypalád in Hungarian, went to Carpatho Ukraine (Czechoslovakia and was renamed Veliký Palad. The Carpatho Ukrainian village of Nagytarna was handed over to the Romanians and renamed Tarna Mare.

The Romanian occupation of Carpatho Ukraine 1919 until 20-03-1920





As mentioned on the pages 60 and 61b the Carpatho-Ukrainian village of Nagytarna (Czech name Veliká Tarna and Ukrainian name Velikaja Ternavka) was transferred to Romania on 25-06-1921. The village was renamed Tarna Mare.

The cover pictured here is probably the only existing cover franked with Czechoslovak stamps cancelled by the old Hungarian date stamp of Nagytarna.

An inhabitant of Velká Drnavka u Királyháza sent the cover from Nagytarna to a post official in Bohemia. (Podolí ?)

TWO MORE EVENTS, which took place in the aftermath of WW I, should be mentioned here, although both events could not be documented postal historically.

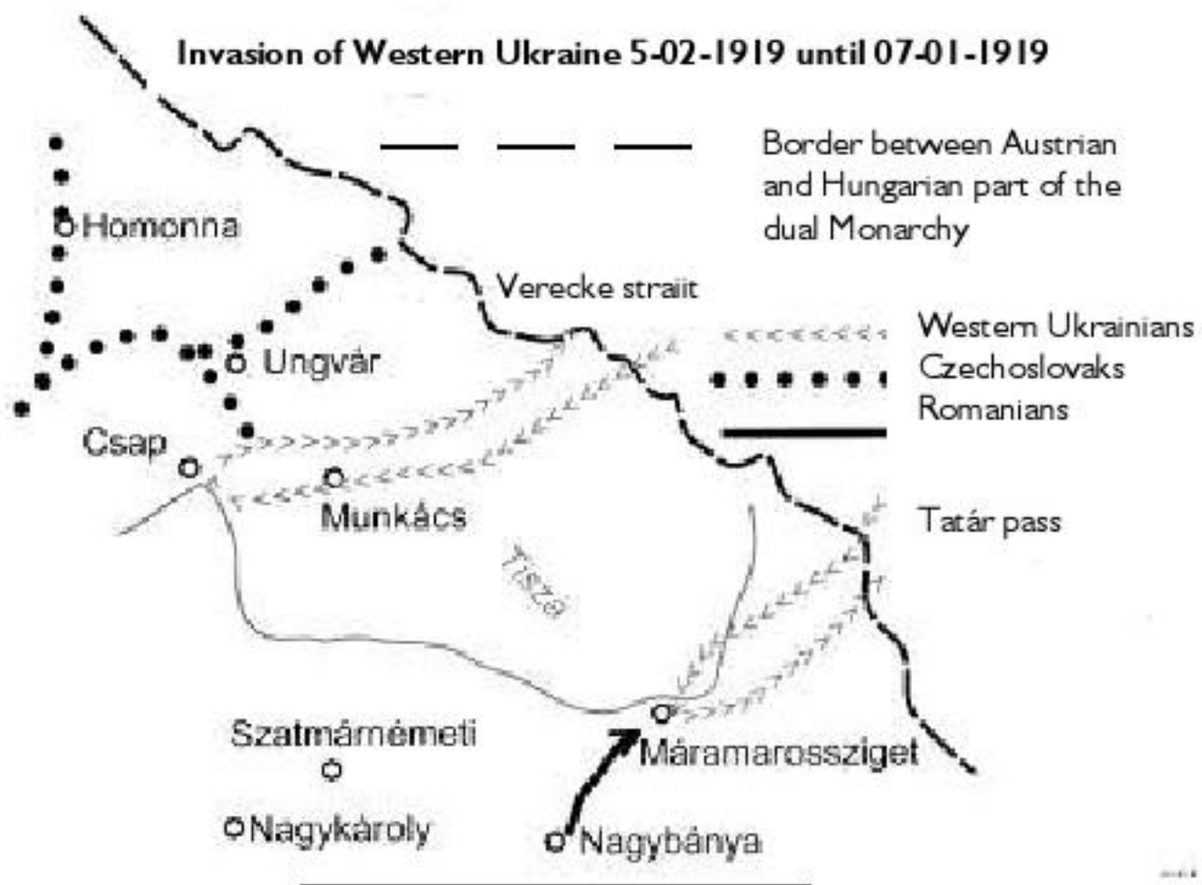
1) The short lived Hutcul republic
2) The invasion of the Army of Western-Ukrainian

1) The Hutcul republic

The little Hutcul republic existed from 08-11-1919 until 11-06-1919

In the thirties a memorial plaque was placed in the wall of the Town Hall of Jasiňa to commemorate the short-lived Hutcul Republic of 1918 – 1919 (Also referred to as Jasiňa Republic). This tiny independent republic was founded almost immediately after the guns of the First World War fell silent, when the Hutculs of Jasiňa rose in revolt to shake off the Hungarian rule.
It was only a handful of local lads who attacked and disarmed the Hungarian garrison of Jasiňa and seized control of the village. A little later the small Jasiňa Army was equally successful in other Hutcul localities.. The Hungarians were weakened by domestic strife and could not stop them. This was even more valid when the men of Jasiňa obtained reinforcements and supplies from their kinsmen in Galicia. Reinforced by two regiments, the armed forces of Jasiňa marched on. These irregulars however were no match for the regular Rumanian Amy which was holding the Slatina mines. But they rejected the Rumanian ultimatum to lay down arms and engaged the enemy in a fierce battle.
In spite of their bravery they were defeated. The inevitable end of the Hutcul Republic was delayed by this action, but in June 1919 the Rumanians sealed its fate when they entered Jasiňa.
And so the independent Republic of Jasiňa became an insignificant incident in history. Yet, though short-lived, the tiny State was an interesting improvisation on democratic lines. A parliament of forty-two members, including Jewish representatives was elected, and a government of four ministers tried to deal with the country's problems
The first and only president was Stepan Klochurak

2) The invasion of the Army of the Western Ukrainian republic



One of the about 100 stamps the West Ukrainian republic managed to issue. No covers are known originating from Carpatho Ukraine with any of these stamps.

The West Ukrainian National Republic (Західно-Українська Народна Республика) was a short-lived republic that existed in late 1918 and early 1919 in eastern Galicia,(Austrian part of the dual monarchy) that claimed parts of Bukovina and Carpatho Ukraine (Hongarian part of the dual monarchy) and included the cities Lviv, Peremyshl, Kolomyia and Stanislav. According to the Austro_Hungarian census of 1919, the territory claimed by the West Ukrainian National Republic had about 5.4 million people. Of these 3,291,000 (60%) were Ukrainians. 1,351,000 (25%) were Poles and 660,000 (12%) were Jews, and the rest included Germans, Czechs and others. The cities and towns were mostly populated by Poles and Jews, while the Ukrainians dominated the countryside. This would prove to be problematic for the Ukrainians, because its largest city Lviv,was inhabited by a majority of Poles and was to be one of the most important Polish cities. Conflict between the West Ukrainian National Republic and Poland was thus inevitable.
The West Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on 18 October 1918. Shortly after the republic proclaimed independence from the Austro-Hungarian Empire a popular uprising took place in Lviv. A few weeks later Lviv's rebellious Poles received support from Poland. In July 1919, after the Polish-Ukrainian War, Poland annexed most of the territory of West-Ukraine. Part of the defeated army found refuse in Czechoslovakia and became known under the name *" Ukrajinská brigáda"* (in Czech)

PERIOD 7

THE CZECHOSLOVAK POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FROM 1919 UNTIL 1939

In the previous period the tumultuous times are dealt with, which ultimately led to the full incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into the newly founded republic of Czechoslovakia. The first years of the Czechoslovak postal administration however were still characterized by a complex military and political situation, which also had an impact on the operation of the postal services. The district post office in Užhorod opened by the Czechoslovaks in October 1919 was closed in 1921 and the postal network in Carpatho Ukraine was then operated from the Slovak town of Košice. At the end of 1919 the first Czechoslovak stamps became available at some post offices in the area and gradually over the next year the other post offices were supplied with the well known and, with collectors, very popular stamps depicting the Prague castle , known as "Hradčany".

The towns of Čop and Surty

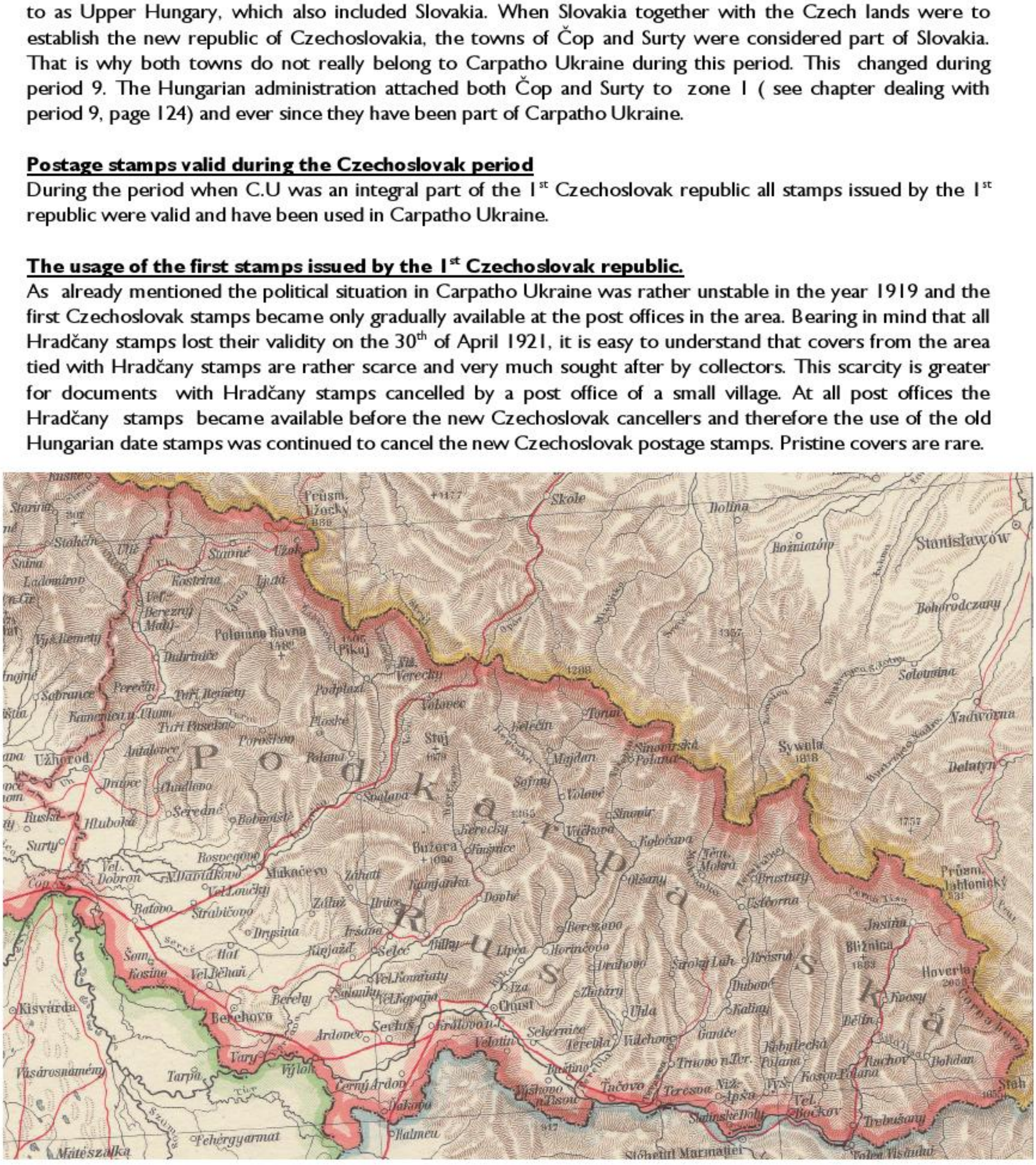
In all the preceding periods no exact borders of Carpatho Ukraine were defined. The area was mostly referred to as Upper Hungary, which also included Slovakia. When Slovakia together with the Czech lands were to establish the new republic of Czechoslovakia, the towns of Čop and Surty were considered part of Slovakia. That is why both towns do not really belong to Carpatho Ukraine during this period. This changed during period 9. The Hungarian administration attached both Čop and Surty to zone I (see chapter dealing with period 9, page 124) and ever since they have been part of Carpatho Ukraine.

Postage stamps valid during the Czechoslovak period

During the period when C.U was an integral part of the 1st Czechoslovak republic all stamps issued by the 1st republic were valid and have been used in Carpatho Ukraine.

The usage of the first stamps issued by the 1st Czechoslovak republic.

As already mentioned the political situation in Carpatho Ukraine was rather unstable in the year 1919 and the first Czechoslovak stamps became only gradually available at the post offices in the area. Bearing in mind that all Hradčany stamps lost their validity on the 30th of April 1921, it is easy to understand that covers from the area tied with Hradčany stamps are rather scarce and very much sought after by collectors. This scarcity is greater for documents with Hradčany stamps cancelled by a post office of a small village. At all post offices the Hradčany stamps became available before the new Czechoslovak cancellers and therefore the use of the old Hungarian date stamps was continued to cancel the new Czechoslovak postage stamps. Pristine covers are rare.



Map Carpatho Ukraine (Podkarpatská Rus) during the 1st Czechoslovak Republic
Note the towns of Čop and Surty are situated in Slovakia.

The Czechoslovak postal tariffs

1st Period 01-09-1918 until 14-05-1919

This period is not of interest for Carpatho Ukraine because the incorporation into the Czechoslovak republic was not then accomplished and Czechoslovak postage stamps were not available in the area.

2nd period 15-05-1919 until 14-03-1920

	Domestic	Foreign countries	Neighbouring countries*
Printed matter up to 50 grams priority	0.05 +0.02	0.10	0.05
Postcards	0.15	0.20	0.15
Letters up to 20 grams each 20 grams more	0.25 +0.05	0.50 +0.30	0.25 +0.05
Registration fee	+0.50	+0.50	+0.50
Special delivery within the villages and towns countryside	+0.60 +2.00	+0.60	+0.60
Delivered to addressee in person (use of the triangle "duručni" stamp)	+0.50	+0.50	+0.50

*) As neighbouring countries were considered Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany and Western-Ukraine (Lajtabänät).

3rd period 15-03-1920 until 31-07-1920

	Domestic	Foreign countries	Neighbouring countries*
Printed matter up to 50 grams priority	0.05 +0.05	0.10	
Postcards	0.20	0.20	
Letters up to 20 grams each 20 grams more	0.30 +0.05	0.50 +0.30	
Registration fee	+0.50	+0.50	
Special delivery within the villages and towns countryside	+0.60 +3.00	+0.60	
Delivered to addressee in person (use of the triangle "duručni" stamp)	+0.50	+0.50	

*) During this period no special tariffs for the neighbouring countries existed.

4th period 01-08-1920 until 31-12-1921

	Domestic	Foreign countries	
Printed matter up to 50 grams priority	0.10 +0.10	0.25	
Postcards	0.40	0.50	
Letters up to 20 grams each 20 grams more	0.60 +0.20	1.25 +0.75	
Registration fee	+1.25	+1.25	
Special delivery within the villages and towns countryside	+1.00 +5.00	+1.00	
Delivered to addressee in person	+1.25	+1.25	

During this period no special tariffs for neighbouring countries existed.

5th period 01-01-1922 until 28-02-1937

	Domestic	Foreign countries	Neighbouring countries
Printed matter up to 50 grams	0.20*	0.50	0.50
Commercial printed matter up to 300 g. for each 50 grams	0.10* *		
Postcards	0.50	1.50	1.20
Letters up to 20 grams local destination others each 20 grams more until 31-09-1925 from 31-09-1925 until 28-02-1937	 0.60 1.00 +0.30 +0.30	 2.50 +1.25 + 1.50	 2.00 +1.25 +1.50
Registration fee	+2.00	+2.50	+2.50
Special delivery within the villages and towns country side	 +1.00 +5.00	+5.00	+5.00
Delivered to addressee in person	+2.50	+2.50	+2.50

The tariff for neighbouring countries was valid for: Hungary, Poland, Germany and Austria . For Romania from 21-04-1922 until 31-03-1937 for Italy from 01-04-1922 until 08-03-1928. For the Italian African colonies from 06-05-1922 until 08-03-1928, for Danzig from 01-11-1929 and for Yugoslavia from 01-01-1936 until 31-03-1937

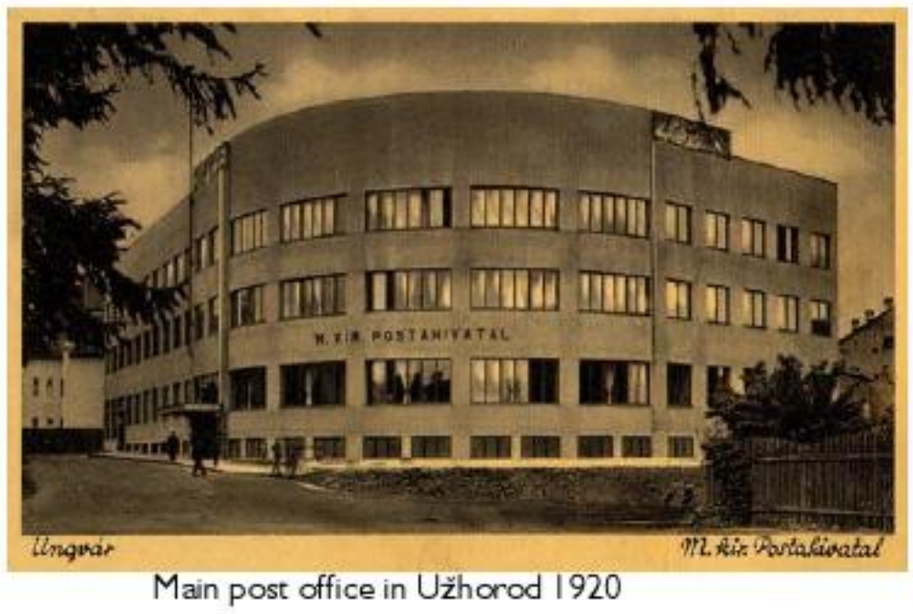
*) The rates for printed matter were changed several times during this period.
The tariff of 20h. for weights up to 50 grams was only valid until 30-04-1923.
From 01-05-1923 until 30-09-1925 the rate was lowered to 10h.
On 01-10-1925 a further change was made between advertising printed matter and other printed matted
The rate for advertising printed matter amounted to 10h. for every 50 grams.
The rate for non advertising printed matter was 20h.
On 01-08-1926 the rates were changed again:
20h. up to 50 grams for advertising printed matter and
30h. up to 50 grams for non advertising printed matter.
For both types of printed matter 40h. had to be added for weights in between 50h. and 100h. and again 20 h.for each additional 50 grams above 100 grams.

* *) On 15-11-1934 a special tariff was introduced for commercial printed matter. The special newspaper stamps with overprint O.T. (abbreviation for Obchodní tiskoviny) had to be used.

6th period 01-03-1937 until 15-03-1939

	Domestic	Foreign countries	Neighbouring countries A	Neighbouring countries B
Printed matter up to 50 grams Advertising/non advertising up to 150 grams up to 250 grams up to 500 grams up to 1000 grams	 0.30/0.20 0.50/0.50 0.80/0.80 1.50/1.50 2.00/2.00	0.50	0.50	0.30
Commercial printed matter up to 300 g. for each 50 grams	0.10* *			
Postcards	0.50	1.50	1.20	1.20
Letters up to 20 grams local/other each 20 grams more up to 100 grams up to 250 grams	 0.60/1.00 1.10/1.60 2.00/2.50	 2.50 +1.50	 2.00 +1.50	 2.00 +1.20
Registration fee	+2.00	+2.50	+2.50	+2.00
Special delivery	+2.00	+5.00	+5.00	+4.00
Delivered to addressee in person	+2.50	+2.50	+2.50	+2.50

Neighbouring countries "A" : Hungary, Poland,Germany,Austria and Romania
Neighbouring countries "B" : only from 01-04-1937 for Yugoslavia. Romania , Greece and Turkey.



Main post office in Užhorod 1920

Same post office in 1938

Poste restante (left to be called for)

The extra fee for Poste Restante could be paid during the 5th tariff period either by the sender in stamps or by the addressee in postage due stamps At the beginning of 5th tariff period (01-01-1922 until 30-04-1923) the amount was 50h. During the rest of period 5 it was reduced to 30h. At the start of period 6 it was increased again to 50h.

Czechoslovak stamps cancelled by Hungarian date stamps

As mentioned before Czechoslovak stamps became available before the new regular Czechoslovak date stamps were supplied to the Ruthenian (Carpatho-Ukrainian) post offices. For that reason the use of the available Hungarian date stamps was continued for some time. Below all these date stamps are listed for each of the 96 existing post offices. (The listing is in general as published in part 16-II of the Czechoslovak "Monografie Československých Známek").

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

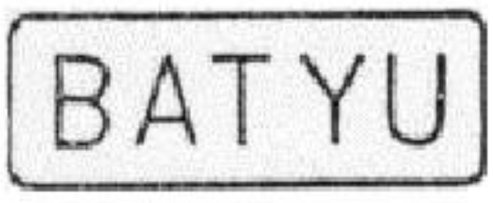
9

Akna Slatina see Slatinské Doly

1. **ANTALOVCE – АНТАЛЬВЦЕ (Antalócz)**
   a.. ANTALÓCZ ~ (8) (……. - …….)

2. **BARKASOVO – БАРКАСОВО (Barkaszó)**
   a. BARKASZÓ (1) (……. - …….)

3. **BAŤOVO – БАТЬОВО (Batyu)**
   a. BATYU (a) (1919 – 1920)
   b. BATYU ~ A (9) (1919 – 1920)



(a)

Bělkí see Bílky

4. BEREHOVO – БЕРЕГОВО (Beregszász)

a.	BEREGSZÁSZ	(a)	(1919 – 1920)
b.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
c.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
d.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ C	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
e.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ E	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
f.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ F	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
g.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ G	(9)	(..... - .....)
h.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ K	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
i.	BEREGSZÁSZ ~ M	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

BEREGSZÁSZ

a

Registered cover, Hradčany stamps, tied with Hungarian date stamp of Beregszász, type 9.
It was sent from there to Prague on the 1st of June 1920 and addressed to Dr. Rudolf Hosowetz, who was minister of economic affairs at that time.
Tariff period 05-03-1920 until 31-07-1920.
Domestic letter 30h. and 50h. to register.

5. BEREHY – БЕРЕГИ (Nagybereg)

a.	NAGYBEREG ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

Berežský Brod see Brod nad Iršavou

6. BÍLKY – БЪЛКИ (Bilke)

a.	BILKE ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

date also in reversed order.

7. BOHDAN – БОГДАН (Tiszabogdány)

a.	TISZABOGDÁNY ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

8. BROD NAD IRŠAVOU – БРОД НАД ИРШАВОЮ (Boród)

a.	BORÓD ~ * ~	(4)	(..... - .....)

9. BUŠTINO – БУЖЧИНО (Handalbustyaháza)

a.	HANDALBUSTYAHÁZA *	(a)	(1919 – 1921)
b.	HANDALBUSTYAHÁZA ~	(8)	(1919 – 1921)

a and b date also in reversed order

(a)

Postcard cancelled by Handalbustyaháza type 8.
Sent on 1st March 1921 to Pancsova in Yugoslavia.
Note: date is in the reverse Hungarian order.

10. ČERNOHLAVA – ЧОРНОГОЛОВА (Sóhát)

a. SÓHÁT ~ (4) (1919 – 1921)

11. ČERNY ARDOV – ЧОРНЬЙ АРДОВ (Fekete Ardó)

a. FEKETE ARDÓ ~ A ~ (5) (1919 – 1920)
date also in reversed order

12. ČIŇAĎOVO – ЧЬНЯДОВО (Szent Miklós)

a. SZENT MIKLÓS BEREG VM (6) (1919 – 1920)
Bereg Vm = Berehovo county

13. DOVHÉ – ДОВГОЕ (Dolha)

a. DOLHA (1) (1919 – 1920)
b. DOLHA ~ A ~ (5) (1919 – 1920)

14. DRAHOVO – ДРАГОВО (Kövesliget)

a KÖVESLIGET (1) (1919 – 1921)
date in reversed order and inverted position

15. DUBOVÉ – ДУБОВЕ (Dombó)

a. DOMBÓ MARAMÁROS VM (6) (1919 – 1920)
Maramáros VM = Marmáros county

16. DUBRINIČE – ДУБРИНИЧЬ (Bercsényifalva)

a. BERCSÉNYIFALVA ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

17. ESEŇ – ЕСЕНЬ (Eszeny)

a. ESZENY ~ * ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

18. FRIDĚŠOVO – ФРІДЕЩОВО (Frigyesfalva)

a. FRIGYESFALVA ~ * ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

19. HAŤ U BEREHOVA – ГАТ У БЕРЕГОВА (Gát)

a. GÁT ~ * ~ (4) (..... - .....)

20. HORINČOVO – ГОРЂНЧОВО (Herincse)

a. HERINCSE ~ A ~ (5) (1919 – 1920)

21. HUDLOVO – ХУДЛЕВО (Horlyó)

a. HORLYÓ ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

22. CHLUMEC U UŽHORODU – ХОЛМЕЦЬ (Korláthelmecz)

a. KORLÁTHELMECZ ~ * ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

23. CHUST – ХУСТ (Huszt)

a. HUSZT ~ A (9) (1919 – 1920)
b. HUSZT ~ B (9) (1919 – 1920)
c. HUSZT ~ C (9) (1919 – 1920)
d. HUSZT ~ D (9) (1919 – 1920)

24. ILNICE – ИЛЬНИЦЯ (Iloncza)

a. ILONCZA ~ * ~ (4) (1919 –1920)

25. IRŠAVA – ИРШАВА (Ilosva)

a. ILOSVA BEREG VM A	(4), but different shaped crown	(1919 – 1920)
Bereg VM = Bereg county		
b. ILOSVA ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

26. IZKY – ИЗКА (Iska) post office opened in 1924

27. JASIŇA – ЯСЬНЯ (Körösmező)

a. KÖRÖSMEZŐ ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1921)
b. KÖRÖSMEZŐ ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1921)
c. KÖRÖSMEZŐ ~ C	(9)	(1919 – 1921)

28. KALNIK – КАЛНИК (Beregsárrét)

a. BEREG – SÁRRET ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

29. KERECKY – КЕРЕЦКЬ (Kereczke)

a. KERECZKE	(1)	(1919 – 1920)

30. KIVJAŽĎ – КУВЯЖДЬ (Beregkövesd)

a. BEREGKOVESD ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 –1920)

31. KOBYLECKÁ POLANA – КОБЫЛЕЦКА ПОЛЯНА (Gyertyánliget) post office opened in 1922

32. KOSINO – КОСИНО (Mezőkaszony)

a. MEZŐKASZONY	(a)	(1919 – 1921)

MEZÖKASZONY

a

Large part of an advice note for a COD consignment (Slovak version) The two 50h. postage stamps were cancelled on 15-12-1919 by the boxed cancel MEZÖKASZONY.

33. KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU – КРАЛОВО НАД ТИСОЮ (Királyháza)

a. KIRÁLYHÁZA ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1921)
b. KIRÁLYHÁZA UGOCSA VM	(6)	(1919 – 1921)
Ugocsa VM = Ugocsa county		
Date also in reversed order		

34. KVASY – КВАСЬІ (Tiszaborkut)

a. TISZABORKUT ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1921)

35. LALOVO – ЛЯЛОВО (Beregleányfalva)

a. BEREGLEÁNYFALVA ~ * ~	(4)	(..... - .....)

36. LIPČA – ЛИПЧА (Lipcse)

a. LIPCSE MÁRAMAROS VM	(6)	(..... - .....)

Máramaros VM = Máramaros county

37. LJUTÁ – ЛЮТА (Havazköz)

a. HAVAZKÖZ ~ * ~	(4)	(..... - .....)

38. MAJDAN – МАИДАН (Majdánka) post office opened in 1923

39. MALÝ BEREZNÝ – МАЛЬЙ БЕРЕЗНЬЙ (Kis Berezna)

a. KIS BEREZNA UNG. VM	(6)	(1919 – 1921)

Ung VM = Ung county

40. MOČOLA – МОЧОЛА (Macsola)

a. MACSOLA ~ * ~	(4)	(..... - .....)

41. MUKAČEVO – МУКАЧЕВО (Munkács)

a. MUNKÁCS	(1)	(1919 – 1920)
b. MUNKÁCS ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
c. MUNKÁCS ~ B	(9)	(..... - .....)
d. MUNKÁCS C I C	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
e. MUNKÁCS D I D	(7)	(..... - .....)
f. MUNKÁCS E I E	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
g. MUNKÁCS F I F	(7)	(..... - .....)
h. MUNKÁCS G I G	(7)	(..... - .....)
i. MUNKÁCS H I H	(7)	(..... - .....)
j. MUNKÁCS ~ J	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
k. MUNKÁCS K I K	(7)	(..... - .....)
l. MUNKÁCS L I L	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
m. MUNKÁCS U I U	(7)	(1919 – 1920)

Picture postcard sent on 07-11-1919 from Mukačevo to Užhorod. Hungarian date stamp (type 7 f) still used to cancel the new Czechoslovak postage stamp. From 15-05-1919 until 14-03-1929 the domestic postage for a postcard amounted to 15 h.

42. MUŽIJOVO – МУЖЙОВО (Nagymuszaly)

a. NAGYMUSZALY ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

43. NERESNICE – НЕРЕСНИЦЯ (Nyéresháza)

a NYÉRESHÁZA	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

44. NIŽNÍ VERECKY – НИЖНЂ ВЕРЕЦКИ (Alsóvereczke)

a. ALSÓVERECZKE ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

Olchovec see Vulchovse

45. PALANOK – ПАЛЯНОК (Várpalanka)

a. VÁRPALANKA ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

date also in reversed order

46. PEREČIN – ПЕРЕЧИН (Perecsény)

a. PERECSÉNY ~ A ~	(5)	(……. - …….)
b. PERECSÉNY ~ B ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

crown removed and date also in reversed order

47. PETROVO – ПЕТРОВО (Tiszapéterfalva)

a. TISZAPÉTERFALVA ~ * ~	(4)	(..... - .....)

48. POLANA U SVALAVY – ПОЛЯНА (Polena)

a. POLENA ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

49. POROŠKOV – ПОРОШКОВ (Poroskő)

a. POROSKŐ ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

50. RACHOV – РАХОВ (Rahó)

a. RAHÓ ~ A	(9)	(..... - .....)
b. RAHÓ ~ B	(9)	(..... - .....)
c. RAHÓ ~ C	(9)	(1919 – 1921)

51. RÁKOŠÍN – РАКОЩИН (Bereg Rákos)

a. BEREG RÁKOS	(1)	(1919 – 1921)

52. ROSVEGOVO – РОСВЕГОВО (Oroszvég)

a. OROSZVÉG ~ A ~	(5)	(.....- .....)
b. OROSZVÉG ~ B ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)

date also in reversed order

53. SEKERNICE – СОКИРНИЦЯ (Szklencze)

a. SZKLENCZE MÁRAMAROS VM	(6)	(1919 – 1920)

Máramaros VM = Máramaros county

date also in reversed order

54. SEREDNÉ – СЕРЕДНЬОЕ (Szerednye)

a. SZEREDNYE ~ A	(9)	(……. - …….)
b. SZEREDNYE ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

55. SEVLUŠ – СЕВЛЮЩ (Nagyszöllős)

a. NAGYSZÖLLŐS ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
b. NAGYSZÖLLŐS ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

56. SINOVÍR – СИНЬЫВИР (Alsószinevér)

a. ALSÓSZINEVÉR A	(9*)	(1919 – 19….)

*) similar as 9 but without ornaments on both sides of letter "A"

57. SLATINSKÉ DOLY – СОЛОТВИНСКЂ КОПАЛЬНЂ (Aknaszlatina)

a. AKNASZLATINA ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1921)

Sokyrnica see Sekernice

Srednaja Apša see Střední Apša

58. STAVNÉ – СТАВНОЕ (Fenyvesvölgy)

a. FENYVESVÖLGY	(a)	(1919 – 1920)
b. FENYVESVÖLGY UNG. VM	(6)	(1919 – 1920)

Ung. VM = Ung county

a

59. STRABIČOVO – GORONDA - СТРАБИЧОВО – ГОРОНДА (Mazőterebes)

a.	MAZŐTEREBES ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

60. STŘEDNÍ APŠA – СЕРЕДНА АПЩА (Középapsa)

a.	KÖZÉPAPSA ~ A ~	(4)	(……. - …….)

61. SVALAVA – СВАЛЯВА (Szolyva)

a.	SZOLYVA ~ A ~	(5)	(1919 – 1920)
b.	SZOLYVA ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

62. ŠALANKY – ЩАЛАНКИ (Salánk)

a.	SALÁNK	(1)	(1919 – 19....)

63. ŠOM – ЩОМЬ (Beregsom)

a	BEREGSOM	(a)	(1919 – 1920)

BEREGSOM

a

64. ŤAČOVO – ТЯЧОВО (Técső)

a.	TÉCSŐ ~ A	(9)	(..... - .....)
b.	TÉCSŐ ~ B	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
c.	TÉCSŐ ~ C	(9)	(1919 – 1920)
d.	TÉCSŐ ~ D	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

65. TARNOVCE – ТАРНОВЦЬ (Ung. Tarnócz)

a.	UNG. TARNÓCZ	(1)	(1919 – 1920)

66. TEREBLA – ТЕРЕБЛЯ (Talaborfalu)

a.	TALABORFALU	(1)	(1919 – 1921)

67. TERESVA – ТЕРЕСВА (Taraczköz)

a.	TARACZKÖZ ~ A ~	(4)	(..... - .....)
b.	TARACZKÖZ ~ B ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

68. TORUN – ТОРУН (Toronya) Post office not opened until 1927

69. TREBUŠANY – ТРЕБУЩАНЫ (Terebesfejérpatak)

a.	TEREBESFEJÉRPATAK	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

70. TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU – ТЕРНОВО НАД ТЕРЕСВОЮ (Kökenyes)

a.	KÖKENYES MÁRAMAROS	(6)	(..... - .....)

71. TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ – ТУРЯ БЫСТРІЙ (Turjasebes)

a.	TURJASEBES ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

72. TUŘÍ REMETY – ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА (Turjaremete)

a.	TURJAREMETE UNG. VM	(3)	(1919 – 1920)

Ung. VM = Ung county

73. USŤČORNA – УСТЬЧОРНА (Királymező)

a.	KIRÁLYMEZŐ ~ A ~	(5)	(…….. - …….)

74. UŽHOROD 1 – УЖГОРОД 1 (Ungvár 1)

a. UNGVÁR A1A	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
b. UNGVÁR B1B	(7)	(……. - …….)
c. UNGVÁR C1C	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
d. UNGVÁR D1D	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
e. UNGVÁR E1E	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
f. UNGVÁR F1F	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
g. UNGVÁR G!G	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
h. UNGVÁR H1H	(7)	(……. - …….)
i. UNGVÁR I1I	(7)	(……. -……..)
j. UNGVÁR J1J	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
k. UNGVÁR K1K	(7)	(1919 – 1920)
l. UNGVÁR L1L	(7)	(1919 – 1920)

75. UŽHOROD 2 – УЖГОРОД 2 (Ungvár 2)

a. UNGVÁR 2	(a)	(1919 – 1920)
b. UNGVÁR A2A	(b)	(..... - .....)
c. UNGVÁR B2B	(b)	(1919 – 1920)

a

b

In his hand book published in 1930 on the Czechoslovak date stamps from Austrian and Hungarian origin, Friedrich Leitenberger pictured a most remarkable cutting from a dispatch note having 2 date stamps of Ungvar 2 with a date in the Hungarian fashion (year-month-day) and one from the same post office with a date bridge showing the date in the opposite sequence (day- month-year). Nationalization was done by changing the Hungarian date sequence.

76. UŽOK – УЖОКЪ (Uzsok)

a. UZSOK ~ A ~	(5)	(..... - .....)

77. VARY – ВАРИ (Vari)

a. VARI	(1)	(1919 – 1920)

78. VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ – ВЕЛИКА БѢГАНЬ (Nagybegány)

a. NAGYBEGÁNY ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

79. VELIKÁ DOBROŇ – ВЕЛИКА ДОБРОНЬ (Nagydobrony)

a. NAGYDOBRONY ~ A	(9)	(1919 – 1920)

80. VELIKÁ KOPAŇA – ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ (Felsőveresmart)

a. FELSŐVERESMART ~ * ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

81. VELIKÁ TARNA (Nagytarna) on 24-06-1921 the post office was transferred to Romania

a. NAGYTARNA ~	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

82. VELIKÉ GEJOVCE – ВЕЛИКѢ ГЕЙОВЦѢ (Nagygejöcz)

a. NAGYGEJÖCZ	(4)	(1919 – 1920)

83. VELIKÉ KOMŇATY – ВЕЛИКѢ КОМНЯТЫ (Magyarkomját) Post office not opened before 1925

84. VELIKÉ LOUČKY – ВЕЛИКЪ ЛУЧКИ (Nagy Lucska)

a. NAGY LUCSKA BEREG VM (6) (1919 – 1920)

Bereg VM = Bereg county

for Velikij Begán see Veliká Béhaň
for Velikij Bereg see Berehy
for Velikoje Mužjovo see Mužijovo

85. VELIKÝ BOČKOV – ВЕЛИКИЙ БОЧКОВ (Nagybocskó)

a. NAGYBOCSKÓ ~ A (9) (1919 – 1920)
b. NAGYBOCSKÓ ~ B (9) (……. - …….)
c. NAGYBOCSKÓ ~ C (9) (1919 – 1920)

86. VELIKÝ PALAD – ВЕЛИКИЙ ПАЛАД Postoffice not opened before 1921

87. VELKÝ BEREZNÝ – ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЬЙ (Nagyberezna)

a. NAGYBEREZNA ~ A ~ (5) (1919 – 1920)
b. NAGYBEREZNA ~ B (9) (1919 – 1920)
c. NAGYBEREZNA ~ C (9) (1919 – 1920)

88. VOLOSIANKA – ВОЛОСЯНКА (Hajasd)

a. HAJASD P.U. (6) (1919 – 1920)

P.U. is abbreviation of the Hungarian word Pályaudvar, which means railway station.
Date also in reversed order.

89. VOLOVÉ – ВОЛОВОЕ (Ökörmező)

a. ÖKÖRMEZŐ (9) (1919 – 1920)
b. ÖKÖRMEZŐ (9) (……. - …….)

90. VOLOVEC – ВОЛОВЕЦЬ (Volovec)

a. VOLOCZ ~ * ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

91. VULCHOVCE – ВУЛХОВЦЪ (Irhócz)

a. IRHÓCZ ~ * ~ (4) (…….. - …….)

92. VÝLOK – ВЪЛОК (Tiszaujlak)

a. TISZAUJLAK ~ A (9) (……. - …….)
b. TISZAUJLAK ~ B (9) (1919 – 1920)
c. TISZAUJLAK ~ D (9) (1919 – 1920)

93. VÝSKOVO NAD TISOU – ВЫЩКОВО НАД ТИСОЮ (Visk)

a. VISK (2) (1919 – 1920)

date also in reversed order

94. ZÁHATÍ – ЗАГАТЯ (Hátmég)

a. HÁTMÉG ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

95. ZÁLUŽ – ЗАЛУЖ (Beregkisalmás)

a. BEREGKISALMÁS* (4) (1919 – 1920)

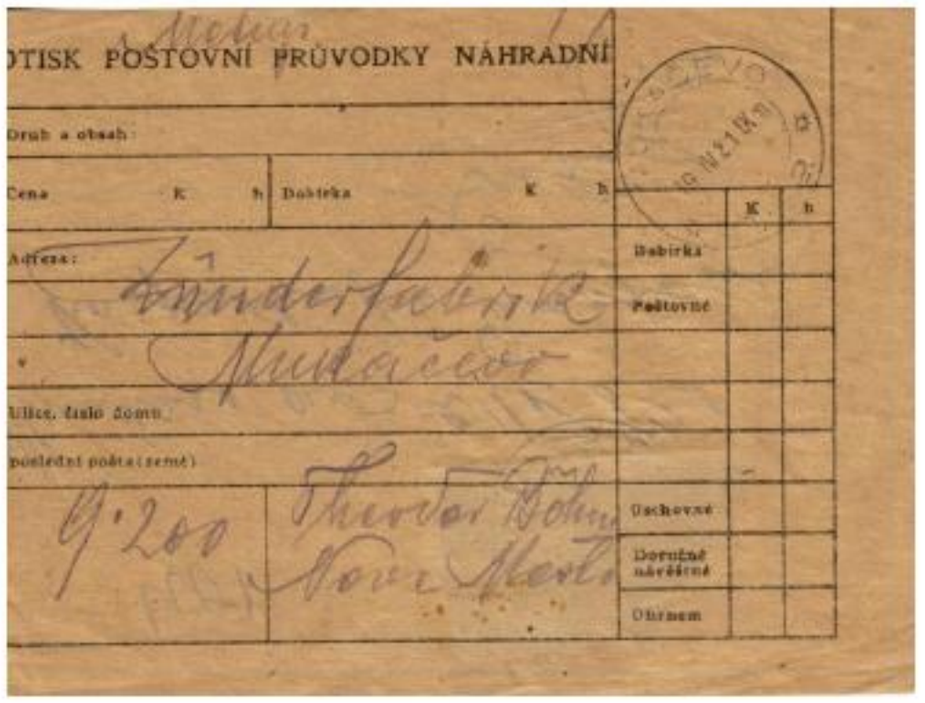
96. ŽDĚNOVO – ЖДЕНЬОВО (Szarvasháza)

a. SZARVASHÁZA ~ * ~ (4) (1919 – 1920)

Bi-sectioned postage stamps

Due to shortage of postage due stamps of 10h, the post office of Mukačevo used bi-sected 20h. postage due stamps to obtain the correct postage. The first use reported to the writer is from late 1919 and the last from December 1921.

Ladislav Novotný also mentions in his handbook issued in 1970 a bi-sected 20h. postage due stamp, used at the post office of Szolyva in the month of June 1921.



The pair of one whole and one diagonally bi-sected 20 h. postage due stamps were used to make up the 30h. postage on a replacement dispatch note sent by the post office of Mukačevo on 21-04-1921 to the addressee.

The 96 post offices in Carpatho Ukraine during the 1st Czechoslovak republic

1. ANTALOVCE – АНТАЛОВЦЕ
2. BARKASOVO – БАРКАСОВО
3. BAŤOVO – БАТЬОВО
4. BEREHOVO – БЕРЕГОВО
5. BEREHY – БЕРЕГИ
6. BÍLKY – БѢЛКИ
7. BOHDAN – БОГДАН
8. BROD NAD IRŠAVOU – БРОЛ НАД ИРШАВОЮ
9. BUŠTINO – БУЖЧИНО
10. ČERNOHLAVA – ЧОРНОГОЛОВА
11. ČERNÝ ARDOV – ЧОРНЫЙ АРДОВ
12. ČIŇAĎOVO – ЧѢНЯДѢОВО
13. DOVHÉ – ДОВГОЕ
14. DRAHOVO – ДРАГОВО
15. DUBOVÉ – ДУБОВЕ
16. DUBRINIČE – ДУБРИНИЧѢ
17. ESEŇ – ЕСЕНЬ
18. FRIDĚŠOVO – ФРІДЕШОВО
19. HAŤ U BEREHOVA – ГАТЬ У БЕРЕГОВА
20. HORINČOVO – ГОРЬНЧОВО
21. HUDLOVO – ХУДЛЕВО
22. CHLUMEC U UŽHORODU – ХОЛМЕЦЪ
23. CHUST – ХУСТ
24. ILNICE – ИЛЬНИЦЯ
25. IRŠAVA – ИРШАВА
26. IZKY – ИЗКИ
27. JASIŇA – ЯСЬНЯ
28. KALNÍK – КАЛНИК
29. KERECKY - КЕРЕЦКѢ
30. KIVJAŽD – КУВЯЖДЪ
31. KOBYLECKÁ POLANA – КОБЫЛЕЦКА ПОЛЯНА
32. KOSINO – КОСИНО
33. KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU – КРАЛОВО НАД ТІСОЮ
34. KVASY – КВАСЫ
35. LALOVO – ЛЯЛОВО
36. LIPČA – ЛИПЧА
37. LJUTÁ – ЛЮТА
38. MAJDAN – МАЙДАН
39. MALÝ BEREZNÝ – МАЛІЙ БЕРЕЗНІЙ
40. MOČOLA – МОЧОЛА
49. POROŠKOV – ПОРОШКОВ
50. RACHOV – РАХОВ
51. RÁKOŠÍN – РАКОЩИН
52. ROSVEGOVO – РОСВЕГОВО
53. SEKERNICE – СОКИРНИЦЯ
54. SEREDNÉ – СЕРЕДНЬОЕ
55. SEVLUŠ – СЕВЛЮЩ
56. SINOVÍR – СИНЬІВИР
57. SLATINSKÉ DOLY – СОЛОТВИНСКЪ КОПАЛЬНЪ
58. STAVNÉ – СТАВНОЕ
59. STRABIČOVO-GORONDA – СТРАБИЧОВО ГОРОНДА
60. STŘEDNÍ APŠA – СЕРДНА АПЩА
61. SVALAVA – СВАЛЯВА
62. ŠALANKY – ЩАЛАНКИ
63. ŠOM – ЩОМЪ
64. ŤAČOVO – ТЯЧОВО
65. TARNOVCE – ТАРНОВЦЪ
66. TEREBLA – ТЕРЕБЛЯ
67. TERESVA – ТЕРЕСВА
68. TORUN – ТОРУН
69. TREBUŠAANY – ТРЕБУЩАНЫ
70. TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU – ТЕРНОВО НАД ТЕРЕСВОЮ
71. TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ – ТУРЯ БЫСТРІЙ
72. TUŘÍ REMETY – ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА
73. USŤČORNA – УСТЬЧОРНА
74. UŽHOROD-1 – УЖГОРОД 1
75. UŽHOROD-2 – УЖГОРОД 2
76. UŽOK – УЖОКЪ
77. VARY – ВАРИ
78. VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ – ВЕЛИКА БѢГАНЬ
79. VELIKÁ DOBROŇ – ВЕЛИКА ДОБРОНЬ
80. VELIKÁ KOPAŇA – ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ
81. VELIKÁ TARNA –
82. VELIKÉ GEJOVCE – БЕЛИКЪГЕЙОВЦЪ
83. VELIKÉ KOMŇATY – ВЕЛИКЪ КОМНЯТЫ
84. VELIKÉ LOUČKY – ВЕЛКИѢ ЛУЧКИ
85. VELIKÝ BOČKOV – ВЕЛИКИЙ БОЧКОВ
86. VELIKÝ PALAD – ВЕЛИКИЙ ПАЛАД
87. VEL'KÝ BEREZNÝ – ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЫЙ
88. VOLOSIANKA – ВОЛОСЯНКА

41. MUKAČEVO – МУКАЧЕВО
42. MUŽIJOVO – МУЖЙОВО
43. NERESNICE – НЕРЕСНИЦЯ
44. NIŽNÍ VERECKY – НИЖНЬ ВЕРЕЦКИ
45. PALANOK – ПАЛЯНОК
46. PEREČÍN – ПЕРЕЧИН
47. PETROVO – ПЕТРОВО
48. POLANA U SVALAVY – ПОЛЯНА
89. VOLOVÉ – ВОЛОВОЕ
90. VOLOVEC – ВОЛОВЕЦЪ
91. VULCHOVCE – ВУЛХОВЦЪ
92. VÝLOK – ВЪЛОК
93. VÝŠKOVO NAD TISOU – ВЫЩКОВО НАД ТИСОЮ
94. ZÁHATÍ – ЗАГАТЯ
95. ZÁLUŽ – ЗАЛУЖ
96. ŽDĚŇOVO – ЖДЕНЬОВО

Date stamps 1919 – 1939

After WWI, it was impossible to quickly supply all post offices with new cancellers and to withdraw the old ones of Hungarian origin. The authorities had to prepare a new design for the date stamps to start with. A complicating factor was the Czech spelling of the names of the towns and villages in the Carpatho-Ukraine area. Further it had to be decided where to use bi-lingual date stamps and to agree on the Cyrillic name and spelling. Manufacturing several thousands of cancellers created a serious problem. In the new Czechoslovak republic no experience nor engravers were available to undertake this job. During the preceding periods all cancellers were produced either in Vienna or in Budapest. At the end of 1919 the first experimental cancellers were supplied to the post offices of Užhorod and Mucačevo and the gradual exchange of the old cancellers took place over the next few years, and this also included new ones for the travelling post offices, railway station post-boxes and the cancelling machines.

The development of the date stamps and types used

The design of date stamps had two basic requirements: 1. Its graphic lay-out.
2. The linguistic arrangement.

Over the period of Czechoslovak jurisdiction 5 main types of date stamps can be distinguished, used at the post offices in the Carpatho Ukraine area.

Type A Double circle date stamps with the initials Č.S.P. and name only in the Czech language.
Type B Double circle date stamps without the initials Č.S.P. and the name only in the Czech language.
Type C Double circle date stamps with the initials Č.S.P. and bi-lingual name (Czech-Ruthenian).
Type D Double circle date stamps without the initials Č.S.P. and bi-lingual name (Czech-Ruthenian).
Type E Boxed date stamps, these are the postmarks of the railway station post boxes.

Sometimes subtypes can be distinguished by comparing the asterisk used at the beginning and the end of a town or village name. Another criterion for distinguishing sub types is the diameter of the date stamps. All date stamps used have a diameter of 30 mm. However at the post office of Nižní Vereccky a date stamp of type D was used with a diameter of 23.5 mm.

Type A

Type B

Type C

Type D

Type E

Postmarks used at the above post offices and population in 1921

The date stamps are listed in alphabetical order of the post offices where they have been used. Akna Slatina however, renamed Slatinské Doly, can be found under the latter name. The same applies to Bělki, which can be found under Bílky.

1. ANTALOVCE – АНТАЛОВЦЕ (Antalóc), population 877
1. ANTALOVCE*АНАЛОВЦЕ* Type D, letter a (1924-1939)

2. BARKASOVO – БАРКАСОВО (Barkaszó), population 1,275
1. BARKASOVO*БАРКАСОВО*Č.S.P. Type C, letter a (1920-1931)
2. BARKASOVO*БАРКАСОВО* Type D, letter a (1931-1938) b (1931-1938)

3. BAŤOVO – БАТЬОВО (Bátyú), population 1,812

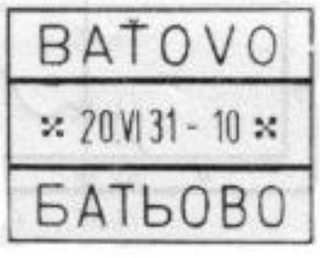
1. BAŤU*БАТЮ* Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a(1920-1929) b (1920-1929)
2. BAŤOVO*БАТЬОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1936) a (1936-1938) b (1929-1938) c (1937-1938)
3. BAŤU – БАТЮ Č.S.P	Type E	(1921-1926)
4. BAŤU/БАТЮ	Type E	(1926-1928)
5. BAŤOVO**БАТЬОВО	Type E	(1928-1938)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)



(5)

date stamp (1) and (2)

4. BEREHOVO – БЕРЕГОВО (Beregszász), population 13,846

1. BEREGSAS*БЕРЕГСАЬ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1927) b (1920-1929) c(1920-1927) d (1920-1927) e (1920-1929) f (1920-1929) g (1920-1929) h (1920-1929) i (1920-1929) j (1920-1927) k (1920-1929) l (1920-1927)
2. BEREGSAS*БЕРЕГСАЬ*	Type D	letter b (1927-1929) c (1927-1929) d (1927-1929) j (1927-1929) l (1927-1929)
3. BEREHOVO*БЕРЕГОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938) b (1929-1938) c (1929-1938) d (1929-1938) e (1929-1938) f (1929-1938) g (1929-1938) h (1929-1038) i (1929-1938) j (1929-1938) k (1929-1938) l (1929-1938) m (1929-1938)
4. BEREHOVO/БЕРЕГОВО	Type E	(1935-1938)

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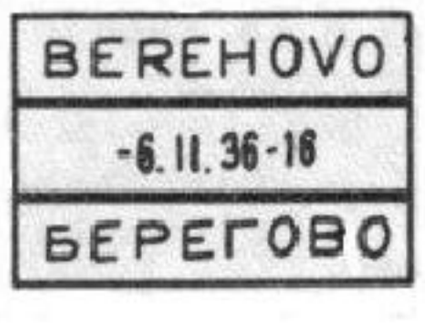

(4)

(for Berežskij Brod, see Brod nad Iršavou)

5. BEREHY – БЕРЕГИ (Nagybereg), population 2,076

1. VELIKIJ BEREG*ВЕЛИКІЙ БЕРЕГ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1922-1926)
2. VELIKIJ BEREG*ВЕЛИКІЙ БЕРЕГ*	Type D	letter a (1926-1929) b (1926-1929)
3. BEREHY*БЕРЕГИ*	Type D	letter a (1929 –1938) b (1929-1938)

6. BÍLKY – БЂЛКИ (Bilke), population 5,153

1. BĚLKI*БЂЛКИ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929)
2. BÍLKY*БЂЛКИ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939)

7. BOHDAN – БОГДАН (Tiszabogdány), population 3,153

1. BOGDAN*БОГДАНЂ *Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. BOHDAN*БОГДАН	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

8. BROD NAD IRŠAVOU – БРОД НАД ИРШАВОЮ (Boród), population 1,259

1. BEREŽSKIJ BROD*БЕРЕЖСКІЙ БРОД*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1926)
2. BEREŽSKIJ BROD*БЕРЕЖСКІЙ БРОДЪ*	Type D	letter a (1926-1929) b (1926-1929)
3. BROD NAD IRŠAVOU*БРОД НАД ИРШАЛВЮ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

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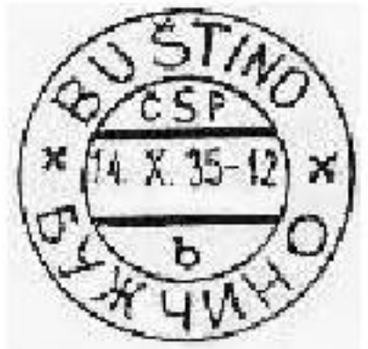

Buštino (2), not mentioned in Monografie 17 part 2

9. BUŠTINO – БУЖЧИНО (Bustyaháza), population 2,205

1. BUŠTINA*БУШТИНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1928) b (1922-1928)
2. BUŠTINO*БУШЧИНО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter b (in collection of writer, used in 1935)
3. BUŠTINO*БУЖЧИНО*	Type D	letter a (1928-1939 b (1928-1939) c(1928-1939)

10. ČERNOHLAVA – ЧОРНОГОЛОВА (Sóhát), population 1,642

1. ČORNOHOLOVA*ЧОРНОГОЛОВА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1928)
2. ČORNOHOLOVA*ЧОРНОГОЛОВА*	Type D	letter a (1928-1929)
3. ČERNOHLAVA*ЧОРОГОЛОВА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

11. ČERNÝ ARDOV – ЧОРНЫЙ АРДОВ (Feketeardó), population 1,526

1. ČORNYJ ARDOV*ЧОРНЫЙ АРДОВ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. ČERNÝ ARDOV*ЧОРНЫЙ АРДОВ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938) b (1933-1938)

12. ČIŇAĎOVO – ЧѢНЯДЬОВО (Szentmiklós), population 1,643

1. ČINADIEVO*ЧИНАДІЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. ČIŇAĎOVO*ЧѢНЯДЬОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1928-1939)

(for Čornoholova see Černohlava)

13. DOVHÉ – ДОВГОЕ (Dolha), population 3,611

1. DOLGOJE*ДОЛГОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1921)
2. DOLHOJE*ДОЛГОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1922) b (1921-1922)
3. DOVHOJE*ДОВГОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1922-1927) b (1922-1927)
4. DOVHOJE*ДОВГОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1927-1929) b (1927-1929)
5. DOVHÉ*ДОВГОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1931-1939)

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14. DRAHOVO – ДРАГОВО (Kövesliget), population 4,021

1. DRAHOVO*ДРАГОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1939).
2. DRAHOVO*ДРАГОВО*	Type D	letter b (1931-1939)

15. DUBOVÉ – ДУБОВЕ (Dombó), population 4,035

1. DUBOVOJE*ДУБОВОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. DUBOVÉ*ДУБОВЕ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1936-1939)

16. DUBRINIČE – ДУБРИНИЧѢ (Bercsényifalva), population 1,538

1. DUBRINIČ*ДУБРИНИЧ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. DUBRINIČE*ДУБРИНИЧѢ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

17. ESEŇ – ЕСЕНЬ (Eszeny), population 1,899

1. ESSEŇ*ECEHЬ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1938)
2. ESSEŇ*ECEHЬ*	Type D	letter b (1930-1938)

18. FRIDĚŠOVO – ФРІДЕШОВО (Frigyesfalva), population 314

1. KLENOVCI*КЛЕНОВЦЫ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. FRIDĚŠOVO*ФРІДЕШОВО	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1936-1939)

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19. HAŤ U BEREHOVA – ГАТЬ У БЕРЕГОВА (Gát), population 1,625

1. HAŤ*ГАТЬ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1923)
2. HAŤ U BEREGSASU*ГАТЬ У БЕРЕГСАСУ*	Type D	letter a (1923-1929)
3. HAŤ U BEREHOVA*ГАТЬ У БЕРЕОВА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938)

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20. HORINČOVO – ГОРЂНЧОВО (Herincse), population 4,031

1. HORYNČEVO*ГОРИНЧОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. HORINČOVO*ГОРЂНЧОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

21. HUDLOVO – ХУДЛЕВО (Horlyó), population 1,230

1. HUDLOVO*ХУДЛЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a. (1920-1924)
	(on 01-05-1924 post office transferred to Antalovce)	

22. CHLUMEC U UŽHORODU – ХОЛМЕЦЬ (Korláthelmec), population 813

1. CHOMEC*ХОМЕЦЬ* Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a. (1920-1929)
2. CHLUMEC U UŽHORODU*ХОЛМЕЦЬ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938)

23. CHUST – ХУСТ (Huszt), population 11,835

1. HUST*ГУСТЬ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1925) b (1920-1928) c (1920-1928*) d (1920-1925) e (1920-1925) f (1923-1925)
2. HUST*ГУСТЬ*	Type D	letter a (1925-1928) b (1925-1928) c (1925-1928) d (1925-1928) e (1925-1928) f (1925-1928) g (1925-1928)
3. CHUST*ХУСТ*	Type D	letter a (1928-1939) b (1928-1939) c (1928-1939) d (1928-1939) e (1928-1939) f (1928-1939) g (1928-1939) h (1928-1939) ch (1928-1939)

*) The Czechoslovak Monografie part 17, states this date stamp was used until 1925. The cover pictured on page 88 proves however the post office still used it during 1928.

24. ILNICE – ИЛЬНИЦЯ (Ilonca), population 4,358

1. ILNICA*ИЛЬНИЦА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. ILNICE*ИЛЬНИЦЯ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

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25. IRŠAVA – ИРШАВА (Ilosva), population 2,245

1. IRŠAVA*ИРШАВА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1939) b (1920-1927) c (1920-1927)
2. IRŠAVA*ИРШАВА*	Type D	letter b (1927-1939) c (1927-1939) d (1936-1939)

26. IZKY – ИЗКИ (Iszka), population 979

1. IZKA*ИЗКА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1924-1930)
2. IZKY*ИЗКИ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

27. JASIŇA – ЯСЂНЯ (Körösmező), population 9,401

1. JASINA*ЯСИНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929) c (1921-1929)
2. JASIŇA*ЯСЂНЯ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939)

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28. KALNÍK – КАЛНИК (Beregsárrét), population 1,249

1. KÁLNÍK*КАЛЬНИКЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. KALNÍK*КАЛНИК*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

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29. KERECKY – КНРЕЦКЂ (Kerecke), population 2,507

1. KERECKI*КЕРЕЦКИ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. KERECKY*КЕРЕЦКЂ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1935-1939)

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30. KIVJAŽD – КУВЯЖДЂ (Beregkövesd), population 1,199

1. KIVJAŠD*КУВЯЖДЂ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. KIVJAŽD*КУВЯЖДЂ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939)

31. KOBYLECKÁ POLANA – КОБЫЛЕЦКА ПОЛЯНА (Gyertyánliget), population 1,566

1. KOBYLECKÁ POLANA*КОБЫЛЕЦКАЯ ПОЛЯНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1922-1929)
2. KOBYLECKÁ POLANA*КОБЫЛЕЦКА ПОЛЯНА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

32. KOSINO – КОСИНО (Mezőkaszony), population 2,550

1. KOSINO*КОСИНО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1937)
2. KOSINO*КОСИНО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938) b (1937-1938) c (1937-1938)

33. KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU – КРАЛЬОВО НАД ТІСОЮ (Királyháza), population 3,493

1. KIRAL'HAZA*КИРАЛГАЗА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929) c (1921-1929) d (1921-1929)
2. KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU*КРАЛЬОВО НАД ТИСОЮ	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939)
3. KIRAL'HAZA – КИРАЛГАЗА**Č.S.P.	Type E	(1921-1929)
4. KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU/КРАЛЬОВО НАД ТИСОЮ	Type E	(1929-1939)

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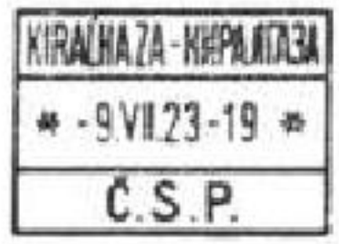

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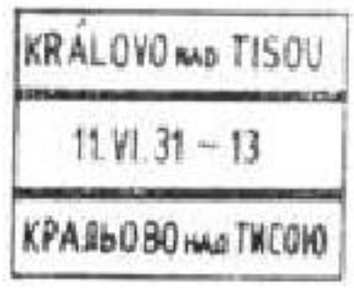

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34. KVASY – КВАСЫ (Tiszaborkút), population 1,262

1. KVASY*КВАСЫ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1938)
2. KVASY*КВАСЫ*	Type D	letter a (1938-1939) b (1929-1939)

35. LALOVO – ЛЯЛОВО (Beregleányfalva), population 796

1. LALOVO*ЛЯЛОВО*	Type C	letter a (1920-1938)
2. LALOVO*ЛЯЛОВО*	Type D	letter a (1938-1939) b (1936-1939)

36. LIPČA – ЛИПЧА (Lipcse), population 3,114

1. LIPŠA*ЛИПША*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1927)
2. LIPŠA*ЛИПША*	Type D	letter a (1927-1929) b (1927-1929)
3. LIPČA*ЛИПЧА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

37. LJUTÁ – ЛЮТА (Lyuta also Havazköz), population 3,036

1. LJUTA*ЛЮТА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (19..-1920)
2. LJUTÁ*ЛЮТА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1934-1939)

38. MAJDAN – МАИДАН (Majdánka), population 2,284

1. MAJDAN*МАИДАН*	Type D	letter a(1923-1939) b (1929-1939)

39. MALÝ BEREZNÝ – МАЛІЙ БЕРЕЗНІЙ (Kisberezna), population 1,017

1. MALOJE BEREZNOJE*МАЛОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1928) b (1921-1930)
2. MALOJE BEREZNOJE*МАЛОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1928-1929)
3. MALÝ BEREZNÝ*МАЛІЙ БЕРЕЗНІЙ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

40. MOČOLA – МОЧОЛА (Macsola), population 440

1. MOČOLA*МОЧОЛА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1928)
2. MOČOLA*МОЧОЛА*	Type D	letter a (1928-1938) b (1936-1938)

41. MUKAČEVO - МУКАЧЕВО (Munkács), population 20,865

1. MUKAČEVO*Č.S.P.*	Type A	letter a (1920) b (1920) c (1920 d (1920) e (1920) f (1920) g (1920) h (1920) ch (1920)
2. MUKAČEVO*МУКАЧЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1928) c (1921-1933) d (1921-1929) e (1921-1937) f (1921-1938) g (1921-1929) h (1921-1925) ch (1921-1935) i (1921-1929) j (1921-1933) k (1922-1938)
3. MUKAČEVO*МУКАЧЕВО*	Type D	letter a (1933-1938) b (1933-1938) c (1933-1938) d 1929-1931) e (1931-1938) f (1931-1938) g (1929-1938) h (1925-1937) ch (1935-1938) i(1929-1938) j (1933-1938) k (1924-1933) l (1933-1938) m (1932-1938) n (1933-1938) o (1936-1938)

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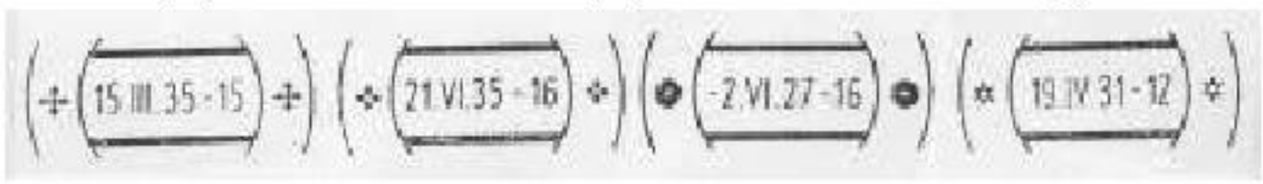
The date stamp with letter "h" shows a different Cyrillic letter type. This is most noticeable in the shape of the " K".



different asterisks may appear in date stamp type D

42. MUZIJOVO – МУЖИОВО (Nagymuszaly), population 1,647

1. VELIKOJE MUŽJOVO*ВЕЛИКОЕ МУЖЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1939)
2. MUŽIJOVO*МУЖЙОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938)

43. NERESNICE – НЕРЕСНТЙЯ (Nyéresháza), population 1,618

1. NEREŽNICE*НЕРЕЖНИЦЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1928)
2. NERESNICE*НЕРЕСНИЦЯ*	Type D	letter a (1928-191939) b (1936-1939)

(for Nižní Sinevír see Sinovir)

44. NIŽNÍ VERECKY – НИЖНЂ ВЕРЕЦКИ (Alsóvereczke), population 1,709

1. NIŽNI VERECKI*НИЖНІЕ ВЕРЕЦКИ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1930) b (1923-1930)
2. NIŽNÍ VERECKY*НИЖНЂ ВЕРЕЦКИ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)
3. NIŽNÍ VERECKY*НИЖНЂ ВЕРЕЦКИ*	Type D	letter a (1939) b (1939) rare

(for Olchovec see Vulchovce)

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This date stamp of the type D is the only one having a diameter of 23.5 mm.

45. PALANOK – ПАЛЯНОК (Várpalanka), population 1,399

1. PALANOK*ПАЛАНОКЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1936)
2. PALANOK*ПАЛАНОКЪ*	Type D	letter a (1936-1938)
3. PALANOK*ПАЛЯНОК*	Type D	letter b (1931-1938)

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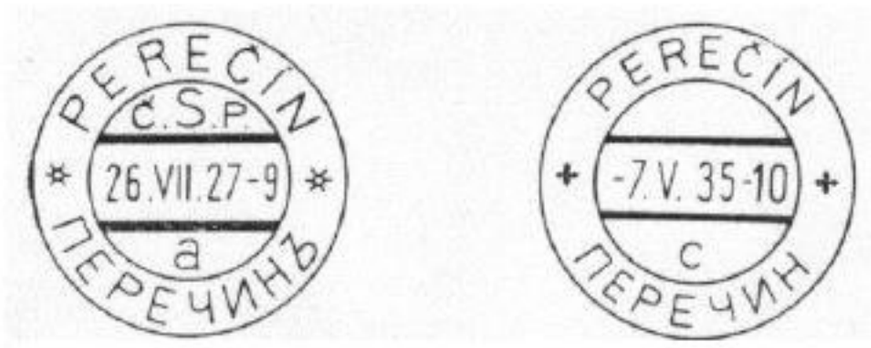
46. PEREČÍN – ПЕРЕЧИН (Perecseny), population 2,351

1. PEREČÍN*ПЕРЕЧИНЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-19..) b (1920-1939)
2. PEREČÍN*ПЕРЕЧИНЪ*	Type D	letter a (19..-1939)
3. PEREČÍN*ПЕРЕЧИН*	Type D	letter c (1931-1939)



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47. PETROVO – ПЕТРОВО (Tiszapéterfalva), population 734

1. PETROVO nad TISOU*ПЕТРОВО НАДЪ ТИСОУ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. PETROVO*ПЕТРОВО*	Type D	letter b (1929-1938)

48. POLANA U SVALAVY – ПОЛЯНА (Polena), population 835

1. POLJANA*ПОЛЯНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. POLANA U SVALAVY*ПОЛЯНА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

49. POROŠKOV - ПОРОШКОВ (Poroskő), population 2,025

1. POROŠKOVO*ПОРОШКОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1928)
2. POROŠKOVO*ПОРОШКОВО*	Type D	letter a (1928-1929)
3. POROŠKOV*ПОРОШКОВ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1928-1939)

50. RACHOV – РАХОВ (Rahó), population 6,879

1. RACHOVO*Č.S.P.*	Type A	letter a

According to the Czechoslovak "Monografie part 17 II" , the date stamp of Rachov Type A (the monolingual type with the letters Č.S.P) was never used at the post office.

This picture postcard documents however it was used on 31-05-21

Collection Dr. Walter Rauch

2. RACHOVO*PAXOBO*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929) c (1921-1929)
3. RACHOV*PAXOB*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939)

51. RÁKOŠÍN – РАКОШИН (Beregrákos), population 2,805

1. RAKOŠÍN*РАКОЩИНЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1931)
2. RÁKOŠÍN*РАКОЩИН*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

52. ROSVEGOVO – РОСВЕГОВО (Oroszvég), population 1,911

1. ROSVEGOVO*РОСВИГОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1921)
2. ROSVIGOVO*РОСВИГОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929)
3. ROSVEGOVO*РОСВИГОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938) b (1929-1938)

53. SEKERNICE – СОКИРНИЦЯ (Szeklencze), population 2,684

1. SOKYRNICA*СОКИРНИЦА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. SEKERNICE*СОКИРНИЦЯ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b(1929-1939)

54. SEREDNÉ – СЕРЕДНЬОЕ (Szerednye), population 2,153

1. SEREDNÉ*СЕРЕДНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1922)
2. SEREDNOJE*СЕРЕДНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1922-1928) b (1922-1926)
3. SEREDNOJE*СЕРЕДНОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1928-1930) b (1926-1929)
4. SEREDNÉ*СЕРЕДНЬОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

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55. SEVLUŠ – СЕВЛЮЩ (Nagyszöllős), population 9,248

1. SEVLJUŠ*СЕВЛЮЩЂ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1927) b (1920-1929) c (1920-1927) d (1920-1929) e (1920-1927) f (1920-1927) g (1920-1927)
2. SEVLJUŠ*СЕВЛЮЩЂ*	Type D	letter a (1927-1929) c (1927-1929) e (1927-1929) f (1927-1929) g (1927-1929)
3. SEVLUŠ*СЕВЛЮЩ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939) e (1929-1939) g (1929-1939)
4. SEVLUŠ/СЕВЛЮЩ	Type E	(1935-1939)

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56. SINOVÍR – СИНЬЫВИР (Alsószinevér), population 2,602

1. NIŽNÍ SINEVÍR*НИЖНИЙ СИНЕВИР*	Type D	letter a (1923-1929)
2. SINOVÍR*СИНЬЫВИР*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

57. SLATINSKÉ DOLY – СОЛОТВИНСКЂ КОПАЛЬНЂ (Aknaszlatina), population 2,335

1. AKNA SLATINA*АКНА СЛАТИНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929) c (1921-1929) d (1921-1929)
2. SLATINSKÉ DOLY*СОЛОТВИНСКЂ КОПАЛЬНЂ*	Type D	letter a 1929-1939) b 1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939)

58. STAVNÉ – СТАВНОЕ (Fenyvesvölgy), population 1,132

1. STAVNOJE*СТАВНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929)
2. STAVNÉ*СТАВНОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

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59. STRABIČOVO – GORONDA - СТРАБИЧОВО – ГОРОНДА (Mezőterebes), population 1,852

1. STRABIČEVO*СТРБИЧЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1921)
2. STRABIČOVO*СТРАБИЧОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
3. STRABIČOVO – GORONDA*СТРАБИЧОВО-ГОРОНДА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

60. STŘEDNÍ APŠA – СЕРЕДНА АПША (Kőzépapsa),population 3,451

1. SREDNAJA APŠA*СРЕДНАЯ АПША*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1926)
2. SREDNAJA APŠA *СРЕДНАЯ АПША*	Type D	letter a (1926-1929) b (1926-1929)
3. STŘEDNÍ APŠA*СЕРЕДНА АПША*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

61. SVALAVA – СВАЛЯВА (Szolyva), population 4,466

1. SVALJAVA*СВАЛЯВА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929) c (1920-1929) e (1922-1929)
2. SVALAVA*СВАЛЯВА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939) e (1929-1939)

62. ŠALANKY – ЩАЛАНКИ (Salánk), population 2,073

1. ŠALANKI*ЩАЛАНКИ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (19..-1929)
2. ŠALANKY*ЩАЛАНКИ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938)

63. ŠOM – ЩОМЂ (Beregsom), population 1,062

1. ŠOM*ЩОМЂ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1938)

64. ŤAČOVO – ТЯЧОВО (Técső), population 5,399

1. TJAČOVO*ТЯЧЕВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1928) b (1921-1928) c (1922-1929) d (1922-1929)
2. TJAČOVO*ТЯЧЕВО*	Type D	letter a (1928-1929) b (1928-1929)
3. ŤAČOVO*ТЯЧОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939) e (1931-1939)

65. TARNOVCE – ТАРНОВЦЂ (Ungtarnóc), population 403

1. TARNOVCE*Č.S.P.	Type A	letter a (1920-1934)
2. TARNOVCE***	Type B	letter b (1928-1929)
3. TARNOVCE*ТАРНОВЦЂ	Type D	letter a (1934-1938) b (1934-1938)

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66.TEREBLA – ТЕРЕБЛЯ (Talaborfalu), population 2,502

1. TEREBLJA*ТЕРЕБЛЯ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. TEREBLA*ТЕРЕБЛЯ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

67. TERESVA – ТЕРЕСВА (Taraczkőz), population 1,814

1. TERESVA*ТЕРЕСВА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1939) b (1920-1939)
2. TERESVA*ТЕРЕСВА*	Type D	letter c (1929-1939)

(for Ternovo see Trnovo nad Teresvou)

68. TORUN – ТОРУН (Toronya), 1,073

1. TORUN*ТОРУН*	Type D	letter a (1927-1939) b (1934-1939)

69. TREBUŠANY – ТРЕБУЩАНЫ (Trebusafejérpatak), population 1,757

1. TREBUŠA-BĚLYJ POTOK*ТРЕБУЩА-БЬЛЬЫЙ ПОТОКЬ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929)
2. TREBUŠANY*ТРЕБУЩАНЫ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

70. TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU – ТЕРНОВО НАД ТЕРЕСВОЮ (Kökényes), population 3,497

1. TERNOVO*ТЕРНОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929)
2. TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU *ТЕРНОВО НАД ТЕРЕСВОЮ	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

71. TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ – ТУРЯ БЫСТРІЙ (Turjasebes), population 1,350

1. TURJA BYSTRÁ*ТУРЬЯ БЫСТРА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1922)
2. TURJANSKOJE BYSTROJE*ТУРЯНСКОЕ БЫСТРОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1922-1929)
3. TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ*ТУРЯ БЫСТРІЙ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

72. TUŘÍ REMETY – ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА (Turjaremete), population 1,924

1. TURJANSKIJA REMETA*ТУРЯНСКІЯ РЕМЕТА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929)
2. TUŘÍ REMETY*ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

73. USŤČORNA – УСТЬЧОРНА (Királymező), population 764

1. UŽČORNA*УЖЧОРНА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1923-1929)
2. USŤČORNA*УСТЬЧОРНА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

74. UŽHOROD 1 – УЖГОРОД 1 (Ungvár 1), population 20,601

1. UŽHOROD 1*Č.S.P.	Type A	letter a (1920) b (1920 c (1920) d (1920) e (1920) f (1920) g (1920) h (1920 ch (1920)
2. UŽHOROD 1*УЖГОРОДЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1928) b (1920-19..) c (1920-1930) d (1920-1928) e (1920-1930) f (1920-1926) g (1920-1928) h (1920-1928) ch (1920-1928) i (1920-1927) j (1920-1928) k (1920-1923) l (1920-1928) m (1920-1928) n (1920-1923) o (1923-1928) p (1923-1938) q (1921-1926)
3. UŽHOROD 1*УЖГОРОДЪ 1*	Type D	letter a (1928-1938) d (1928-1936) e (1930-1938) f (1926-1930) g (1928-1938) h (1928-1938) ch (1928-1938) i (1927-1931) j (1928-1938) k (1923-1938) l (1928-1931) m (1928-1937) n (1923-1928) q (1926-1927) q (1927-1938)
4. UŽHOROD 1*УЖГОРОД 1*	Type D	letter c (1930-1938) d (1936-1938) f (1930-1938) l (1931-1938) l (1931-1938) p (1930-1937) r (1930-1936) r (1936-1938) s (1932-1938) t (1932-1938) u (1936-1938)

(3) letter l

(4) letter l

(3) letter q in use from 1926-1927

(3) letter q
in use from 1927-1938

(4) letter r
in use from 1930-1936

(4) letter r
in use from 1936-1938

75.UŽHOROD 2 – УЖГОРОД 2 (Ungvár 2)

1.UŽHOROD 2*УЖГОРОДЪ 2*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929) c (1920-1929)
2. UŽHOROD 2*УЖГОРОДЪ 2*	Type D	letter a (1929-1937) b (1929-1938) c (1929-1935)
3. UŽHOROD 2*УЖГОРОД 2*	Type D	letter a (1937-1938) c (1935-1938) d (1928-1938)

76. UŽOK – УЖОКЪ (Uzsok), population 1,006

1. UŽOK*УЖОКЪ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1921-1923)

(The post office of Užok was closed on 31-12-1923. Service transferred to the neighbouring post office of Volosianka)

77. VARY – ВАРИ (Vári), population 2,513

1. VARY*ВАРИ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1935 b (1922-1938)
2. VARY*ВАРИ* Type D letter a (1935-1938)

78. VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ – ВЕЛИКА БѢГАНЬ (Nagybegány), population 1,032

1. VELIKIJ BĚGAŇ*ВЕДИКІЙ БѢГАНЬ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1928)
2. VELIKIJ BĚGAŇ*ВЕДИКІЙ БѢГАНЬ* Type D letter a (1928-1932)
3. VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ*ВЕЛИКА БѢГАНЬ* Type D letter a (1932-1938) b (1928-1938)

79. VELIKÁ DOBROŇ – ВЕЛИКА ДОБРОНЬ (Nagydobrony), population 3,165

1. VELKÝ DOBROŇ*ВЕЛИКІЙ ДОБРОНЬ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1922)
2. VELIKAJA DOBROŇ*ВЕЛИКАЯ ДОБРОНЬ*Č.S.P Type C letter a (1922-1929)
3. VELIKÁ DOBROŇ*ВЕЛИКА ДОБРОНЬ* Type D letter a (1929-1938)

80. VELIKÁ KOPAŇA – ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ (Felsőveresmart), 2,264

1. VELIKAJA KOPAŇA*ВЕЛИКАЯ КОПАНЯ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1921-1929)
2. VELIKÁ KOPAŇA*ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ* Type D letter a (1929-1939)

81. VELIKÁ TARNA (Nagytarna), population 1,992

(post office has been transferred to Romania on 24-06-1921)

82. VELIKÉ GEJOVCE – БЕЛИКѢ ГЕЙОВЦѢ (Nagygejőc), population 1,073

1. VELKÉ GEJOVCE*ВЕЛИКІЕ ГЕЙВЦИ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1922)
2. VELIKIJE GEJOVCI*ВЕЛИКІЕ ГЕЙОВЦИ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1929)
3. VELIKÉ GEJOVCE*ВЕЛИКѢ ГЕЙОВЦѢ* Type D letter a (1929-1938)

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83. VELIKÉ KOMŇATY – ВЕЛИКѢ КОМНЯТЫ (Magyarkomját), population 2,987

1. VELKÁ KOMŇATA*ВЕЛИКИ КОМНЯТА* Type D letter a (1925-1929)
2. VELIKÉ KOMŇATY*ВЕЛИКѢ КОМНЯТЫ* Type D letter a (1929-1939) b (1935-1939)

84. VELIKÉ LOUČKY – ВЕЛКИѢ ЛУЧКИ (Nagylucska), population 4,633

1. VELIKÉ LUČKY*ВЕЛИКІЕ ЛУЧКИ*Č.S.P Type C letter a (1920-1921)
2. VELIKIJE LUČKY*ВЕЛИКІЕ ЛУЧКИ*Č.S.P. Type D letter a (1921-1929)
3. VELIKÉ LOUČKY*ВЕЛИКѢ ЛУЧКИ* Type D letter a (1929-1939)

(for Velikij Běgaň see Veliká Běhaň)
(for Velikij Bereg see Berehy)
(for Velikoje Mužjovo see Mužjovo)

85. VELIKÝ BOČKOV – ВЕЛИКИЙ БОЧКОВ (Nagybocskó), population 5,576

1. BOČKOV*БОЧКОВЬ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1920-1921)
2. VELIKIJ BIČKIV*ВЕЛИКІЙ ВИЧКИВЪ*Č.S.P. Type C letter a (1921-1926) b (1922-1929)
3. VELIKIJ BIČKIV*ВЕЛИКІЙ ВИЧКИВЪ* Type D letter a (1926-1929) c (1925-1929)
4. VELIKÝ BOČKOV*ВЕЛИКИЙ БОЧКОВ* Type D letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939)

86. VELIKÝ PALAD – ВЕЛИКИЙ ПАЛАД (Nagypalád), population 1,391

1. VELIKIJ PALAD*ВЕЛИКІЙ ПАЛАДЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. VELIKÝ PALAD*ВЕЛИКИЙ ПАЛАД*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938)

(for Velký Bereg see Berehy)

87. VEL'KÝ BEREZNÝ – ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЬЫЙ (Nagyberezna), population 2,657

1. VELKÉ BEREZNÉ*ВЕЛИКОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1921) b (1920-1921) c (1920-1921)
2. VELIKOJE BEREZNOJE*ВЕЛИКОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1927) b (1921-1926) c (1921-1929) d (1927-1929)
3. VELIKOJE BEREZNOJE*ВЕЛИКОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1927-1929) b (1926-1929) d (1927-1929)
4. VEL'KÝ BEREZNÝ*ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЬЫЙ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939) d (1929-1939)

88. VOLOSIANKA – ВОЛОСЯНКА (Hajasd), population 1,486

1. VOLOSJANKA*ВОЛОСЯНКА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1924-1929)
2. VOLOSIANKA*ВОЛОСЯНКА*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1930) b (1930-1939) c (1930-1939)

89. VOLOVÉ – ВОЛОВОЕ (Ökörmező), population 3,740

1. VOLOVÉ*ВОЛОВОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1921)
2. VOLOVOJE*ВОЛОВОЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929) b (1921-1929)
3. VOLOVOJE*ВОЛОВОЕ*	Type D	letter c (1926-1939)
4. VOLOVÉ*ВОЛОВОЕ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939) c (1929-1939)

90. VOLOVEC – ВОЛОВЕЦЬ (Volóc), population 1,641

1. VOLOVEC*ВОЛОВЕЦЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1934) b (1920-1934)
2. VOLOVEC*ВОЛОВЕЦЪ*	Type D	letter a (1934-1939) b (1934-1939) c (1929-1939)

91. VULCHOVCE – ВУЛХОВЦЬ (Irhóc), population 3,474

1. OL'CHOVEC*ОЛЬХОВЕЦЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1930)
2. VULCHOVCE*ВУЛХОВЦЬ*	Type D	letter a (1930-1939)

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92. VÝLOK – ВЂЛОК (Tiszaújlak), population 2,968

1. VULOK*ВУЛОКЪ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1920-1929) b (1920-1929) c (1920-1929)
2. VÝLOK*ВЂЛОК*	Type D	letter a (1929-1938) b (1929-1938) c (1929-1938)

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93. VÝŠKOVO NAD TISOU – ВЬЩКОВО НАД ТИСОЮ (Visk), population 4,700

1. VÝSKOVO*ВЬЩКОВО*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. VÝSKOVO NAD TISOU*ВЬЩКОВО НАД ТИСОЮ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

94. ZÁHATÍ – ЗАГАТЯ (Hátmeg), population 1,288

1. ZAHATJE*ЗАГАТЬЕ*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1927)
2. ZAHATJE*ЗАГАТЬЕ*	Type D	letter a (1927-1929) b (1927-1929(
3. ZÁHATÍ*ЗАГАТЯ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939) b (1929-1939)

95. ZÁLUŽ – ЗАЛУЖ (Beregkisalmás), population 701

1. ZALUŽE*ЗАЛУЖА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. ZÁLUŽ*ЗАЛУЖ*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

96. ŽDĚŇOVO – ЖДЕНЬОВО (Szarvasháza), population 710

1. ŽDEŇOVÁ*ЖДЕНЬОВА*Č.S.P.	Type C	letter a (1921-1929)
2. ŽDĚŇOVO*ЖДЕНЬОВО*	Type D	letter a (1929-1939)

Registered cover sent on 10-04-1928 from Chust to Prague. Date stamp type C with letter "b". Monografie part 17, states this date stamp was used till 1925. This cover proves the post office still used it during 1928. Postage 1 Kč. and 2 Kč. for the registration.

Registered special delivery cover sent on 22-04-1932 from Nižni Verecky to Upice in Bohemia. Date stamp type D, with letter "b" postage 1 Kč., registration 2 Kč. and special delivery 1 Kč., total 4 Kč.

Picture postcard sent on 14-10-1920 from Mukačevo to Plzen. Date stamp type A with letter "h" From 01-08-1920 till 31-12-1921, the postage for a picture postcard amounted to 40 h.

Picture postcard sent from Berehovo to Prague. For the cancellation of the stamp, date stamp type E was used. At some railway stations without a post office a post box was available. The emptying of these boxes was the duty of an employee of the nearest post office or of the railway who passed on the mail to the travelling post office. In case the quantity of mail was big, the post man could cancel the mail himself by means of a special date stamp destined for this purpose. The shape was rectangular with straight or slightly rounded corners. It underwent certain changes in the years 1920 to 1938.

The use of franking machines

In Carpatho Ukraine only two companies used a franking machine. One is the company "Latorica" with branches at Mukačevo and Svalava and the other, a health insurance company, which used it at its branches at Chust and Užhorod.

1) "OKRESNÍ NEMOCENSKÁ POJIŠŤOVNA " means Health insurance district

CHUST / ХУСТ 1930 – 1939
UŽHOROD 1 / УЖГОРОД 1 1929 – 1938

2) "LATORIA" which was an industrial company

MUKAČEVO / МУКАЧЕВО 1937 – 1938
SVALAVA / СВАЛЯВА ? – 1939

The franking machines always used red ink

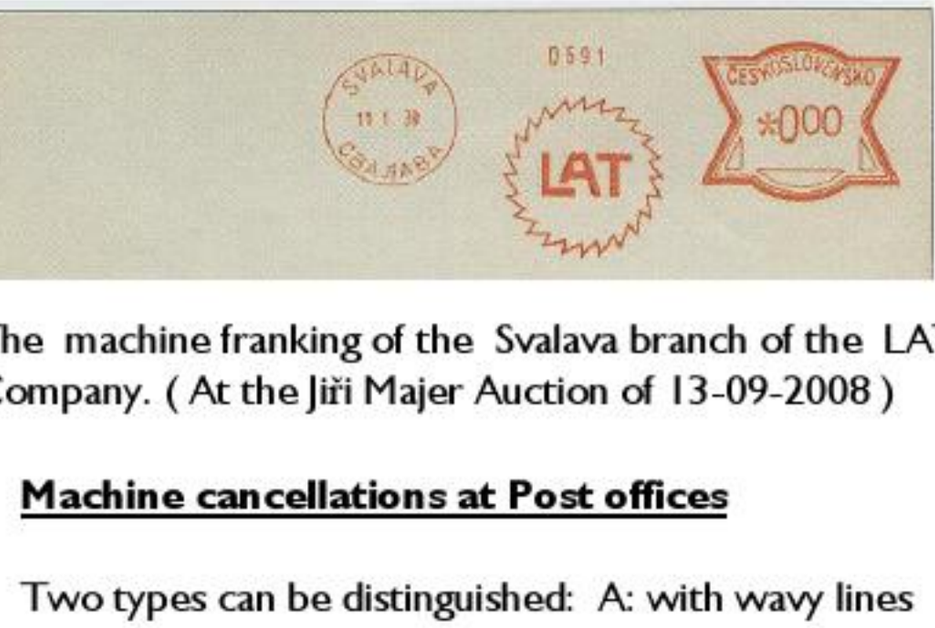
Cover sent on 05-02-1938 from Mukačevo to Prague-Karlin.

Cover sent on 17-01-1933 from Chust to Koprivnica in Slovakia. The marking "Tiskopis" means printed matter. In accordance with the tariff valid from 01-01-1922 until 28-02-1937, the postage amounted to 20h. for weights up to 50 grams.

The machine franking of the Svalava branch of the LAT Company. (At the Jiři Majer Auction of 13-09-2008)

Machine cancellations at Post offices

Two types can be distinguished: A: with wavy lines
B: with straight lines



Type " A" machine cancellation
Used at MUKAČEVO / МУКАЧЕВО until 1938
and at UŽHOROD 1 / УЖГОРОД 1 until 1938.

Type " B" machine cancellation
Used at BEREHOVO / БЕРЕГОВО until 1938
and at SLATINSKÉ DOLY / СОЛОТВИНСКѢ КОЛАЛЬНѢ.

It was also used in a mono lingual version at Čop. But as Čop was part of Slovakia during Czechoslovak rule it was not a part of C.U. It is mentioned here as other collectors may adopt a different definition of Carpatho Ukraine during this period.

4Money-orders (in Czech Poštovni Poukázka in Slovak Poštová Poukázka)

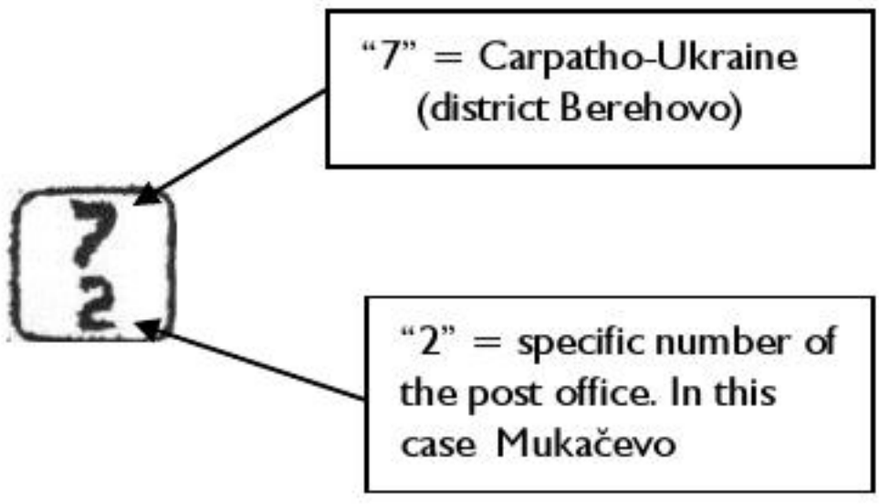
During the postal administration of the Czechoslovak post several forms were used for money-orders. The publication issued by the German "ARGE Tschechoslowakei"titled "Spezialkatalog der Tschechoslowakischen Ganzsachen Teil IIA" provides perhaps the most detailed information on the different types.

To identify whether the money-order originated from Carpatho Ukraine, the date stamp of the post office is of course the main proof. There is however a second indication on the money-orders giving evidence that it was sent from this area.

For administrative purposes the Czechoslovak post introduced a district post mark to be used on money-orders. This small square hand stamp shows two numbers, one placed underneath the other. The upper one indicates the district and the bottom one the post office. The number "7" was allocated to Carpatho Ukraine.

The list below indicates, which number was used at the post office of the Carpatho Ukraine district.

1 BEREHOVO
2 MUKAČEVO
3 UŽHOROD 1
4 SLATINSKÉ DOLY
5 BARKASOVO
6 BAŤOVO
7 BÍLKY
8 BROD NAD IRŠAVOU
9 BOHDAN
10 BUŠTINO
11 ČIŇADOVO
12 ČERNOHLAVA
13 ČERNY ARDOV
14 DOVHÉ
15 DRAHOVE
16 DUBOVÉ
17 DUBRINIČE
18 ESEŇ
19 HAT u BEREHOVA
20 HORINČOVO
21 TARNOVCE
22 CHUST
23 CHLUMEC u UŽHORODU
24 ILNICE
25 IRŠAVA
26 JASIŇA
27 KOBYLECKÁ POLANA
28 KALNIK
30 KERECKY
31 KRÁLOVO NAD TISOU
32 KIVJAŽD
33 FRIDEŠOVO
34 KOSINO
35 KVASY
36 LALOVO
37 LIPČA
38 LJUTÁ
39 MALÝ BEREZNÝ
40 MOČOLA
41 NERESNICE
42 NIŽNÍ VERECKY
43 VULCHOVCE
44 PALANOK
45 PEREČÍN
46 PETROVO
47 POLANA u SVALAVY
48 POROŠKOVO
49 RACHOV
50 RÁKOŠÍN
51 ROSVEGOV
52 SEREDNÉ
53 SEVLUŠ
54 SIRTE
55 SEKERNICE
56 STŘEDNÍ APŠA
57 STAVNÉ
58 STRABIČEVO-GORONDA
59 SVALAVA
60 ŠALANKY
61 ŠOM
62 TEREBLA
63 TERESVA
64 TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU
65 ŤAČOVO
66 TRĚBUŠANY
67 TUŘÍ REMETY
68 TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ
69 UŽHOROD 2
70 VARY
71 VELIKÁDOBROŇ
73 VELIKÁ KOPAŇA
74 VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ
75 BEREHY
76 VELIKÝ BOČKOV
77 VELIKÝ PALAD
78 VELIKÉ GEJOVCE
79 VELIKÉ LOUČKY
80 VELKÝ BEREZNÝ
81 MUŽIJOVO
82 VOLOVEC
83 VOLOVÉ
84 VÝLOK
85 VÝŠKOVO NAD TISOU
86 ZÁHATÍ
87 ZÁLUŽ
88 ŽDĚŇOVO
89 USTČORNA
91 IZKY
92 MAJDAN
93 SINOVIR
94 VOLOSIANKA
95 ANTALOVCE
96 VELIKÉ KOMŇATY
97 TORUN



Cutting of a money-order used in Izki on 01-08-1933. The amount must have been between 1 and 200 Kc. The standard charge was 50h. +50h. extra for each 200 Kč. The little square mark shows the "7" of Carpatho Ukraine and the "91" of Izky.

It is not known to the writer when these district postmarks were introduced, probably at the end of the twenties. Some remarks need to be made:
1) 7-29 Has never been used.
2) 7-54 This was used by the post office of Sirte. During 1929 Sirte was however annexed to Slovakia and renamed Surty. Here the Slovak district postmark 6-311 was used. We come across Surty (Szürte in Hungarian) once again during the Hungarian occupation of Zone 1 (see page 126). During 1945 it was transferred to the Soviet union and was renamed Strumkova.
3) Čop was also part of Slovakia during Czechoslovak rule and used number 6-45. It was also occupied by the Hungarians as part of zone 1 and renamed Csap. During 1945 it also went to the SU and was renamed Chop and in 1969 renamed again Tchop.
4) 7-70 Was planned for Užok, however the post office was closed on 31-12-1923 and the number has never been used.
5) 7-90 Was used by the radio-graphic telegram office of Košice which was dealing with the financial administration of the district "Carpatho Ukraine".
6) The post office of Hudlovo amalgamated in the year 1924 with the post office of Antalovce and used also 7-95.

Postal rates for money orders

Period	Valid for	Postal tariff
15-05-1919 until 14-03-1920	domestic use +A and H (1) Germany other European countries	25h up to 50 Kč + 5h for each 50 Kč more 25h up to 50 Kč + 25h for each 50 Kč more 25 h up to 50 Kč + 25h for each 25 Kč more
15-03-1920 until 31-07-1920	domestic use Germany from 21-05-1920 other European countries	30h up to 50 Kč + 5h for each 50 Kč more 50h for each 100 Kč as Germany (3)
01-08-1920 until 31-12-1921	domestic use all other countries	50h for each 200 Kč 1 Kč for each 200 Kč
01-01-1922 until 30-09-1925	domestic use all other countries	50h up to 100Kč, 1Kč up to 200 Kč +50h for each 200 Kč more 50h up to 50 Kč, 1Kč up to 100 Kč + 50h for each 100 Kč more
01-10-1925 until 30-06-1930	domestic use all other countries	50h standard charge + 50h for each 200 Kč 1 Kč standard charge +50h for each 100 Kč
01-07-1930 until 28-02-1937	domestic use all other countries	50h standard charge + 50h for each 200 Kč 1.50 Kč standard charge + 50h for each 100 Kč
01-03-1937 until 15-03-1939	domestic use Great Britain and others (2) all other countries	1Kč up to 100Kč, 1.50Kč up to 200Kč+50h for each 200Kč more 1.50Kč standard charge + 1Kč for each 100 Kč 1.50Kč standard charge + 50h for each 100Kč

(1) Austria and Hungary
(2) To Great Britain, Northern Ireland and countries where the British Royal Mail dealt with money-orders. The practice was however that money-orders were not freely admitted.

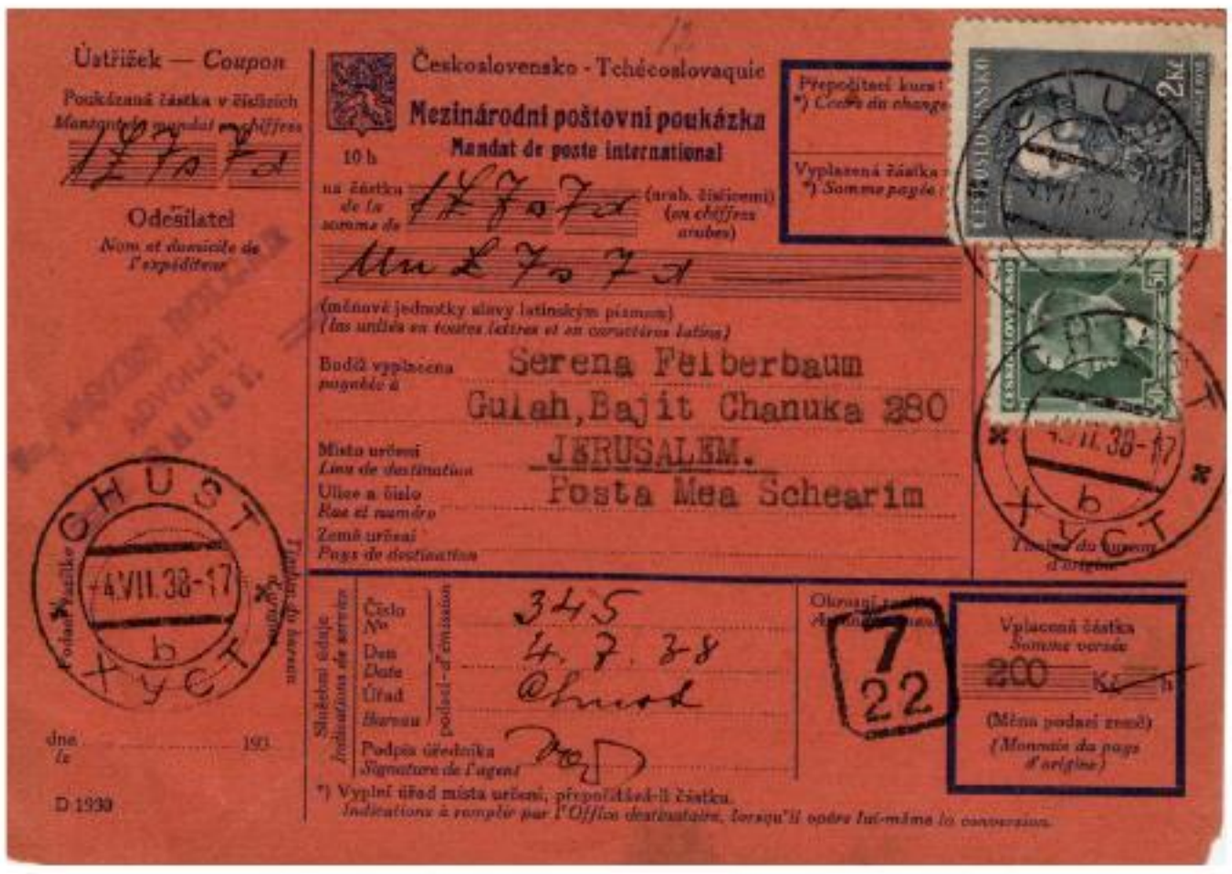
Cashing fees for money orders

When cashing a money order at a post office a special "cashing fee" was charged. A postage due stamp for the amount of the fee was put on the money order. The amount of the cashing fee is given in the table below.

Period	Cashing fee
15-05-1919 until 14-03-1920	10h up to amounts of 20 Kč 20h up to amounts of 1000 Kč 30h for each 1000 Kč in excess of 1000 Kč
15-03-1920 until 31-07-1920	10h up to amounts of 20 Kč 30h up to amounts of 1000Kč 30h for each 1000 Kč in excess of 1000 Kč
01-08-1920 until 31-12-1921	20h up to amounts of 20 Kč 50h up to amounts of 1000 Kč 50h for each 1000 Kč in excess of 1000 Kč
01-01-1922 until 30-09-1925	50h up to amounts of 100 Kč 1 Kč up to amounts of 1000 Kč 1 Kč for each 1000 Kč in excess of 1000 Kč
01-10-1925 until 15-03-1939	50h up to amounts of 100 Kč 1 Kč up to amounts of 1000 Kč 2 Kč up to amounts of 5000 Kč 4 Kč up to amounts of 10000 Kč 4 Kč for each 10000 Kč in excess of 10000 Kč

Money-order for an amount of 350 Kč. sent from Prague to Strabičevo-Goronda on 21-08-1937. Received there on 24-08-1937 and the next day the money was collected (See date stamp on postage due stamp). The fee is calculated as follows: 1.50 Kč. for the first 200 Kč. and 0.50 h. for each further 200 Kč.or part of it. In this case 1.50 + 0.50 = 2 Kč. During this period the cashing fee for money orders up to 1000 Kč amounted to 1 Kč.

Special forms were used for international money-orders (Mezinárodní poštovní poukázka)



International money-order to Jerusalem, sent from Chust on 04-08-1938. Value in British old currency £1-7s-7d. This amount equals 200 Kč. as is indicated in the bottom right corner. Basic tariff 1.50 Kč. + 0.50 h. for each 100 Kč. = 1.50 + 2 x 0.50 = 2.50 Kč.

Note the little square mark of Chust in Carpatho Ukraine.

Money-orders could also be transmitted by telegraph (Potvrdenie k telegrafickej poštovej poukázke). The literal translation of this Slovak sentence reads: "By telegraph confirmed money-order".
Postal forms in the Slovak version were predominantly used in Carpatho Ukraine.

Money-order confirmed by telegraph from Prague to Buštino. Confirmation received in Buštino on17-09-39. The amount was 3000 Kč. The fee was already paid in Prague by the sender. The cashing fee of 2 Kč was to be paid by the recipient.

The money order-part of a dispatch note sent C.O.D. (Dobierková Poštová Poukázka)

This is the money-order part of a dispatch note, belonging to a consignment sent C.O.D.

The form consists of 2 parts. Both parts could be separated by a perforation.
The part not shown is the dispatch note and the part shown here is the money-order part.

Dispatch note for parcels with and without declared value

Tariffs valid during this period

tariff periode	tariff valid from until	Total weight up to 5kg	10kg	15kg	20kg	surcharge for declared value min	+ extra for each	R-fee	Urgent	special delivery 4)
I	28-10-1918 – 14-05-1919	1.—	2.20	3.20	4.20	-	0.10 for each 300	0.25	1.20	1.00/2.00
	Slovakia (fi and K)	0.70	1.50	2.50	3.50	-	0.10 for each 300	0.25	?	? ?
II	15-05-1919 – 14-03-1920	1.20	2.60	3.80	5.--	0.50	+ 0.20 for each 300	0.50	1.20	1.00/2.00
III	15-03-1920 – 31-07-1920	2.--	4.--	6.--	8.--	0.50	+ 0.30 for each 300	0.50	1.50	1.50/3.00
IVa	01-08-1920 – 14-04-1921	3.--	6.--	12.--	16.--	2.--	+ 1.-- for each 1000	1.25	3.00	2.00/5.00
IVb	15-04-1921 – 14-05-1921									
	within towns and villages	3.--	6.--	9.—	12.—	2.—	+ 1.-- for each 1000	1.25	3.00	2.00/5.00
	within the country	4.00	8.--	12.--	16.--	2.--	+ 1.-- for each 1000	1.25	3.00	2.00/5.00
IVc	15-05-1921 – 31-12-1921	tariffs are the same as period IVb, but were paid in cash								2.00/5.00
V	15-05-1921 – 28-02-1937	tariffs changed a number of times during this period. No summary is provided of these changes as they were paid in cash. An exception was the fee for special delivery which was paid in stamps							2.00	6.00
		From 01-10-1925 standard fee							1.00	1.00
VI		No summary of the tariffs is provided as again these were paid in cash, with the same exception for special delivery which fee was paid by using postage stamps This fee amounted to							3.00	3.00

FOR tariffs to foreign countries see Klim catalogue page 615

1) Before the total postage for a parcel can be established a number of additional fees have to be added to the basic postage depending on which additional services were required, such as a return receipt, special- or urgent delivery, registration and/or insurance.
2) In case the parcel was sent with a declared value an additional fee was charged for insurance.. During periods I, II and III this was a set amount for each 300 Kčs of the declared value and during periods IVa and IVb a set amount for each 1000 Kčs
3) The fee for a return receipt could be added. A return receipt was sent to the sender of the parcel a a confirmation of receipt by the addressee.
4) The sender could require urgent delivery, for which again an additional fee was added to the basic postage.

5) The fee for special delivery (express delivery) was dependent whether the parcel was to deliver within the working area of the recipient post office or without this area. The fee left of the slash is for within the working area and right of the slash without this area.
During tariff period VI this additional fee was doubled in case a delivery was required during night hours (between 22.00 and 0600h)
6) During tariff periods I and II domestic postal rates were also valid for parcels sent to the following foreign countries: Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland and West-Ukraine. Also for some German areas (Silesia, Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Thuringia and Baden), whilst for other parts of Germany the postage for a parcel up to 10 kg amounted to Kčs 2.60 (only during tariff period I), up to 15 Kg to Kčs 4.40 (Tariff periods I and II) and for a parcel up to 20 kg to Kčs 6.20 (Tariff periods I and II). Parcels were not freely allowed into other countries. Even the delivery of parcels to former Austro-Hungary and Germany was heavily restricted or sometimes completely stopped.
7) It was not possible as yet to establish the postage rates in Slovakia. For example, from 15-06-1918 a war tax was applied to the normal postage, which amounted to 20 forint. It is not clear whether this war tax was still in force after the creation of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic. A number of post offices in Slovakia changed over to the rates used in Bohemia as early as during the validity of tariff period I.
8) At the beginning of tariff period IV unrestricted parcel service was only possible with Austria and Germany.
9) For parcels sent abroad and coming from abroad the fees for all extra services were stated in "gold francs" The rate of exchange to the Crown was published in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Post and Telegraphs (during 1922 this rate changed 5 times.

The additional fee for BULKY PARCELS: During tariff period I this additional fee was dependant of the weight of the parcel. Up to 5kg it amounted to Kčs 0.40, up to 10 kg Kčs 1.00, up to 15 kg Kčs 1.50 and up to 20 kg Kčs 2.00. During tariff period II tot IIV **50% extra of the standard postage.**

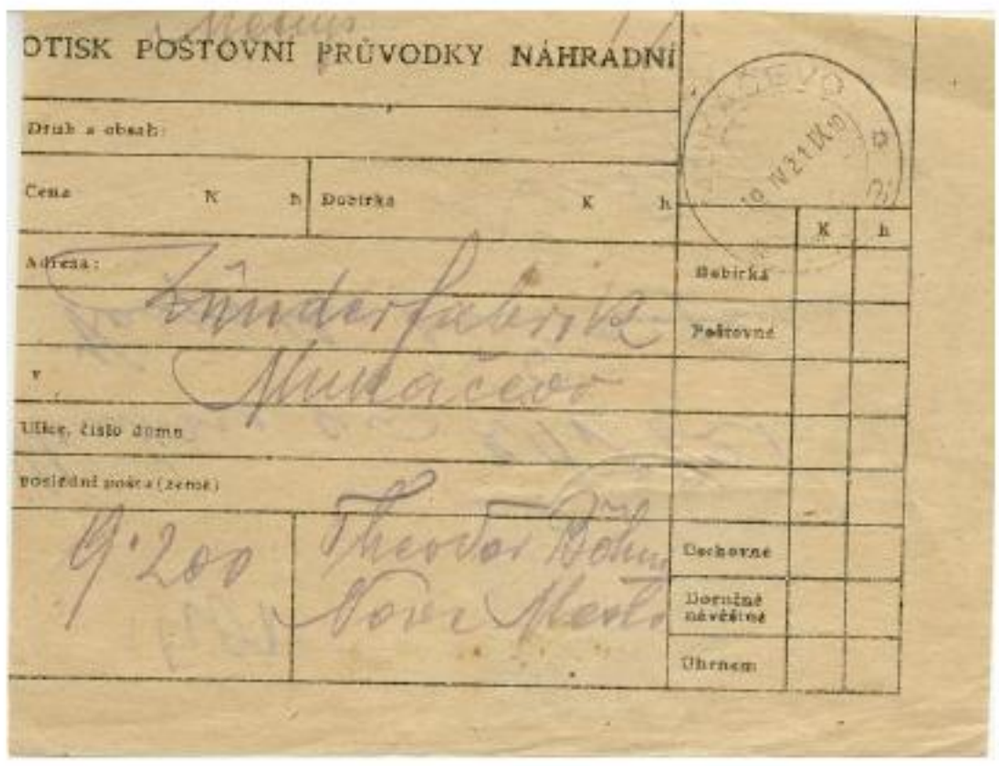
Dispatch note for a parcel of 5 kg, sent from Deutsch Brodek/Brodek u Konice to Mukačevo on 05-03-1921
Declared value 1000 Kčs.
Tariff period IVa (01-08-1920 until 14-04-1921)

Postage 5 kg parcel:	3 Kčs	
Insurance for 1000Kčs	3 Kčs	
Total postage	6 Kčs	6 postage stamps of 100h are used to pay the postage.

The dispatch note was sent to the addressee to advise him/her a parcel was received, for the addressee to collect. For this service a 30h fee was to be paid by the addressee and for that reason for an amount of 30h postage due stamps were affixed to the dispatch note. Interesting to note is that the Mukačevo post office used a diagonally bi-sectioned 20h postage due stamp to obtain the correct tariff of 30h

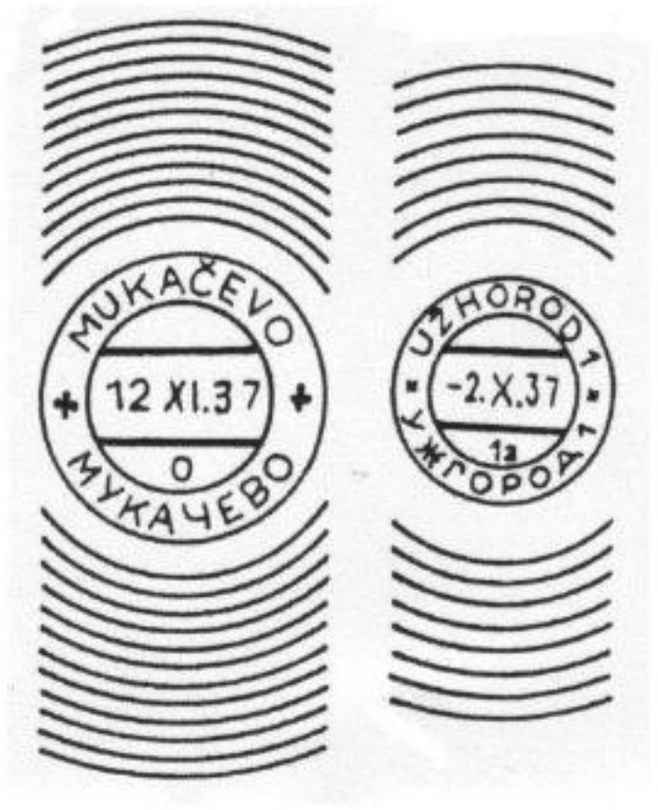
In this case the addressee Mr R.Brody collected the parcel on 10-03-1921 He paid the 30h fee, the postage due stamps were cancelled and he signed for receipt of the parcel

The replacement dispatch note



The dispatch note was sent separately by ordinary letter mail to the post office of the addressee.
A situation could arise that the parcel arrived before the dispatch note was received. which could lead to piling up of parcels more particular at post offices handling a larger amount of parcels. To overcome this situation a replacement dispatch note was used the "OTISK POSTOVNÍ PRŮVODKY NÁHRADNÍ"
This replacement dispatch note was sent to the addressee as soon as the parcel had arrived and the dispatch note was still missing. The same 30h fee had to be paid and for that reason the postage due stamps were affixed to this form before it was sent to the addressee.

SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS FOR MONEY-ORDERS



In the year 1937 some post offices in Czechoslovakia started with the automatic handling of money-orders. They used special devices for the cancellation of the postage stamps. This also happened at Užhorod and Mukačevo. The one used at the post office of Užhorod is slightly different from the one used at Mukačevo

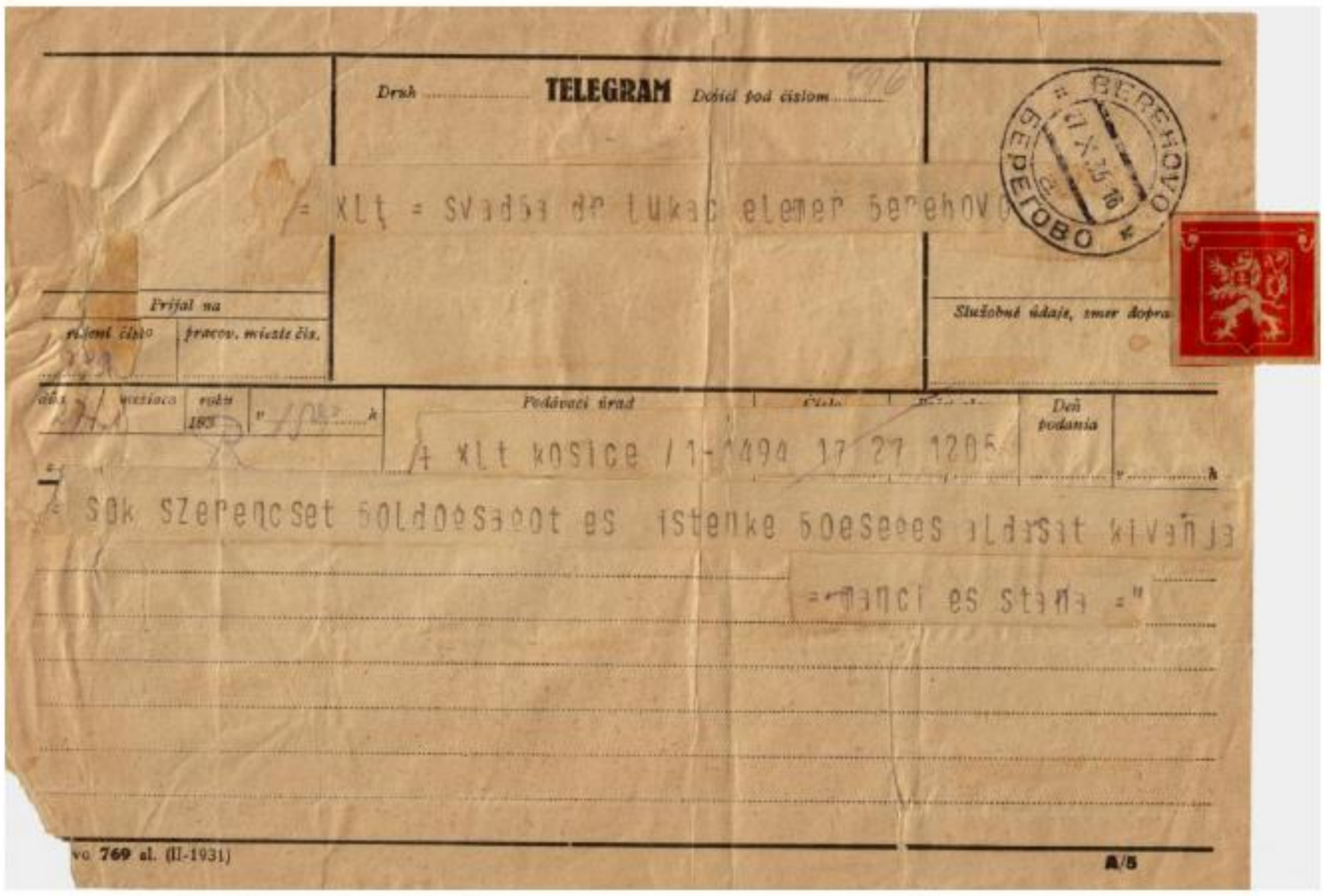
The special hand stamp with the number of Mukačevo

SPECIAL CANCELS WITH ADVERTISING TEXTS

At the post office of Užhorod several automatic canceling devices were used with an advertising text. Some examples are shown here.

Telegram service

The Czechoslovak postal administration issued telegram forms with imprinted Hradčany (Prague Castle) stamps in the year 1919. These were replaced in 1921 by forms with imprinted "liberated Republic" stamps. The last form with an imprinted stamp was issued in the year1927. From 1930 onwards only forms without imprinted stamps were used.



This telegram was sent on 21-10-1935 from Košice to Berehovo

On request however a confirmation could be given that a telegram was presented for transmission. For this confirmation a special form was used in Slovak called a "Poistenka". In Carpatho-Ukraine mainly the Slovak version of the Czechoslovak postal forms was used. For this service a fee of 15h. was charged and therefore a postage due stamp of 15h. was imprinted on the poistenka.

"Poistenka", issued at Užhorod on 22-10-1919 for a telegram sent to Žilina. The fee for the telegram was 18.50 Kč. as is stated on this form. On top of this the 15h fee for the poistenka was charged.
On 27-04-1920 the fee for this service was increased from 15h up to 50h.
Larger post offices used a rubber hand stamp to mention the new price . Smaller ones used handwriting.

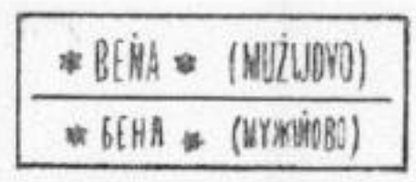
Example of indicating the increased price by using a rubber hand stamp. *)
*) It not could be established if this also happened in Carpatho Ukraine.

The old forms with the imprinted 15h stamp were used until 1930 when they were replaced by the one pictured here. The Slovak version was ready in 1931.
The Czechoslovak Pofis catalogue of 2001 "ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ CELINY 1918 – 1992 part II" mentions the existence of a bilingual Slovak/Hungarian one.
Up till now the writer has never seen one.

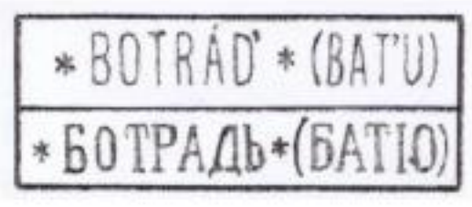
The postmarks of the postal agencies in Carpatho Ukraine

During the Czechoslovak postal administration a total of 27 postal agencies were operational in Carpatho Ukraine. Some simply continued to operate after the transfer from Hungary to the new Czechoslovak republic. The first new postal agency was opened on the 1st of December 1923 in Selce. All postal agencies were equipped with rubber or metal bilingual hand stamps (Czech-Ruthenian). The exception was the temporal postal agency in the military training camp Křivá, which used a monolingual Czech one. The postmark of the postal agency was intended only to indicate the place of posting and was placed next to the postage stamp. The cancellation of the postage stamp was performed by means of the date stamp of the post office to which the postal agency was subordinate, or by a travelling post-office which had a connection to the village where the postal agency was operating. Two postal agencies viz. Kostrino and Užhorod letiště (Užhorod airport) used metal date stamps and were authorized to cancel postage stamps. The last postal agency opened by the Czechoslovak postal administration was Saldoboš on the 1st October 1938.

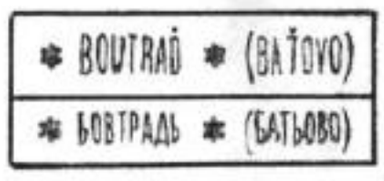
1 **BEŇA – БЕНА** (Bene)
1920 – 1938
BEŇA(MUŽIJOVO) 46 x 18 mm
БЕНА(МУЖКІЙОВО)



2 **BOUTRÁD' – БОТРАДЬ** (Bótrágy)
1920 – 1938
BOTRÁD'(BAT'U) 57 x 22 mm
БОТРАДЬ(БАТІО)

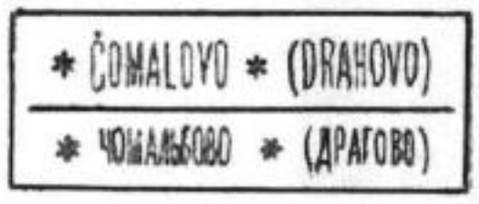


BOUTRAD'(BAŤOVO) 44 x 18 mm
БОВТРАДЬ(БАТЬРОВО)



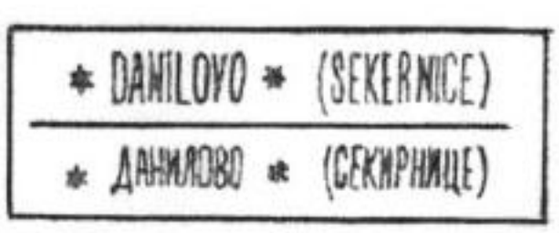
3 **BOVCAR – БОВЦАР**
01-12-1936 – 1939
BOVCAR(DRAHOVO) 35 x13,5 mm
БОВЦАР(ДРАГОВО)

4 **ČOMALOVO – ЧОМАЛЬОВО** (Csománfalva)
01-08-1930 – 1939
ČOMALOVO(DRAHOVO) 45 x 18 mm
ЧОМАЛЬОВО(ДРАГОВО)

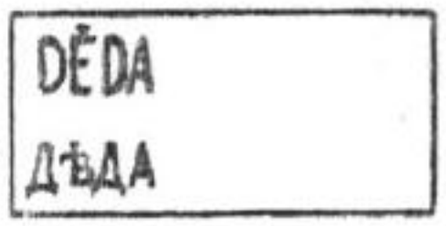


5 **DANILOVO – ДАНИЛОВО** (Husztsófalva)
01-04-1929 – 31-03-1930 and 01-02-1936 – 1939
DANILOVO(SOKYRNICA)
ДАНИЛОВО(СЕКИРНИЦЕ)

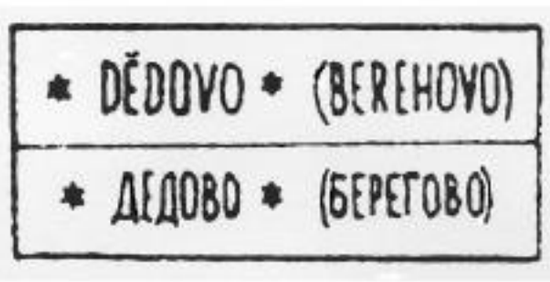
DANILOVO(SEKERNICE) 52 x 18 mm
ДАНИЛОВО(СЕКИРНИЦЕ)



6 **DEDOVO – ДЬЛОВО** (Beregdéda)
1920 – 1938
DĚDA 38 x 17 mm
ДђДА



DĚDOVO(BEREHOVO) 44 x 19 mm
ДЬДОВО(БЕРЕГОВО)



7 **DUSINO – ДУСИНО** (Duszina)
1920 – 1939
DUSINO (Svaljava) 36 x 16 mm
ДУСИНО (Свалява)

DUSINO(SVALJAVA) 50 x 17 mm
ДУСИНО(СВАЛЯВА)

8 **ĎAKOVO – ДЯКОВО** (Nevetlenfalu)
15-06-1931 – 1938
ĎAKOVO(ČERNÝ ARDOV) 44 x 18 mm
ДЯКОВО(ЧОРНЫЙ)

9 **FANČIKOVO – ФАНЧИКОВО** (Fancsika)
01-11-1929 – 1938
FANČIIKOVO (SEVLUŠ) 53 x 14 mm
ФАНЧИКОВО(СЕВЛЮШ)

10 **CHUDLOVO – ХУДЛЬОВО** (Horlyó)
01-07-1926 – 1938
CHUDLOVO(ANTALOVCE) 44 x 18 mm
ХУДЛОВО(АНТАЛОВЦЕ)

11 **KOLOČAVA – КОЛОЧАВА** (Alsókalocsa)
01-10-1936 – 1939
KOLOČAVA(SINOVÍR) 40 x 10 mm
КОЛОЧАВА(СИНЫВИР)

12 **KOSTRINA – КОСТРИНА** (Csontos)
15-11-1924 – 1939
KOSTRINA(VEĽKY BEREZNY) 47 x 18 mm
КОСТРИНА(ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЫЙ)

KOSTRINA (VEĽKÝ BEREZNÝ 36 x 24 mm
КОСТРИНА (ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЫЙ)

13 **KRIVÁ – КРИВА** (Nagykirva) *)
27-08-1936 – 14-12-1936 and 15-03-1937 – 31-05-1938
-KŘIVÁ -VÝCVIKOVÝ TÁBOR-(CHUST) 52 x 7 mm

14 **KUŠNICA – КУЩНИЦЯ** (Kovácsrét)
15-11-1924 – 1939
Kušnica(Kerecki) 54 x 18 mm
КУЩНИЦЯ(КЕРЕЦКИ)

KUŠNICE(KERECKY) 44 x 18 mm
КУЩНИЦЯ(КЕРЕЦКЬ)

15 **LAZEŠTINA – ЛАЗЕЩИНА** (Mezőhat)
01-01-1926 – 08-04-1929
No details known

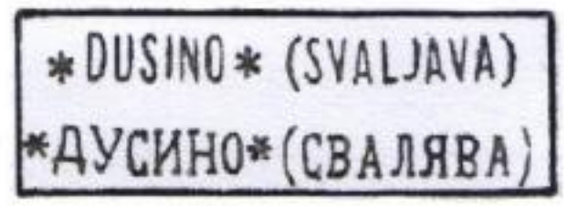
16 **LOCHOVO – ЛОХОВО** (Lohó)
02-05-1935 – 1939
LOCHOVO(ROSVEGOVO) 45 x 20 mm
ЛОХОВО(РОСВЕГОВО)

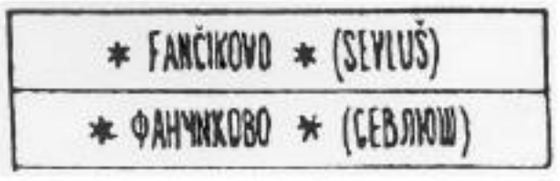
17 **NIŽNÁ APŠA – НИЖНЯ АПША** (Alsóapsa)
15-11-1927 – 1939
NIŽNÁ APŠA(SLATINSKÉ DOLY) 62 x 18 mm
НИЖНЯ АПША(СОЛОТВИНСКЬ КОПАЛЬНЬ)

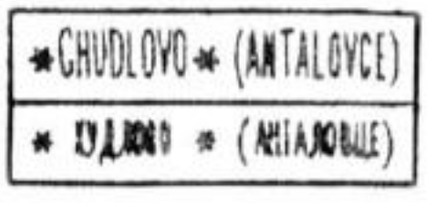
18 **NIŽNÍ BYSTRÝ – НИЖНЫЙ БИСТРЫЙ** (Alsöbisztra)
01-03-1929 – 1939

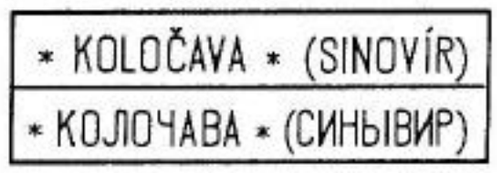
*) The only monolingual postal agency marking
Výcvikový Tábor = Training Camp (of the Czechoslovak Army)

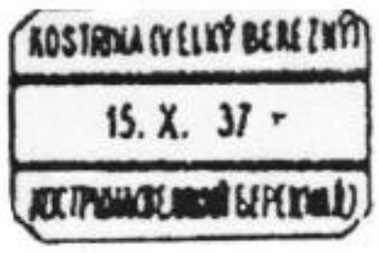
picture postcard with postmark of postal agency
-KŘIVÁ-VÝCVIKOVÝ TÁBOR- (CHUST)

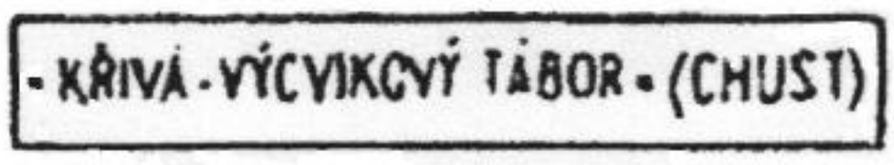


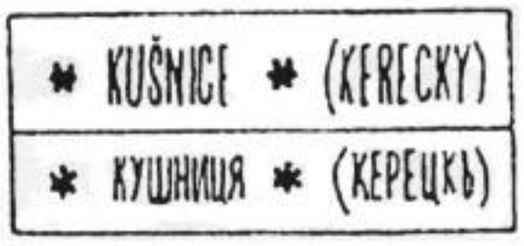


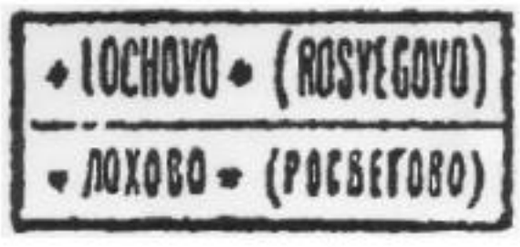


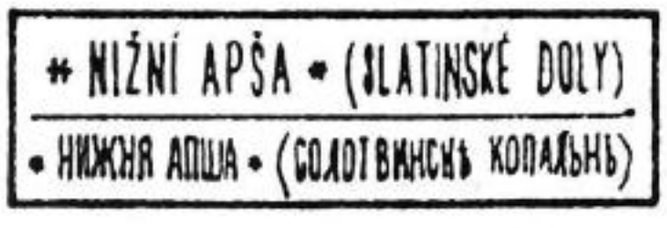






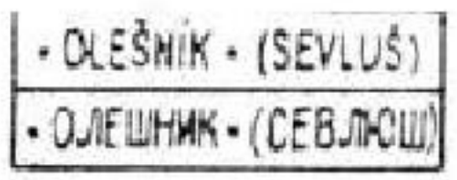




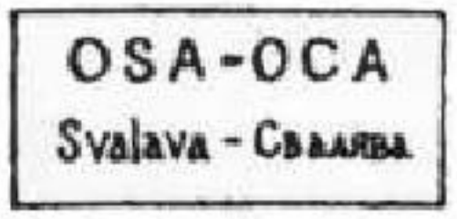


* NIŽNI BYSTR"Y*(HORINČOVO 56 x 20 mm
*НИЖНЫЙ БИСТРЫЙ(ГОРИНЧОВО)

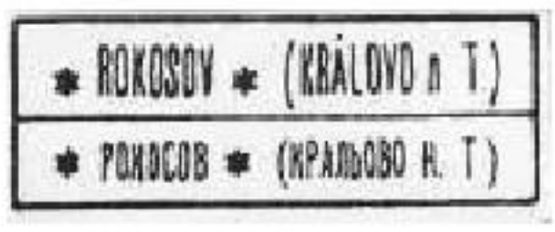
19 **OLEŠNIK – ОЛЕШНИК** (Szöllősegres)
25-02-1922 – 1939
EGREŠ(SEVLJUŠ) 46 x 18 mm
ЕГРЕШ(СЕВЛЮШ)



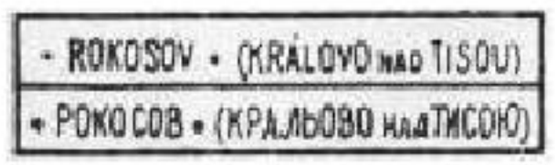
OLEŠNÍK(SEVLUŠ) 54 x 20 mm *)
ОЛЕШНИК(СЕВЛЮШ)
*) In the book České a Slovenské poštovny of Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekel' a dimension is given of 39 x 14 mm and one of 35 x 12 mm (probably the same marking)
The writer has proof however of one used 19-11-1931 with dimensions as stated here.
OLEŠNÍK(SEVLUŠ) 35 x 12 mm
ОЛЕШНИК(СЕВЛЮШ)



20 **OSA – OCA** (Osszatelep, see map on page 30a)
1919 – 19-04-1932
OSA – OCA 42 x 18 mm
Svaljava – Свалява

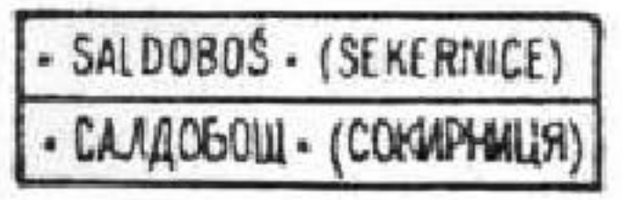


21 **ROKOSOV – РОКОСОВ** (Rakasz)
01-09-1932 – 1939
ROKOSOV(KRÁLOVO n.T.) 52 x 18 mm
РОКОСОВ(КРАЛЬОВО Н.Т.)



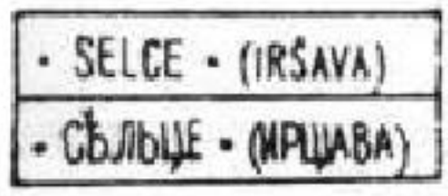
ROKOSOV(KRALOVO NAD TISOU) 54 x 14 mm
РОКОСОВ(КРАЛЬОВО НАД ТИСОЮ)

22 **SALDOBOŠ – САЛДОБОШ** (Száldobos)
01-10-1938 – 1939
SALDOBOŠ(SEKERNICE) 44 x 12 mm
САЛДОБОШ(СОКИРНИЦЯ)



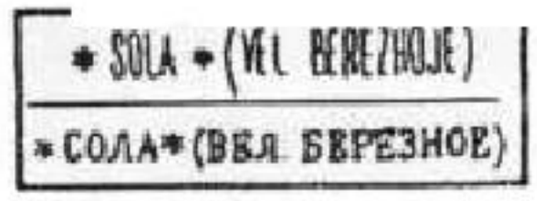
23 **SELCE – СЬЛЬЦЕ** (Beregkisfalud)
01-12-1923 – 1939
SILCE(IRŠAVA) 36 x 18 mm
СИЛЦЕ(ИРШАВА)

SELCE(IRŠAVA) 43 x 14 mm
СЬЛЬЦЕ(ИРШАВА)



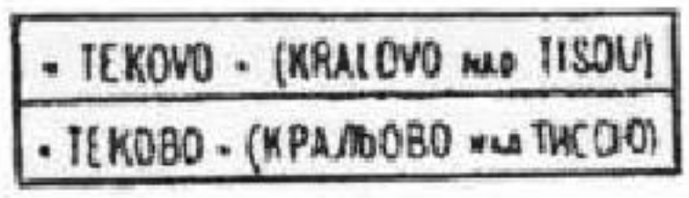
SELCE(IRŠAVA) 33 x 14 mm
СЕЛЬЦЕ(ИРШАВА)

24 **SOLA – СОЛЯ** (Sóslak)
01-01-1925 – 1939
SOLA(VEL.BEREZNOJE) 50 x 18 mm
СОЛА(ВЕЛ.БЕРЕЗНОЕ)

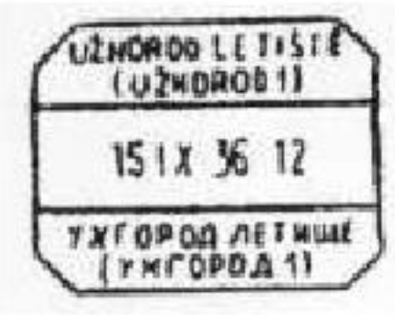


*SOL' * (VEL'KÝ BEREZNÝ) 48 x 18 mm
*СУЛЬ * (БЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНЫЙ)

25 **TEKOVO – ТЕКОВО** (Tekeháza)
01-03-1928 – 14-12-1929
TEKOVO(KRÁLOVO nad TISOU) 52 x 14 mm
ТЕКОВО(КРВЛЬОВО над ТИСОЮ)

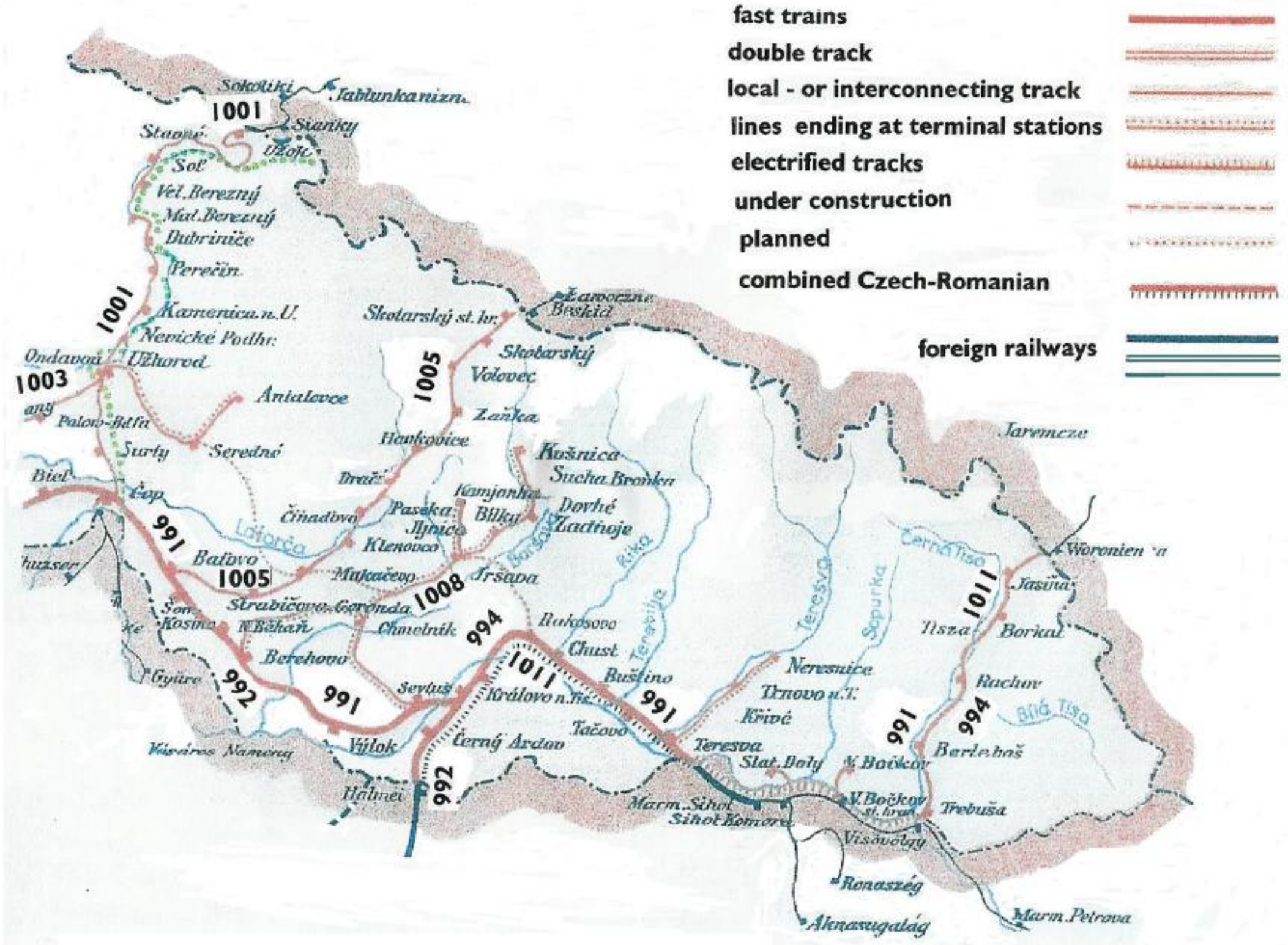


26 **UŽHOROD LETIŠTĚ – УХГОРОД ЛЕТИЩЕ**
01-05-1929 – 1938
UŽHOROD LETIŠTĚ (UŽHOROD 1)
УХГОРОД ЛЕТИЩЕ (УХГОРОД 1)



27 **VUČKOVO – ВУЧКОВЕ** (Vucskòmező)
20-08-1920 – 30-09-1922 (no further details known)

RAILWAY SYSTEM DURING THE I[ST] CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC



Line 993 ran on the same track as line 991

Line 991 1920 – 1938
Košice – Slovenské Nové Mesto – Čop – Berehovo – Královo nad Tisou – Teresva – Jasina

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
KOŠICE – JASINA * Č.S.P.* 991 a (1922 – 19 ..) b (1922 – 19 ..) c, d and e exist as well
JASINA – KOŠICE * Č.S.P.* 991 a (1922 – 19 ..) b (1922 – 19 ..) c, d and e exist as well
KOŠICE – KIRAL'HAZA * Č.S.P.* 991 a (1922 – 19..) b (1922 – 19 ..)
KIRAL'HAZA – KOŠICE * Č.S.P. * 991 a (1922 – 19 ..) b (1922 – 19 ..)
KOŠICE – TERESVA * 991 a (1927 – 1938) b (1927 – 1938)
TERESVA – KOŠICE * 991 a (1927 – 1938) b (1927 – 1938)

Line 992 1921 – 19..

Košice – Slovenské – Nové Mesto – Čop – Berehovo – Královo nad Tisou – Halmei (Romania)

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
KOŠICE – KIRAL'HAZA * Č.S.P. * 992 a (1921 – 1927) b (1921 – 1927)
KIRAL'HAZA – KOŠICE * Č.S.P. *992 a (1921 – 1927) b (1921 – 1927)
KOŠICE – HALMEI * 992 a (1927 – 1937) b (1927 – 1937) c (1927 – 1937)
HALMEI – KOŠICE * 992 a (1927 – 1937) b (1927 – 1937) c (1927 – 1937)
KOŠICE – KRÁLOVO nad TISOU * 992 a (1937 – 1938)
KRÁLOVO nad TISOU – KOŠICE * 992 a (1937 – 1938)

Line 993 1922 – 1938

Košice – Slovenské Nové Mesto – Čop – Berehovo – Královo nad Tisou – Teresva – Jašina

The following railway section had their own postmark:
KIRAL'HAZA – JASINA * Č.S.P. / 993 a (1922 – 1924) b (1922 – 1924)
JASINA – KIRAL'HAZA * Č.S.P. / 993 a (1922 – 1924) b (1922 – 1924)
KOŠICE– KIRAL'HAZA *** 993 a (1924 – 1927) b (1924 – 1927)
KIRAL'HAZA – KOŠICE *** 993 a (1924 – 1927) b (1924 – 1927)
KOŠICE – JASINA *** 993 a (1925 – 1938) b (1925 – 1938)
JASINA – KOŠICE *** 993 a (1925 – 1938) b (1925 – 1938)
KOŠICE – JASIŇA *** 993 a (1927 – 1938) b (1927 – 1938)
JASIŇA – KOŠICE *** 993 a (1927 – 1938) b (1927 – 1938)

This is the date stamp used from 1925 until 1938. Jasina is spelled without a haček on the "n". This date stamp appears with the distinguishing letters "a" and "b".

This is the date stamp used from 1927 until 1938. Jasiňa is now spelled with a haček on the "ň". Also the shape of the "3" in 993 is different. This date stamp appears with the distinguishing letters "a" and "b".

Line 994 1925 – 1927*)

Královo nad Tisou (Kiral'haza) – Teresva – Jasina

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
KIRAL'HAZA – JASINA *** 994 a (1925 – 1926) b (1925 – 1926)
JASINA – KIRAL'HAZA *** 994 a (1925 – 1926) b (1925 – 1926)
*)Monografie Československých známek part 17-II states this date stamp was used until 1926 However proof is available it was still used during 1927

Line 1001 Čop – Užhorod – Perečin – Veľký Berezný – Stavné – Volosianka – Užok

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
ČOP – UŽOK * ЧОПЬ – УЖОКЬ * 1001 a (1921 – 1938)
UŽOK – ČOP * УЖОКЬ – ЧОПЬ * 1001 a (1921 – 1938)
ČOP – UŽOK * ЧОП – УЖОК b (1930 – 1938)
UŽOK – ČOP * УЖОК – ЧОП b (1930 – 1938)

Line 1003 1922 – 1938
Užhorod – Velke Kapušaný (Slovakia) – Bánovce nad Ondavou (Slovakia)

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
UŽHOROD – BANOVCE nad ONDAVOU / Č.S.P. / 1003 (1922 – 1930)
BANOVCE nad ONDAVOU – UŽHOROD / Č.S.P. / 1003 (1922 – 1930)

UŽHOROD – BANOVCE nad ONDAVOU / 1003 (1930 –1939)
BANOVCE nad ONDAVOU – UŽHOROD / 1003 (1930 –1939)

Line 1005 1920 – 1938
Baťovo (Baťu) – Mukačevo – Činaďovo – Svaljava – Volovec – Lawoczne (Poland)

The following railway sections had their own postmark:
BAŤU – VOLOVEC * БАТЮ – ВОЛОВЕЦЬ * 1005 a (1920 – 1927)
VOLOVEC – BAŤU * ВОЛОВЕЦЬ – БАТЮ * 1005 a (1920 – 1927)
BAŤOVO – LAWOCZE * 1005 a (1927 – 1938)
LAWOCZE – BAŤOVO * 1005 a (1927 – 1938)

This is the first date stamp used from 1920 until 1927

Line 1008 1921 – 19..
Berehovo (Beregsas) – Ardov – Iršava – Dovhé (Dovhoje) – Kušnica

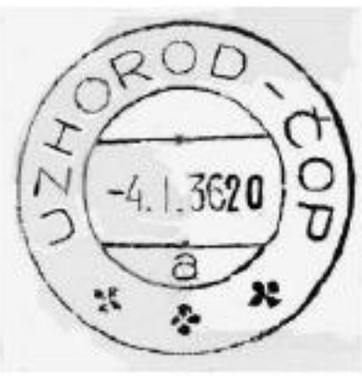
The following railway sections had their own postmark:
BEREGSAS – DOVHOJE * БЕРЕГСАС – ДОВГОЕ * 1008 a (1921 – 1930)
DOVHOJE – BEREGSAS * ДОВГОЕ – БЕРЕГСАС * 1008 a (1921 – 1930)
BEREHOVO – KUŠNICE * БЕРЕГОВО – КУЩНИЦЯ * 1008 a (1930 – 1938)
KUŠNICE – BEREHOVO * КУЩНИЦЯ – БЕРЕГОВО * 1008 a (1930 – 1938)

Line 1011 1925 – 1932
Královo nad Tisou (Kiral'haza) – Chust – Teresva – Camara la Sighet (Romania) – Baciocoiul Mare (Romania) – Rachov – Kvasy – Jasina

The following railway sections had their own postmarks:
KIRAL'HAZA – JASINA *** 1011 a (1925 – 1932) b (1925 – 1932)
JASINA – KIRAL'HAZA *** 1011 a (1925 – 1932) b (1925 – 1932)

<u>The following further postmarks can be found without a line number (train guard date stamps)</u>
This list is not complete and additional ones may be found.

UŽHOROD – ANTALOVCE * Č.S. P. * a (1920 – 1925)
ANTALOVCE – UŽHOROD * Č.S .P. * a (1920 – 1925)
UŽHOROD – ANTALOVCE * УЖГОРОДЬ – АНТАЛОВЦЕ * Č.S .P. (1925 – 1936)
ANTALOVCE – UŽHOROD * АНТАЛОВЦЕ – УЖГОРОДЬ * Č.S .P. (1925 – 1936)
UŽHOROD – ANTALOVCE + УЖГОРОД – АНТАЛОВЦЕ + a (1936 – 1938)
ANTALOVCE – UŽHOROD + АНТАЛОВЦЕ – УЖГОРОД + a (1936 - 1938)
ČOP – UŽHOROD + a (1920 – 19..)
UŽHOROD – ČOP + a (1920 – 19..) also same cancel, but with +++ used during 1936
MUKAČEVO – BATYU + МУКАЧЕВО – БАТЮ + a, found used during 1930
MUKAČEVO – BAŤOVO + МУКАЧЕВО – БАТЬОВО + a, found used during 1934 – 1937
NERESNICE – TERESVA * НЕРЕСНИЦЯ – ТЕРЕСВА *



MAIL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY BEFORE THE MOBILIZATION OF 1938

Czechoslovak Army Units "Pěsi Pluk 19 and 36" (19th and 36th Infantry regiment) were encamped in old Hungarian Army Barracks in Mukačevo, taken over by the Czechoslovak Army. Only official correspondence from the Army was exempt from paying postage.

The old Hungarian Army barracks in Munkáts (Mukačevo)

and the same building when used by the Czechoslovak Army

Official registered letter, sent by the armed forces. It was sent from Mukačevo on 31-12-1937, before the mobilization of 1938. The marking "Věc úřední porta prosta" means: official missive, free from paying postage.

The rear of above card with text "Mukačevo Kasárna peš. pl. 19".

pesi pluk 36, pictured in front of the Munkačevo barracks (1931)

CZECHOSLOVAK FIELD POST DURING THE MOBILIZATION OF 1938 AND ITS PRESENCE IN CARPATHO UKRAINE

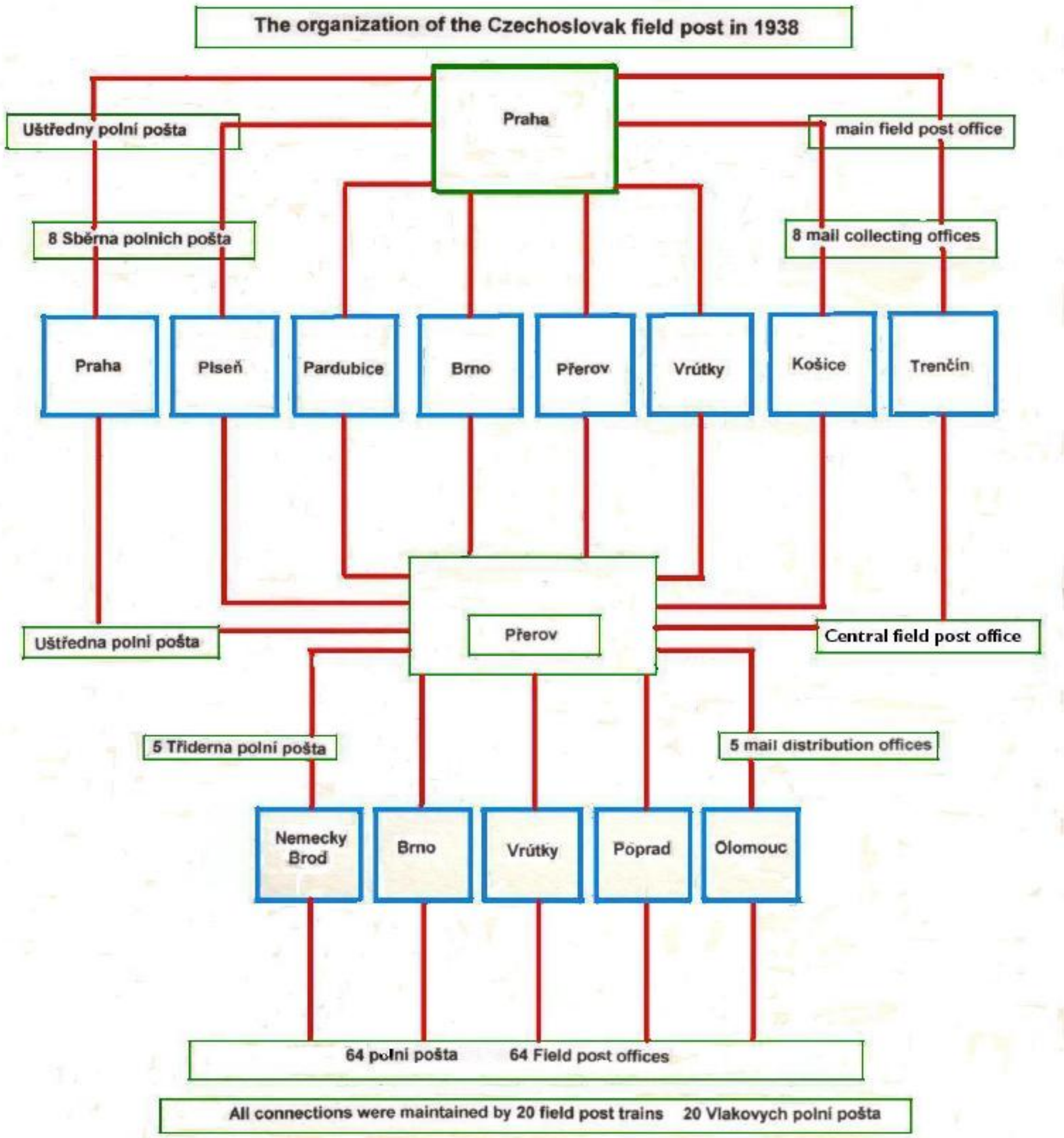
The main source for information on this subject are some articles written by Mïroslav Vostatek and published in "Sammler express" number 4/195 or in the Czech periodical Filatelie, which were translated by Henry Hahn and published in the Czechoslovak Specialist. Vol. XLIV of April 1982. The information as given by Dr Simady and Miroslav Blaha in their respective handbooks is very limited. Also additional information obtained from Dr. Kobelbauer and Brian C. Day made it worth while to rewrite the chapter on this subject as published in the first printing of this handbook..

On the 23rd September 1938 the Czechoslovak government ordered a mobilization of its armed forces due to the tense situation with Hitler Germany. The immediately organized field post started to operate on the 1st October 1938 and closed on the 6th of December 1938, by order of the Ministry of National Defence no. 52287/IV-38. Field post 12 however was ordered to accept mail up to 7 p.m. and to continue deliveries to assigned units for 3 days, i.e. to 7 p.m., December 9, 1938.

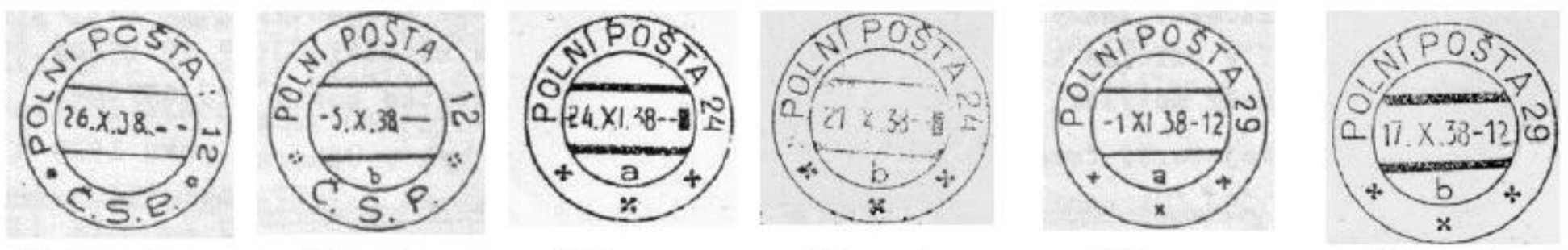
Each Field post office was headed by a commanding officer, who had at his disposal a deputy commanding officer and seven soldiers.

Only field post offices 12, 24 and probably 29*) were operational within Carpatho Ukraine during the period of the mobilization of the Czechoslovak army. In his article published in the "Sammler expres", Mr.Vostatek mentions the following locations for field post office 12, 24 and 29 and the periods they were operational.
*) see further remarks on PP29 on pages101 and 102

Polni Pošta 12	Užhorod	01-10-1938 until 20-10-1938 (see remark on page 101 under heading Polni Pošta 12)
	Perečin	21-10-1938 until 06-12-1938
Polni Pošta 24	Mukačevo	01-10-1938 until 20-10-1938
	Svaljava	21-10-1938 until 06-12-1938
Polni Pošta 29	Užhorod	02-10-1938 until 04-11-1938



The following date stamps were used by the field post offices in Carpatho Ukraine



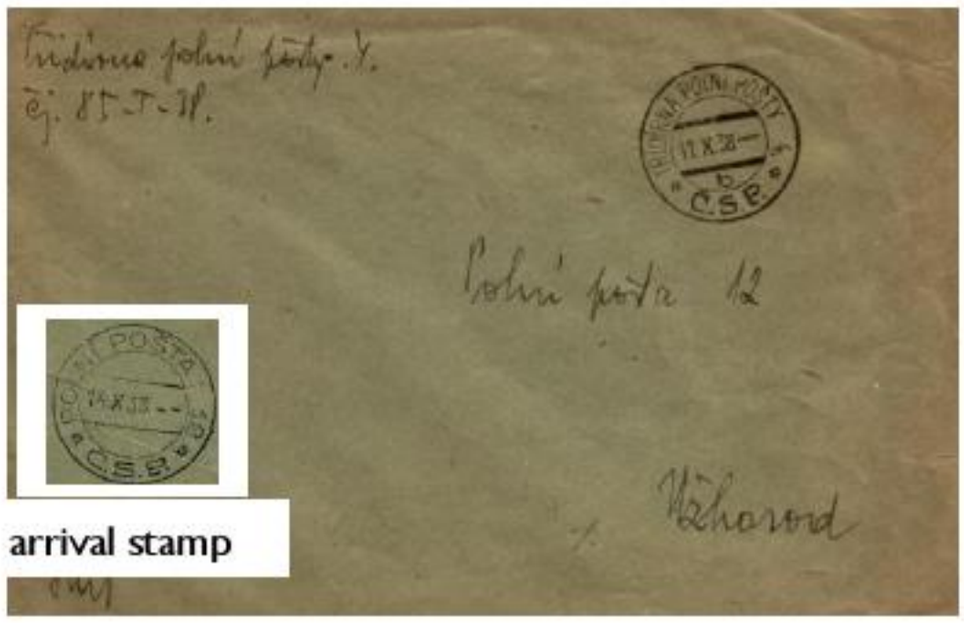
12 without letter | 12 letter b | 24 letter a | 24 letter b | 29 letter a | 29 letter b

POSTAL RATES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

All normal letters and postcards were free for members of the armed forces. In case a soldier wanted to send a registered letter he had to pay the registration fee. An exception was registered service mail, which was also free. It was however required to state on the cover that the letter was an official service letter; irrespective of whether sent by field post or by normal mail connections.

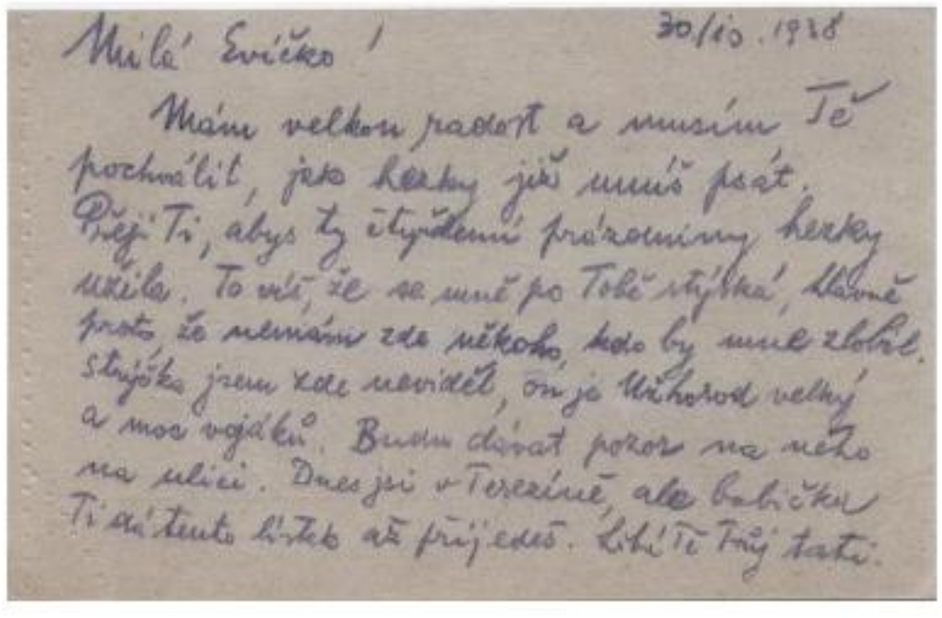
Polni Pošta 12

Most of the documents in the known collections are originating from PP 12. Mr. Vostatek mentions in one of his articles Josef Kasal as being the commander of this field post office. Before the mobilization he was employed as a postman of the travelling post office on the line Oderberg-Kaschau.



Cover sent on 11-10-1938 by Třidírna Polni Pošty to Polni Pošta 12 at Užhorod. Arrival stamp on the back indicates it was received on 14-10-1938.

Registered cover from Polní Pošta 12 sent 03-11-1938 to the district office of Sevluš. PP 12 was located in Perečin at that time. The registration label is the one as used by the field post. Again the mark "Věc úřední, porta prosta" is stated on the cover.


Milá Evičko!
30/10. 1938
Mám velkou radost a musím Tě pochválit, jaks hezky jíž umíš psát. Přeji Ti, abys ty čtyřdenní prázdniny hezky užila. To víš, že se mně po Tobě stýská, hlavně proto, že nemám zde někoho, kdo by mne zbohl. Stýjčka jsem zde neviděl, on je Užhorod velký a moc vojáků. Budu dávat pozor na něho na ulici. Dnes jsi v Terezíně, ale babička Ti dá tento lístek až přijedeš. Líbí Tě Tvůj tatí.

Czechoslovak field post card sent on 30-10-1938 by Polni Pošta 12 to Prague.

The contents reads as follows:

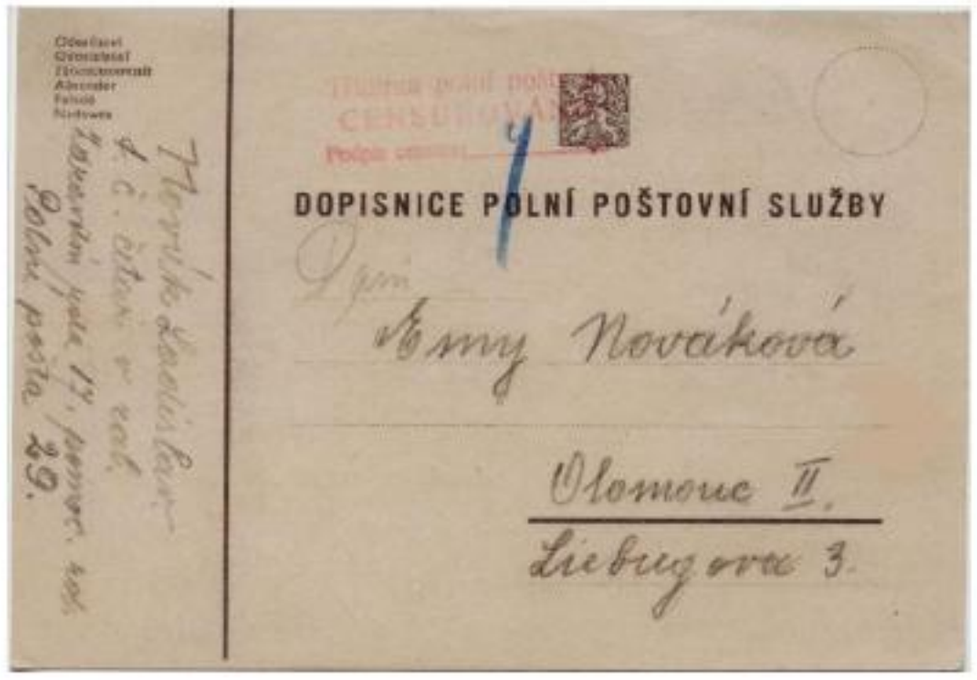
30.10.38

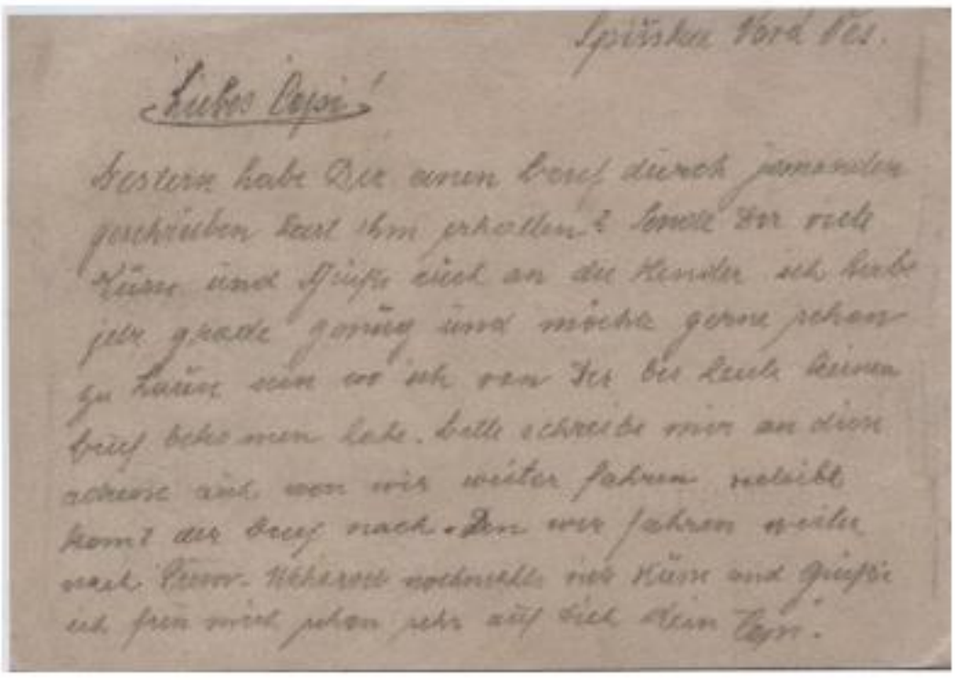
"Dear Evička, I am very pleased and must compliment you on your beautiful writing. I hope you will enjoy your four day holiday. Of course I miss you very much, mainly because I have nobody here who can aggravate me. I have not seen uncle here, he is important in Užhorod and is in charge of lots of soldiers. I will look out for him in the street. Today you are in Terezin, but Grandma will give you this card when you return. Love and kisses from your dad. "

Contradictory to what is published by Mr. Vostatek and quoted on page 100b, this card might provide evidence that PP 12 was still in Užhorod on 30-10-1938.

Polni Pošta 29

Mr. Vostatek mentions in his article in the "Sammler expres"that this field post office was also operational in Užhorod. In his book "Zakarpatsko" Miroslav Blaha only mentions Michalovce (Slovakia) as a location for Polni Pošta 29 and Dr. Simády does not make any reference to this field post office in his handbook. Any proof for Polni Pošta 29 being present in Užhorod was not given by Mr. Vostatek.




Spišská Nová Ves.
Liebes Lopsi
Gestern habe Dir einen Brief durch jemanden geschrieben kann ihm erhalten? Sonst Vor viele Küsse und Grüße sind an die Kinder ich habe jetzt gerade genug und möchte gerne schon zu Hause sein es ist nun Vor bis heute keinen Brief bekommen habe. Bitte schreibe mir an dem schreibe sind wo wir weiter fahren wahrscheinlich kommt der Brief nach. Den wir fahren weiter nach Prešov. Nächstes wochenende sind Küsse und Grüße sind schon sehr viel Dein Lopsi.

This card mentions Polni Posta 29 in the address of the sender. The card is written whilst his unit was located in Spišská Nová Ves In the message written on the reverse the sender mentions the intention to move on to Prešov and Užhorod. This is at least an indication of a possible presence of Polnï Pošta 29 in Užhorod.

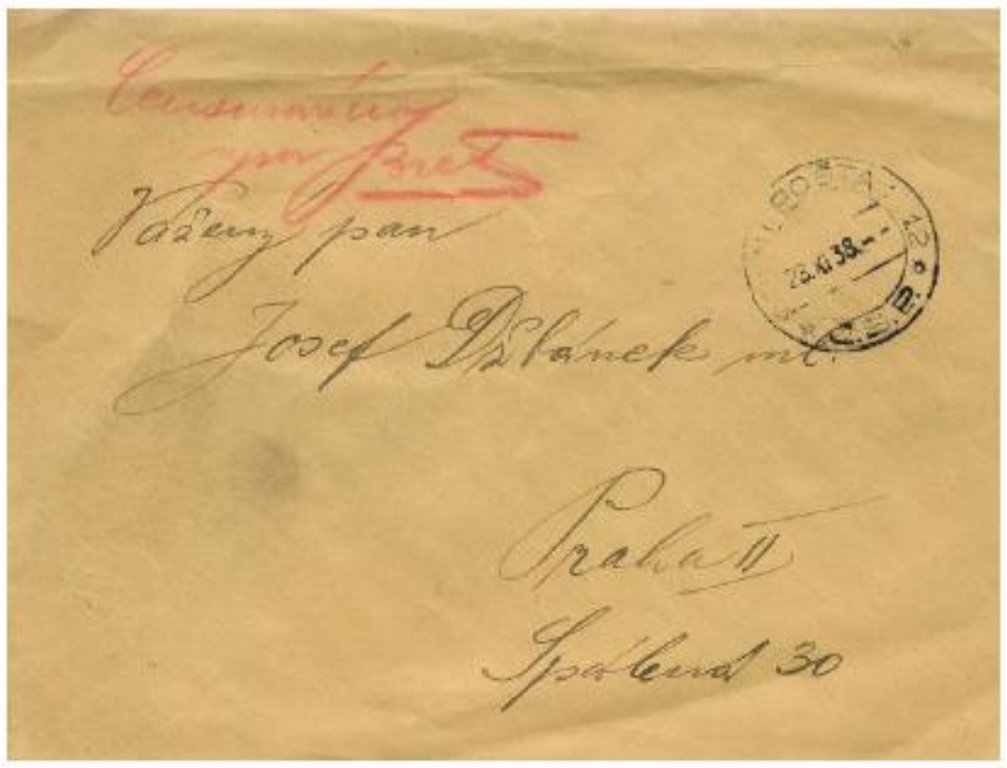
Polni Pošta 24

Field post card, sent from Chust post office on 25-XI-1938.
The sender belonged to unit 9/45 and he indicated in his address PP24. Interesting to note is the addition "RUMUNSKY" to his army unit. This is a unit the writer could not find any reference to in the existing literature

Czechoslovak soldier photographed on 28-10-1938 at Užhorod on the occasion of his demob, as he wrote on the reverse of the picture.

nobilization. To indicate this, a boxed marking was
ne pictured below. The ink used is either black or violet
nk has no specific meaning.

Unusual censor marking on a field postcard sent by Polni Pošta 6 to a civilian in Užhorod.



Sometimes however a hand written censor mark can be found as can be seen on the pictured cover here.

Polni Pošta 12 was located in Perečin from 21-10-1938 until 06-12-1938. This cover was mailed on 28-XI-1938 . Conclusion censored in Perečin.

THE COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS

Recently a collector draw my attention to the marking pictured here. It appears on a picture postcard sent from Užhorod on the 27th of May 1921. It is however placed over the date stamp of Užhorod. The marking commemorates the Sokol tour through Carpatho Ukraine from 25 to 31 May 1921. Question however remains whether this is a postal or a private marking.

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1 (only letter a)

1ST Industrial exhibition 5 – 24. VIII. 1927

colour: black

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1

10 years Czechoslovak Republic 28.X.28

colour: red

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1

Masaryk's 80th birthday 7.III.30

colour: red

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1 (letters a and b)

Masaryk's 85th birthday 7.III.1935

colour: red

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1

1st congress of the fire brigades 5 - 7.VII.35

colour: green

UŽHOROD I УЖГОРОД 1

1st folkloric day 1.VI.36

colour: green

USŤČORNA УСТЬЧОРНА

Celebration for the Czechoslovak Masaryk school
20 – 22.VI.36
colour: green

UŽHOROD 1 УЖГОРОД 1

Tour of the SOKOL (ČOS = Československá obec sokolská meaning Czechoslovak Assembly of Sokols 27 – 30.VI.36)

colour: blue

UŽOK - УЖОК

Tour of the SOKOL 26 – 30.VI.1936

colour blue

UŽHOROD 1 УЖГОРОД 1

Mourning at the death of Masaryk 14 – 26.X.37
used from 14-10-37 until 26-10-37
colour: black

Apart from the above listed commemorative cancels, there was a practice to use red ink for the normal date stamps when a particular event was celebrated. Such events were: The founding day of the Czechoslovak republic (28 October), Masaryk"s birthday (7 March), the day Carpatho Ukraine was officially incorporated in the Czechoslovak Republic (8 May).

7th March

8th May

Air mail

During the year 1929 an airport was constructed at Užhorod and service was inaugurated on 06-05-1929. Regular connections were gradually established with several European cities. The opening of a new air connection was normally documented by a special first flight cachet. The first postal clerk appointed was Václav Mareš who however did not accept the appointment. It was performed by dispatcher František Fejfar, replaced on 15-03-1932 by Ladislav Keller who was transferred from Brno to Užhorod.

Below all the first flights from and to Užhorod are listed in chronological order. In the year 1938 also the little town of Slatinské Doly was a terminal for an air connection, the data of this connection are given on page 107.

06-05-1929

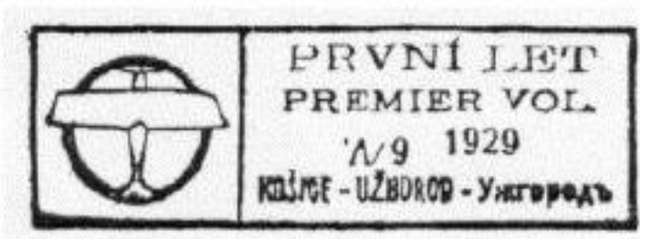
A) 1st flight Prague – Brno – Bratislava – Košice – Užhorod flown by ČSA (440 pieces were sent from Prague)

Aa Praha – Užhorod covers have special cachet "PRVNÍ LET. PREMIER VOL." in red some covers are without this cachet.

Ab Brno – Užhorod, no special first flight cachet.

Ac Bratislava – Užhorod, no special first flight cachet.

Ad Košice – Užhorod, with special first flight cachet in black (some appear without this marking).



Cover flown by first flight from Prague to Užhorod on 06-05-1929.

Special cachet "PRVNÍ LET PREMIER VOL" in red.

Postage 1.50 Kč (letter 1 Kč and 50 h airmail surcharge)

The 30h. postage due is the fee for "poste restante" (collection at the post office).

B) 1st flight Užhorod – Košice – Bratislava – Brno – Prague flown by ČSA. (611 pieces were sent from Užhorod)

Ba Užhorod – Košice, 1st flight cachet in black. (same as used for Užhorod – Praha).

Bb Užhorod – Bratislava 1st flight cachet in black (same as used for Užhorod – Praha).

Bc Užhorod – Brno with or without the special cachet used for Užhorod – Praha .

Bd Užhorod – Praha with special cachet in black.

Cover flown on 1st flight from Užhorod to Prague
Special boxed cachet in black. The same cachet appears on covers flown on Ba, Bb and Bc.
Postage 1.50 Kč (letter 1 Kč and 50h airmail surcharge)

Card flown on 1st flight from Užhorod to Brno
The card is without the special black cachet but has an arrival postmark of Brno on the reverse..

11-09-1933

C) 1st flight Prague – Brno – Bratislava – Košice – Užhorod – Cluj – Bucharest flown by ČSA.

Ca Praha – Cluj (Romania) cachet in black, but only on covers (see fig. a below).
Cb Brno – Bratislava – Košice – Cluj on all these sections no cachet appears.
Cc Užhorod – Cluj, no special cachet.
Cd Praha – Bucharest cachet in black but only on covers (as fig. a below).
Ce Brno – Bratislava – Košice – Bucharest, all these sections without cachets.
Cf Užhorod – Bucharest, cachet as fig. b below.

fig. a

fig. b

12-09-1933

D) 1st flight Bucharest – Cluj – Užhorod – Košice – Bratislava – Brno – Prague, the return flight flown by ČSA.

Da Bucharest – Užhorod, no special 1st flight cachet.
Db Bucharest – Praha, no special 1st flight cachet.
Dc Cluj – Užhorod, no special cachet.
De Cluj – Praha all sections without cachet.

03-06-1935

E) 1st flight Prague – Užhorod – Cluj – Bucharest, flown by ČSA.

Ea Praha – Užhorod, special double circle date stamp in blue, either from Praha 1, Praha 7 or Praha 82 (see fig. below).
Eb Praha – Cluj, simular special date stamps as Ea.
Ec Praha – Bucharest, similar special date stamps as Ea.
Ed Užhorod – Cluj, special circle date stamp from Užhorod 1, colour blue.
Ee Užhorod – Bucharest, same special date stamp from Užhorod 1 as Ed.

Cover flown on the first flight from Užhorod to Bucharest 03-06-1935.

Bi-lingual 1st flight date stamp of UŽHOROD 1 – УЖГОРОД-1 in blue.

04-06-1935

F) 1st flight Bucharest – Cluj – Užhorod – Prague the return flight flown by ČSA

Fa Bucharest – Užhorod, no cachet

Fb Bucharest – Praha , no cachet

Fc Cluj – Užhorod, no cachet

Fd Cluj – Praha, no cachet

Fe Uzhorod – Praha , similar special date stamp as for Ea

01-09-1936

G) 1st flight Moscow – Brjansk – Kyev – Jassy – Cluj – Užhorod – Prague, flown by ČSA in combination with Aeroflot.

Ga Moskow – Užhorod, no special 1st flight marking in Moskow, arrival mark of Užhorod 1 * 1.let Praha – Užhorod – Moscou * with date 01-09-1936 colour blue, special cachet as shown below (fig. a).

Gb Moskow – Praha , no special 1st flight marking in Moskow, arrival mark of Praha 82 * 1. let Praha – Užhorod – Praha * with date 01-09-1936 colour blue, special boxed marking as shown below (fig. a).

fig. a

02-09-1936

H) 1st flight Prague – Užhorod – Cluj – Jassy – Kyev – Brjansk – Moskow flown by ČSA in combination with Aeroflot.

Ha Praha – Užhorod , special blue date stamp together with date stamp of "Užhorod letište".

Hb Praha – Cluj , special 1st flight marking in blue.

Hc Praha – Kyev , special 1st flight marking in blue.

Hd Praha – Moskow , special first flight marking in blue.

15-11-1938

J) 1st flight Prague– Bratislava – Spišská Nová Ves – Slatinské Doly flown by ČSA

no special first flight markings are known.

This air line was operational in Carpatho Ukraine from 15 – 11 – 1938 until 30 – 11 – 1938 and after this only some time in January and February 1939. Mail could be presented at the post offices of Slatinské Doly and Chust.

On 03-12-1938 this cover was presented at the post office of Chust for air mail to Prague. In December the line was not operational and the cover was forwarded to Prague by train. It arrived at Praha-7 (Masaryk railway station) and was first forwarded to Praha 7 letecká and from there to Praha 55, which took care of the delivery to the addressee.

Regular airmail

During the Czechoslovak postal administration airmail could be sent departing from Užhorod airport. For information on the extra airmail surcharges the "Trojan" catalogue published in Prague in 1997 (ISBN 80-901044-0-7) is the best source .
Below are a few illustrations depicting flown air covers.

Cover sent on 01-06-1935 from Užhorod to Sofia, Bulgaria. Although franking is philatelic it still is an interesting item as the tariff is absolutely exact. On the cover is 6.50 Kč
The tariff was at that moment letter 2.50, registration 2.50 and airmail surcharge 1.50, which totals 6.50 Kč.

Rear of the cover. The sender was apparently a soldier as he mentioned his Army unit in his address (Pesi Pluk 34.) It went by air to Prague and received at PRAHA 7 letecká pošta (square cancel). It then was handled by PRAHA 7 Cizina (etranger) date 01-06-1935. From there it went to Sofia by air and was received there on 03-06-1935.

Cover sent on 28-03-1938 from Berehovo to 's-Gravenhage (=The Hague). Postage for a foreign letter 2.50 Kč and extra fee for airmail to The Netherlands 1.00 Kč, which totals 3,50 Kč. That is the amount on the cover.

The letter went by train from Berehovo to Prague and arrived at PRAHA 7 Letečká Pošta on 29-03-1938. From there it went by air to Rotterdam, where it arrived on 29-03-1938. From there it was forwarded by normal mail to The Hague.

Cover sent on 17-09-1931 from Užhorod via Brno and Prague to Hannover and from Hannover by train to Bremerhaven. In between 16-03 and 31-10-1931, the air connection Užhorod Prag was operated with a change of plane in Brno. The connection Prag-Hannover was established in 1927, but during 1931 only operational from 02-03 until 31-10. Foreign surface mail 3rd weight class 5 Kč + airmail surcharge 3rd weight class 3 Kč, registration 2.50 Kč, totalling 10.50 Kč.

Air mail tariffs valid for the destinations mentioned from 12-08-1920 until 01-04-1921

In its official publication No. 35 dated 12 August 1920 the ministry of Post and Telegraph communications, has issued the following surcharges for airmail letters forwarded by the following recently established air connections :

a) Prague – Strasburg	Kč 14.--
b) Prague – Paris	Kč 24.--
c) Prague – London	Kč 28.--
d) Prague – Warsaw	Kč 24.—

Example:
At that time the tariffs for the 4th period were valid , see page 63.
For a registered airmail letter send to Paris having a weight of 24 g. the tariff is calculated as follows:

Normal letter tariff foreign country	Kč 1,25
extra for 4 grams more	" 0.75
Registration fee	" 1.25
surcharge 20 g. air mail	" 24.--
additional air mail surcharge for 4 gr. more	" 24.--
Total postage	Kč 51.25

In case also special delivery was required the postage has to be increased by Kč 1,-- in accordance with the tariffs valid for period 4.

Air mail tariffs from 01-04-1921 until 01-01-1922

By publication no 15 dated 27 March 1921 the tariff for the destinations Paris, Strasburg and Warsaw were reduced considerably.

a) Prague – Paris	Kč 3,--
b) Prague – Strasburg	Kč 1.50
c) Prague – Warsaw	Kč 1.50

Example:
For a registered special delivery air mail letter to Paris, having a weight of 24 gram the postage is calculated as follows:

Normal letter tariff foreign country	Kč 1.25
extra for 4 grams more	" 0.75
Registration fee	" 1.25
Special delivery	" 1.--
air mail surcharge 20 gr. letter	" 3.--
additional air mail surcharge for 4 gr. more	" 3.--
Total postage	Kč 10.25

From 01-01-1922 the air mail surcharge can be taken from the tables below
TABLE A for domestic air mail letters
TABLE B for air mail letters with European destinations

TABLE A

from	letters up to 20 g	extra for each 20 g more	postcards	Printed matter 50g min. however 100g	remarks
29-10-1923	-.30	-.30	-.15	-.20	Prague-Bratislava
01-06-1925	-.30	-.30	-.15	-.20	Prague Karlsbad
1928	-.50	-.70		-.20 20g -.20 50g	
05-06-1930	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
01-06-1935				-.20	voor kranten-uitgevers
01-06-1935	-.50	-.50	-.50	-.50	

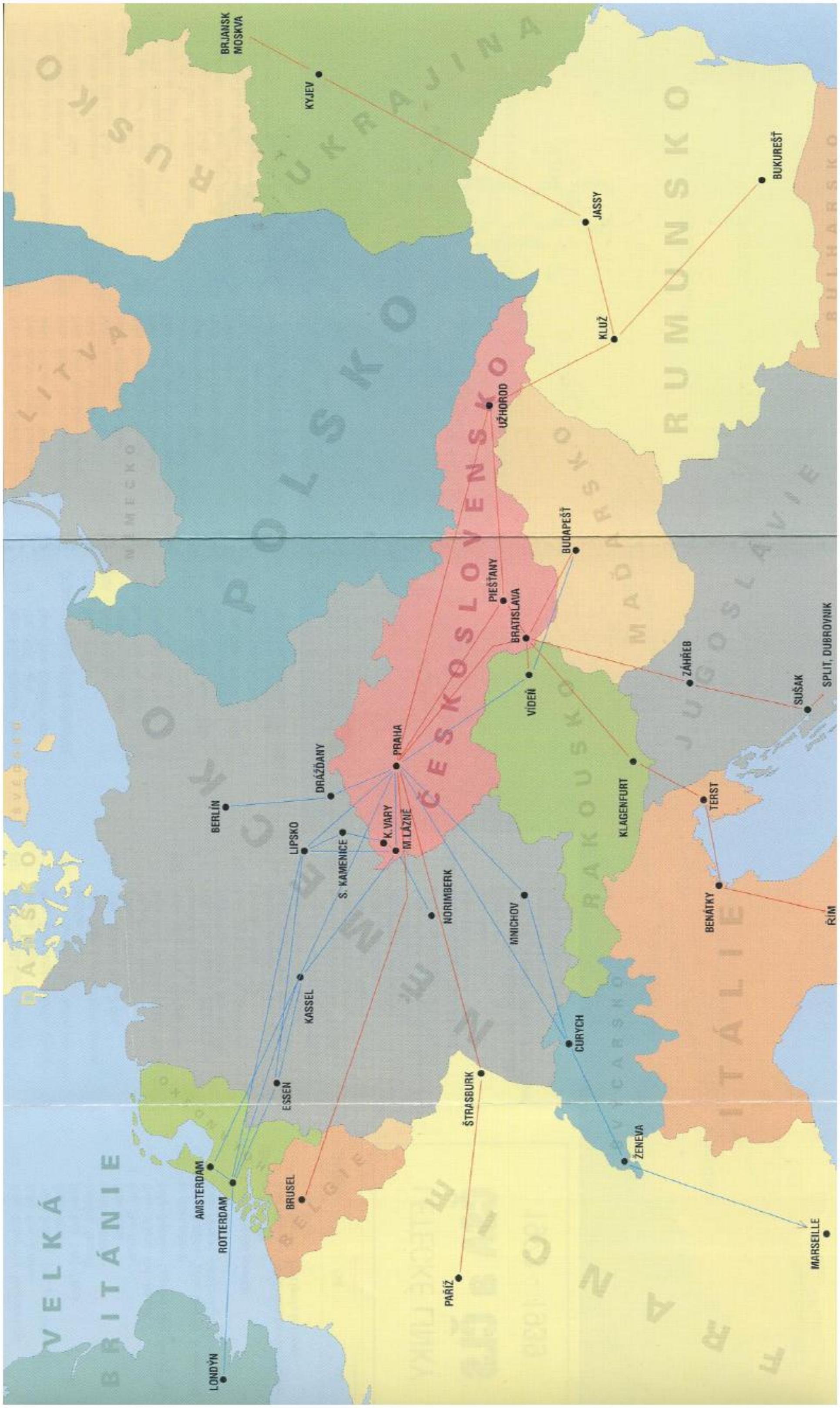
TABLE B

Air mail surcharges for European destinations during 1930 until 1939
(Užhorod airport was opened on 06-05-1929)

Country	from	letters up to 20 gr.	extra for each 20 g more	postcards	printed matter 50 gr min. however 100 gr	remarks
Albania	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Andorra	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1934	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Balearic Islands	01-06-1937	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Belgium	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	11-04-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Bulgaria	01-03-1924	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.60	each 50gr more 0.30
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Denmark	19-04-1927	2.50	2.50	1.25	4.10	for each 50 gr
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-05-1935	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Estonia	15-06-1924	3.00	3.00	3.00		
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Finland	15-06-1924	3.00	3.00	3.00		
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
France	08-08-1927	2.50	2.50	1.25	4.10	
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1955	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	16-05-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Gdansk	19-04-1927	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.60	each 50gr. more 0.80
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-05-1935	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Irish Republic	01-06-1937	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Italy	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	16-05-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Yugoslavia	01-04-1927	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.60	each 50gr. more 0.80
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-06-1935	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	11-04-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Corsica	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	02-05-1934	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-05-1935	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Crete	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Lichtenstein	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50		
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Lithuania	01-05-1927	4.00	4.00	2.00	6.60	each 50gr more. 3.30
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Latvia	20-07-1927	2.50	2.50	1.25	4.10	for each 50 gr
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939					remark 1 *)
Luxemburg	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hungary	01-04-1927	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.60	for each 50 gr
	05-06-1930	1.00	1.00			
Malta	02-05-1932	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Monaco	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Germany	05-06-1930	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	01-06-1941	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Netherlands	19-04-1927	2.50	2.50	1.25	4.10	each 50 g more 2.05
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	16-05-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Norway	15-06-1924	2.00	2.00	2.00		
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Poland	01-04-1927	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.60	each 50gr more 0.80
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	11-04-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Portugal	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	27-03-1938	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Austria	21-03-1927	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.60	each 50gr more 0.80
	05-06-1930	1.00	1.00			
	27-03-1938	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	letters up to 5gr
Romania	01-04-1927	1.50	1.50	0.75	2.50	each 50gr more 1,25
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50			
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Greece	01-04-1927	2.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	for each 50 gr.
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	11-04-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
San Marino	01-07-1931	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Saarland	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Soviet Union	01-05-1927	4.00	4.00	2.00	6.60	each 50gr more 3.30
	05-06-1930	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	only Moscow and Leningrad
		7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	other European USSR
		12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	Asian USSR
	02-05-1933	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	Asian USSR
	01-05-1935	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	only Moscow and Leningrad
		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	other European USSR
		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Asian USSR
	17-07-1937	no airmail surcharge				on line Praga-Moscow
	29-07-1938	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	only Moscow, line Stockholm-Moscow
		3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	European USSR, line Stockholm-Moscow
		5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	Asean USSR, line Stockhold-Moscow
Spain	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	02-05-1933	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	01-05-1935	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Sweden	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	remark 1 *)
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark1 *)
Switzerland	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	01-01-1939	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)
Vatican City	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Great Britain	19-04-1927	2.50	2.50	1.25	4.10	each 50gr more 2.05
	05-06-1930	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
	16-05-1938	no airmail surcharge				remark 1 *)

THE CZECHOSLOVAK AIR LINE SYSTEM DURING THE 1st REPUBLIC



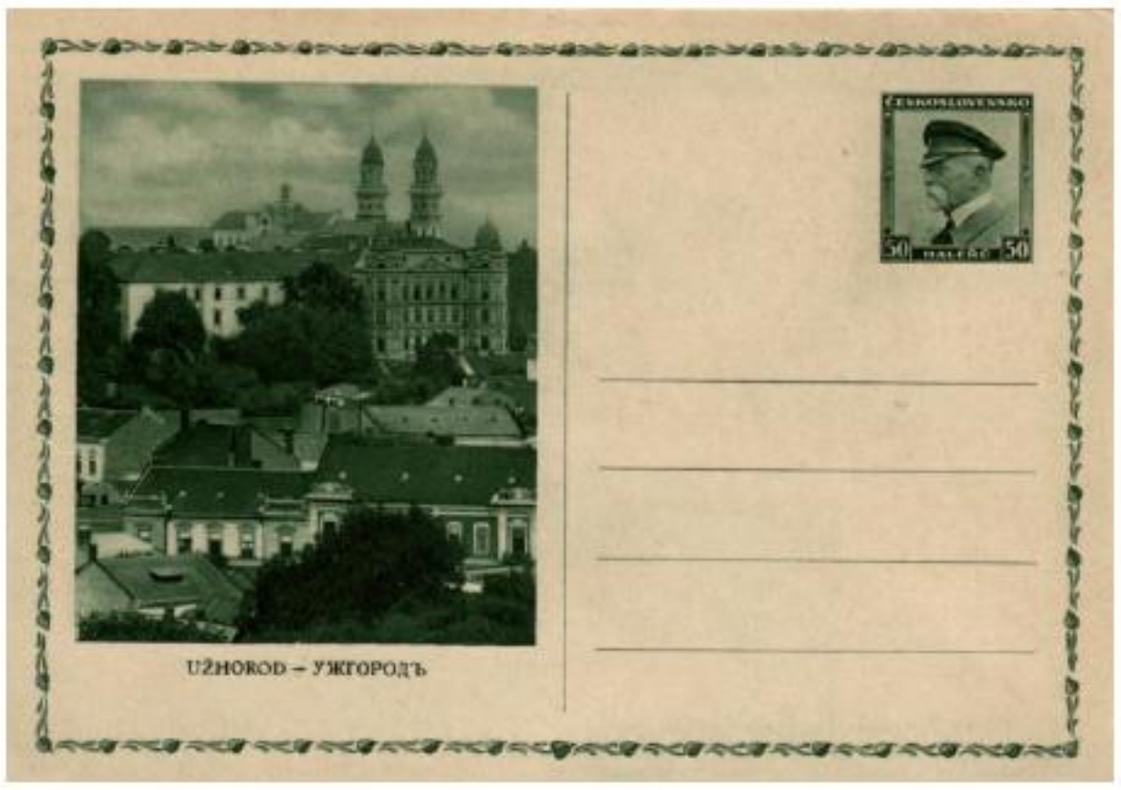
Special postcards issued by the Czechoslovak postal administration, with Carpatho Ukraine related subjects

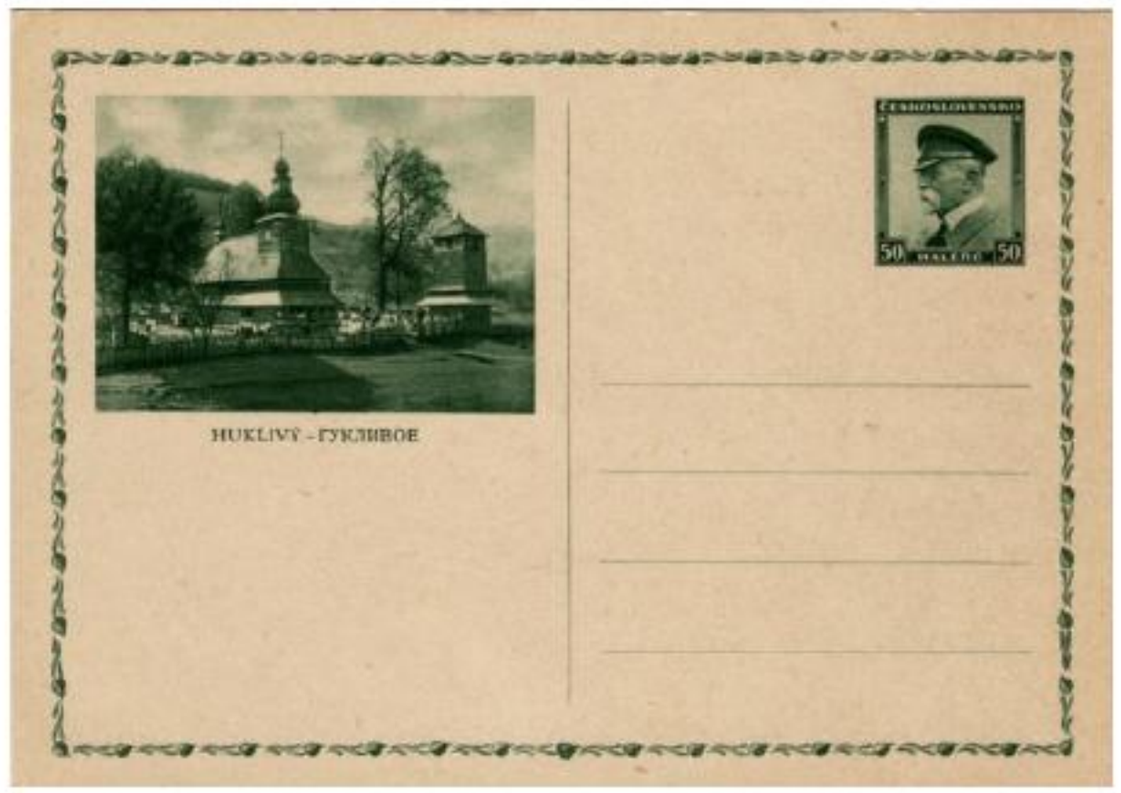
01-06-1934 special issue of 8 illustrated postcards to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into the Czechoslovak republic.

Number 3 out of the set of 8 sent from Užhorod to Turnov in Bohemia on 07-07-1934. This series is referred to as CDV 52.

(1) Užhorod Cathedral
(2) Užhorod District
(3) Mukačevo Castle Palanok
(4) Mukačevo Black Monastry
(5) Huklivý Church
(6) Repinné
(7) Jasina Locals in Hucul national costume
(8) Rusyn girl

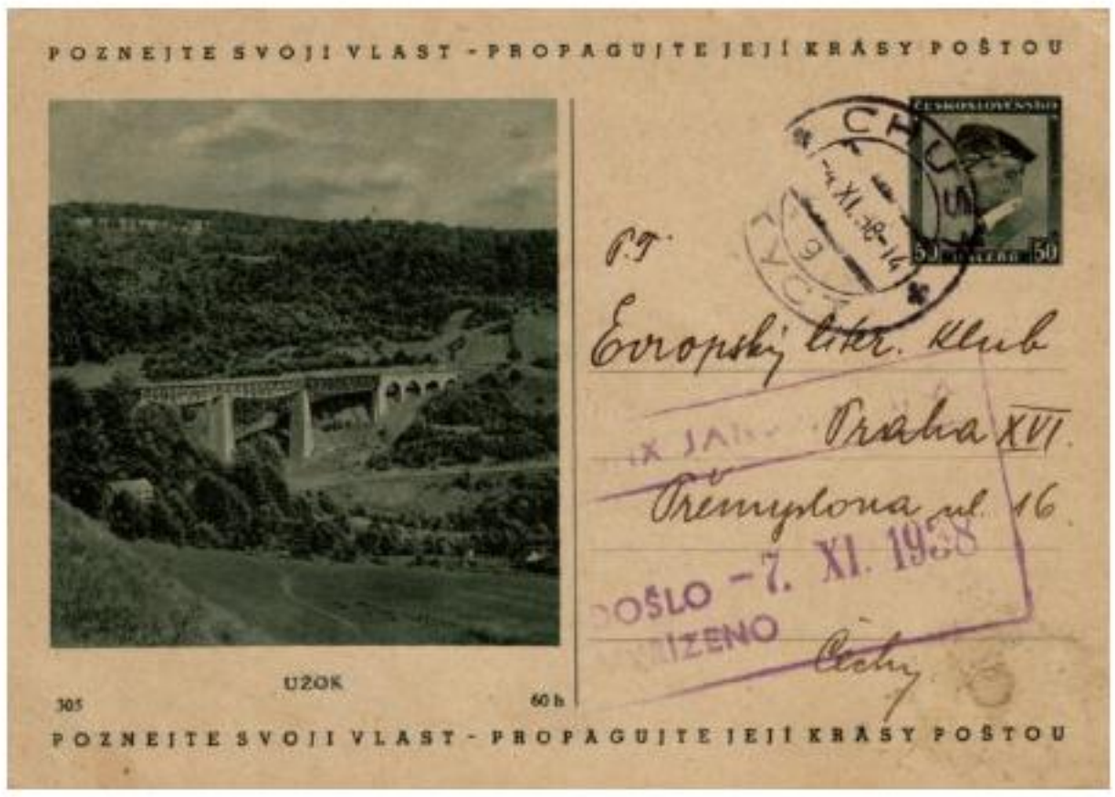
01-07-1936 Series of 58 Illustrated postcards amongst them are two cards depicting a Carpatho Ukraine subject



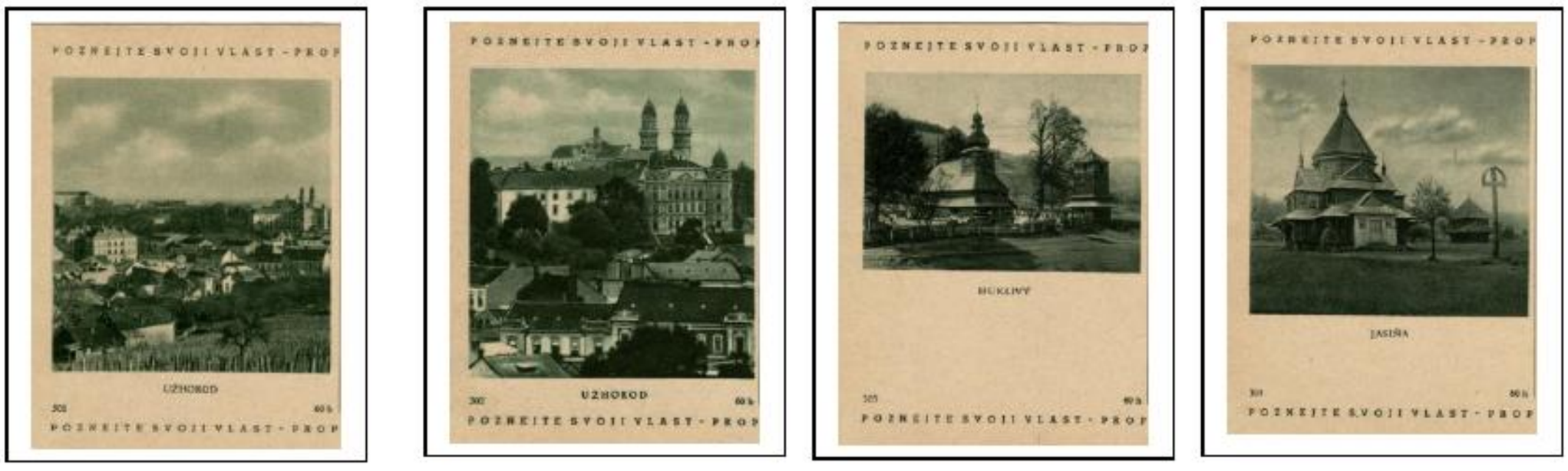


The cards shown are the numbers 13 (Huklivý) and 54 (Užhorod).
The series is referred to by Czech collectors as CDV 61.

June 1937 Series of 194 Illustrated postcards issued to promote tourism (5 devoted to Carpatho Ukraine)
numbers 1 – 128 are devoted to the Czech lands
numbers 201 – 252 to Slovakia and the
numbers 301 – 305 have pictures from Carpatho-Ukraine.



No. 305 with a site in Užok was sent from Chust to Prague.



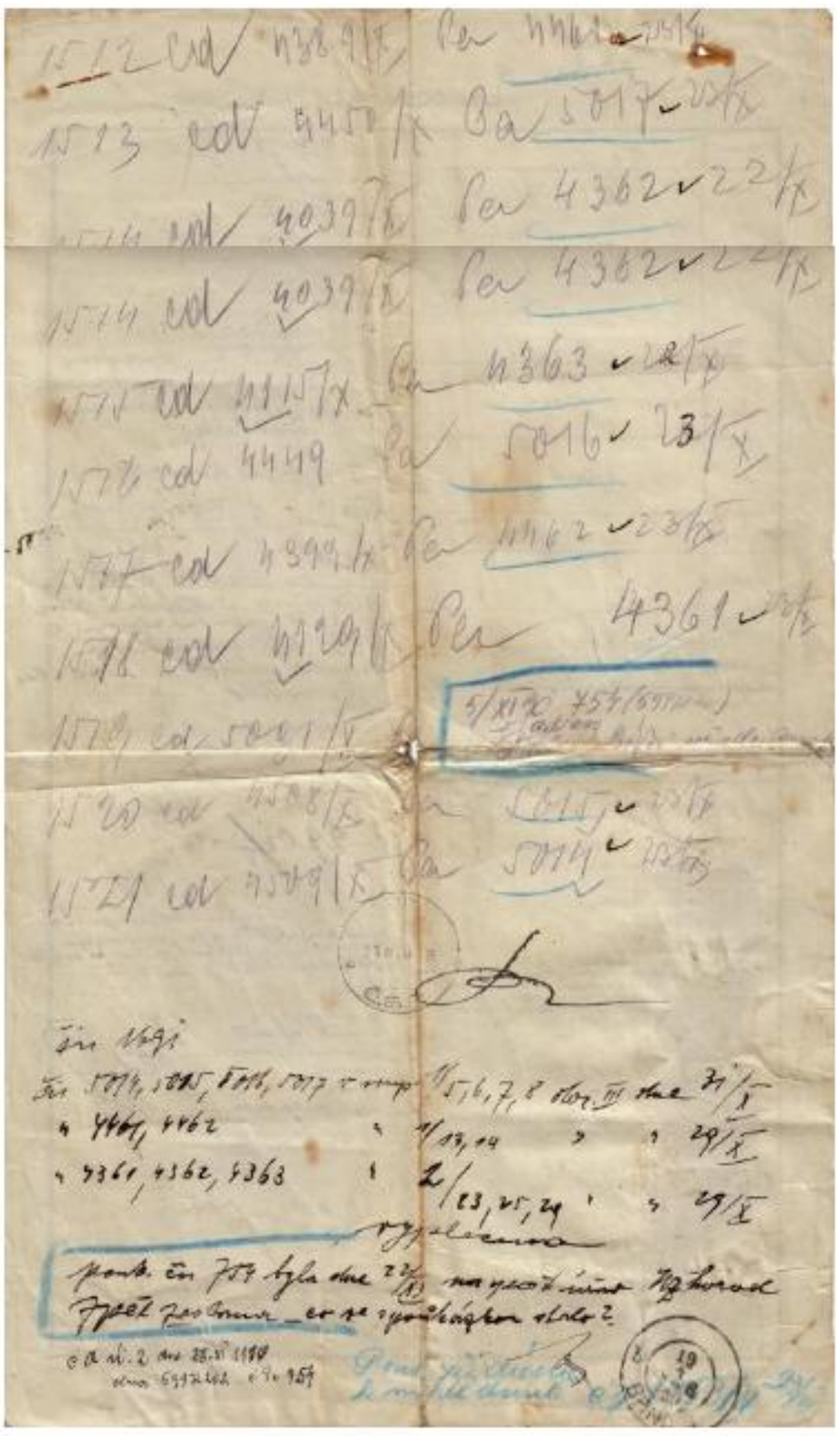
All these postcards were valid and available in the entire Czechoslovak republic. Collectors especially look for items used in Carpatho Ukraine and all such items are scarce, which consequently has its affect on the price.

Internal forms of the Czechoslovak postal administration.

For internal use the Czechoslovak post issued a number of special forms. These forms were printed without any postage stamp on them. However for reasons of internal settlement postage stamps were affixed to such forms. This is a field where much more research has to be carried out to fill the knowledge gap of this particular area of postal history. The forms below are chosen arbitrarily and solely meant to give a few examples.

INQUIRY FORM

Front of an inquiry form, filled out after receiving a complaint that a consignment having a weight of 4.9 kg., never reached its destination in Užhorod. The consignment had a value of Kč. 600 and was sent C.O.D. from Brno 2 on 11-10-1919.



On the reverse the remarks of the post office official were written, when carrying out the investigation.

Each action taken in the investigation had to be accounted for at the reverse of the form. The amount charged was related to the number of actions. For the investigation related to the form pictured 10 actions were chargeable.. In the specialized Czechoslovak catalogue issued by Jan Klim and Vladimír Schödelbauer in 2002 the tariffs can be found on page 597. From 15-05-1919 until 01-08-1920 the tariff was 50h for each action. *)

*) This information is not given in the regular issue of the 2nd enlarged edition as still some additional investigations should be made.

The post used this form to reply on a claim put in by the addressee.

The translation is as follows:

Reply

Number..... (in handwriting 13)

Post office.....

Sender a) Refused to accept the announcement
b) Did not provide timely statement
c) Request that*

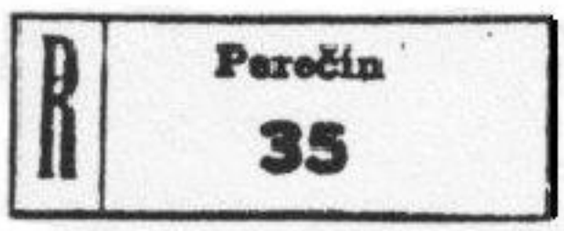
.....

(In handwriting) mailing be returned

* Cross out which is inappropriate

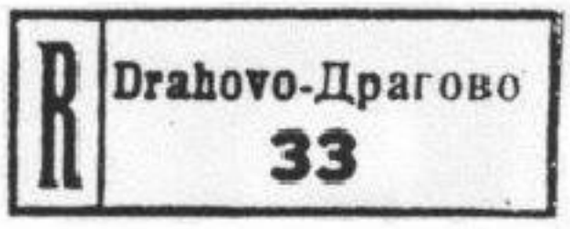
REGISTRATION LABELS

C02Y0



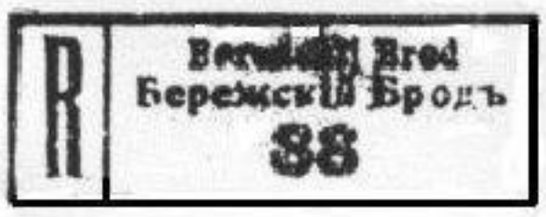
C9

E9



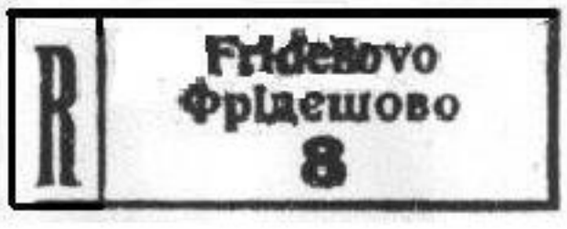
F0-Y0

F01Y0

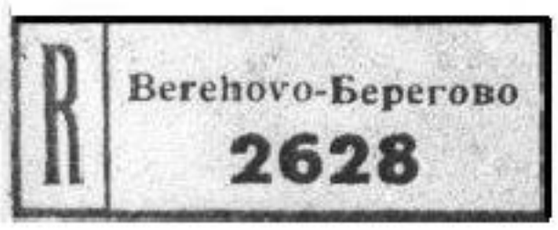


F82X8

K0-Y0



K02Y0



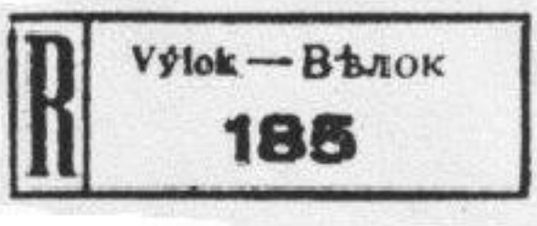
K8-Y8

K82X8

K82Y8

K83Y8

L92Z9



L7-Z9

L72Z7

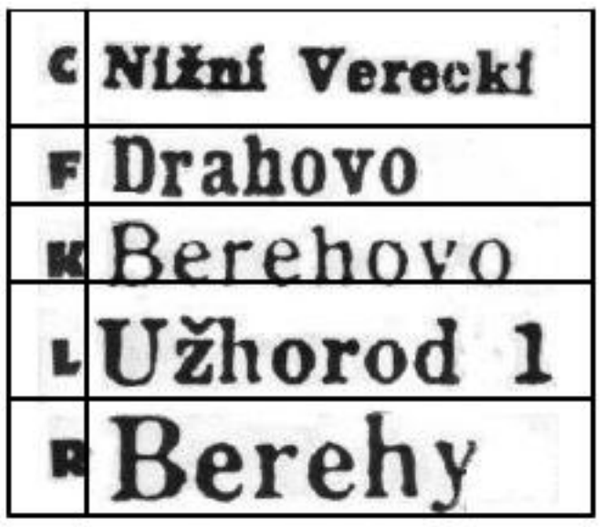
R1

R72Z9

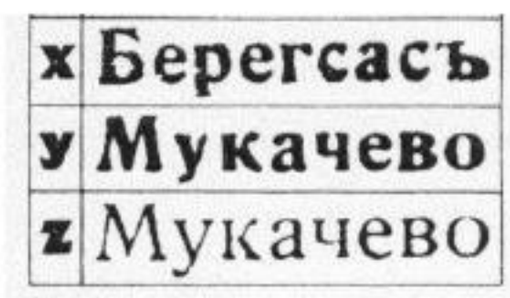
R72Z6

To distinguish between the several types of R-labels used by the Czechoslovak post, Miroslav Blaha has developed a code consisting generally of a combination of 2 letters and 3 numbers.
The first position is a letter and indicates the letter type used for the Latin text.
The second is a number and indicates the letter size in points. In case this is 10 points only a "0"is stated in the code and 11 points is indicated with a "1".
The third is again a number and indicates the number of lines in the text In case this position shows a "-" it still means one line however each word starts with a capital letter.
The fourth is a letter and indicates the letter type of the Cyrillic text.
The fifth is a number and indicates the size in points of the Cyrillic letters.

The labels pictured above are all of the known varieties used in Carpatho Ukraine during Czechoslovak rule. In his book "ZAKARPATSKO" Miroslav Blaha lists all of the types used at the 96 post offices of Carpatho Ukraine.



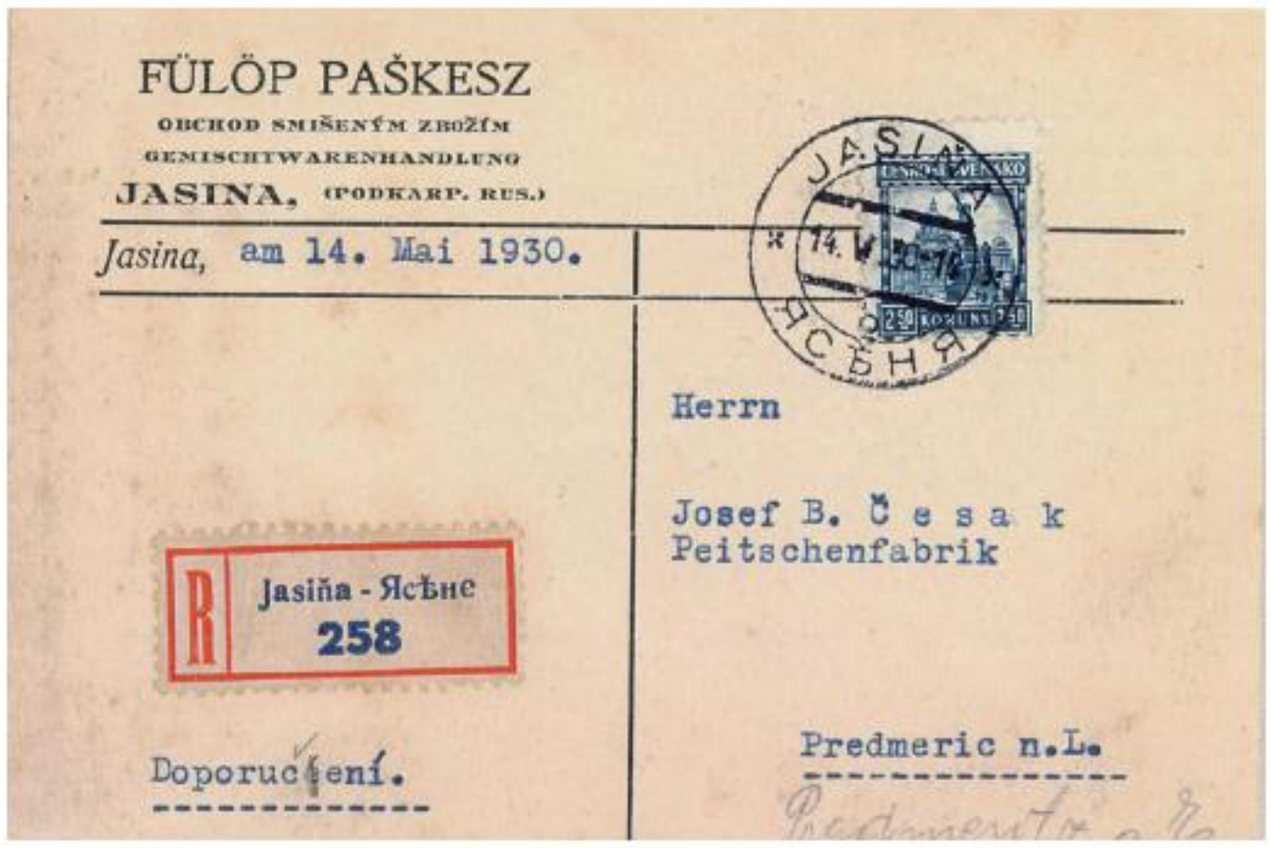
The 5 Latin letter types as distinguished by Mr. Blaha.



The 3 Cyrillic letter types Mr. Blaha distinguishes in his book.

Registered Postcard from Jasiňa with spelling mistake in R-label

The difficulties the Czechoslovak postal administration experienced with the Cyrillic spelling of the names of towns and villages is very well illustrated by the R-label on the pictured postcard here below. Jasiňa is miss spelled here in Cyrillic as "Ясѣнє" The last letter here is a "є" , whilst correctly spelled it should have been a "я".



Although another letter type is used for the R-label of Jasiňa, pictured below, the same miss spelling is used

R-labels Jasiňa 2 different types but both in the correct Cyrillic spelling

R-labels for money letters

The expression "R-label" in connection with money letters is strictly speaking not correct. On the labels used for money letters the "R" was replaced by a "V" (the "V" from the French Valeur= Value).

Váha . . . . g
Obsah:
. . . po 5000 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 1000 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . 1 „ 500 Kč . . . 500 Kč
. . . „ 100 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 50 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 20 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 10 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 5 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . „ 1 Kč . . . . . Kč
. . . . . Kč . . h
Úhrn . . . . . 500 Kč . . h
A 1924
Cscink István
Abbazia
Adriatica
V Beregsas Бересась 485

Covers with this label are difficult to find in particular originating from Carpatho Ukraine.
This "R"-cover was sent from Beregsas-Бересась to Abbazia in Italy on 22-02-1926 and was received on 26-02-1926.. Abbazia was within the territory ceded by Italy to Yougoslavia. This in accordance with peace treaty as negociated with the allies and ratified in 1947. It was renamed Opatija. After the collapse of Yugoslavia it became a part of Croatia.

arrival post mark of Abbazia on the reverse

How to calculate the postage of this money letter?

1. Establish the destination.
   The cover was sent from Beregsas to Abbazia Adriatica. This is a holiday resort in Italy at the Adriatic coast.
2. Establish the tariff period applicable.
   Cover was sent on 22-02-1926. This is within the validity of tariff period 5 (01-01-1922 until 28-02-1937, see the tariff table on page 64.
   From 21-04-1922 until 31-03-1937, Italy was considered as a neighbouring country, for which reduced foreign tariffs were applicable..
3. Now convert the amount of local currency enclosed in the cover into "Goldfrancs".
   The rate of exchange from Czechoslovak Crowns into Goldfrancs was at that moment 100 Kčs = 14.286 Gold francs. or 1 Goldfranc = 7 Kčs
4. Now the postage can be calculated as follows:

The tariff for a letter to a "neighbouring" country was	2.00 Kčs
Registration fee	2.50 "
The charge for the enclosed money is 0.50 Goldfrancs per 300 Goldfrancs	
Enclosed are 5 x 14.286 = 71.43 Goldfrancs, this is also stated on the cover by the post official.	
The amount is below 300 Goldfrancs	
The charge is 0.50 x 7.00 =	3.50 "
Total postage	8.00 Kčs

transit mark of Trieste Centro

As could be established from the date stamps at the rear, the cover was routed via Trieste and arrived at Abbazia on 26-02-1926.

During the stay of the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain during WWII some "souvenirs" were produced with Carpatho Ukraine related subjects.

This so-called London sheet was issued on the occasion of an exhibition of Czechoslovak stamps in London 1943. This one bears the signature of President Beneš. On the bottom right stamp the Church of Jasina is depicted.

This commemorative cancel was prepared for the field post of the Czechoslovak Army in G.B. during WWII. It has however never been used. It depicts the wooden Church of Užok and was intended to commemorate the Carpatho-Ukrainian writer Alexander Duchnovič. It appears in red, violet and blue.

Postage stamps issued during Period 7

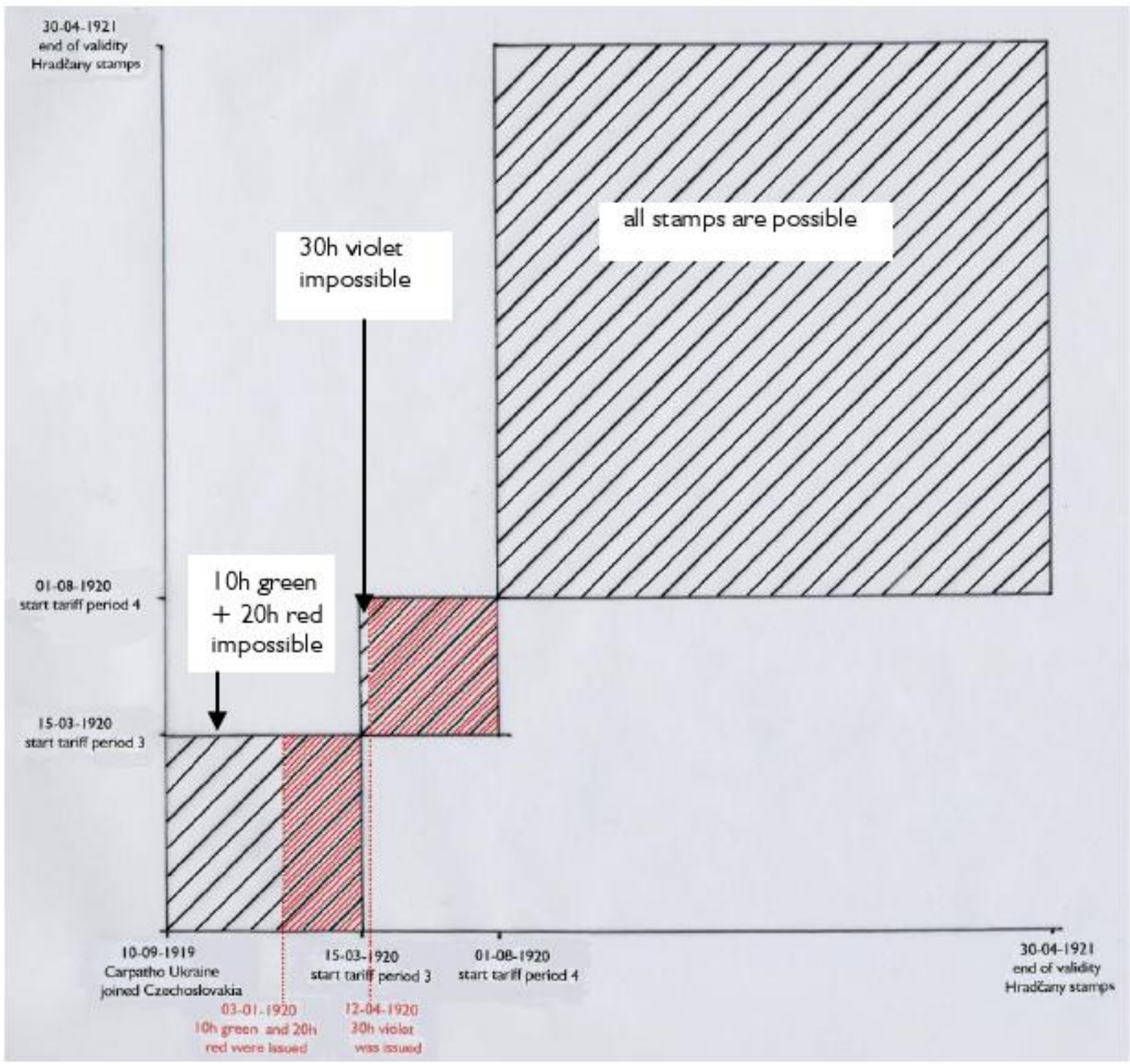
During the Czechoslovak postal administration two postage stamps were issued with a Carpatho Ukraine related subject. This is the 60h. stamp out of the series issued in 1928 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Czechoslovak republic. A re-engraving was used for the preparation of the 3K. Carpatho Ukraine issue. The second one is the 1.20 Kč. value out of the Castles series, issued in the year 1936 and picturing the castle of Mukačevo (Palanok).

THE HRADČANY STAMPS AND ITS USE IN CARPATHO UKRAINE

(the pages 113 b and 113c are not included in the regular issue of the 2nd enlarged edition)

All Hradčany stamps were valid until 30-04-1921

The occurrence of Hradčany stamps during tariff periods 2,3 and 4.



As can be seen from the graph pictured here, stamps of 10h green and 20h red used during tariff period 2 are extremely rare.
This was only possible from 03-01-1920 until 15-03-1920.

Due to the relatively short period tariff 3 was valid, all Hradčany frankings out of this period are rare.

Some considerations for the valuation of covers with Hradčany stamps used in Carpatho Ukraine

At the time of the 1st Czechoslovak republic, the total population was 10,000,000
In Carpatho Ukraine this figure was 700,000
That is a ratio from 1 : 14
Also the economic activity was concentrated in the Czech lands.. For this reason communications were much less developed in Carpatho-Ukraine. This had of course also its effect on writing letters.
As a guess covers originating from this area should in general be valuated 30 times higher as similar ones from the other parts of the republic.

ЦИВИЛЬНА УПРАВА ПОДКАРПАТСКОЙ РУСИ ВЪ УЖГОРОДѢ. ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ОТДѢЛЪ
CIVILNÍ SPRÁVA PODKARPATSKÉ RUSI V UŽHORODĚ. ŠKOLSKÝ ODBOR
Okresnímu finančnímu ředitelství
Č. Budějovicích
Čechy.
Úřední věc bez porta.

R-cover sent on 30-IV-1921 **(the last day of validity of the Hradčany stamps)** from Užhorod to České Budějovice
Tariff period 4 Domestic letter 60h, registration fee 125h, totaling 185h.
2 stamps of the Hradčany issue of 75h +30h + 10h= 185h.

Domestic R-cover sent during tariff period 3

On 01-06-1920 sent from Beregovo to Prague

The sender was the office of the district administration and the addressee
Dr. Rudolf Hosiolez, minister of economic affairs of the Czechoslovak republic in Prague.

Letter 30h, registration fee 50h = 80h

UP TO NOW UNKNOWN POSTAL FORM

It is a form in the Slovak language Doručenka=Return receipt
It confirms the cashing of a postal cheque.

PERIOD 8

THE SHORT PERIOD OF AUTONOMY and INDEPENDENCE DURING 1938 – 1939

Chronologically period 8 should be placed in between the Hungarian occupation of zone 1 and zone 2 of the next period. However for reasons of obtaining a more convenient arrangement, the Hungarian occupation is dealt with as a whole and referred to as period 9.

When the Hungarian army occupied the southern part of Carpatho Ukraine (zone 1) the remaining part of the territory was still under Czechoslovak rule. The government in Prague however now granted its most eastern part its long ago promised autonomy. A Carpatho Ukraine government was formed, headed by Andrej Brody. Due to his outspoken sympathy for Hungary and his wish to be united with this country he was replaced by a new more nationalistic government headed by the priest Mgr. Agustin Vološin. Mr. Vološin's government organized elections in February 1939 for an autonomous Carpatho Ukrainian parliament. The official opening of the parliament was planned for the 2nd of March 1939. Fearing the possible loss of its easternmost province during these charged times, the Czechoslovak government repeatedly found reasons to postpone the convening of the assembly. Nevertheless, fast moving events during the middle of the month proved to be decisive. On the 14th of March, Slovakia declared itself independent. Geographically now separated from Prague, Carpatho Ukraine became de facto independent. That very same day , the Hungarian army crossed the Carpatho Ukrainian border, seeking to annex it.

In the early evening of the 14th of March , Vološin announced on the Chust radio that Carpatho Ukraine had declared its independence with the town of Chust as its capital. The following morning he handed over a handwritten decree to the Chust post office authorizing the sale of the stored stamps as the new country's first postal issue. A telegram was sent to Prague at about 10.30h informing postal officials of the stamp release. A number of 600,000 stamps that had remained in Prague went on sale at the philatelic counter of the Prague main post office. At mid-afternoon of the 15th the 32 elected deputies met in Chust and unanimously passed a bill officially declaring Carpatho Ukraine a sovereign republic. Vološin was unanimously elected its first president. Although the semi military formation known as the Karpatska Sich put up a spirited defence to the Hungarian advance, it was inadequately armed and trained. By 16.30h on the 16th of March the Chust post office was taken and the Czechoslovak post official Mr. Pisek was killed. He was replaced by a new Hungarian postmaster whose name was Zakarias Janos. By 18.00h the entire town was occupied and the Carpatho Ukrainian government had fled. The national Assembly issue was valid, therefore for only little more than 24 hours. Over the next several days the remainder of Carpatho Ukraine fell to Hungarian forces and became the Hungarian province of Kárpátalja. This situation lasted until late 1944.

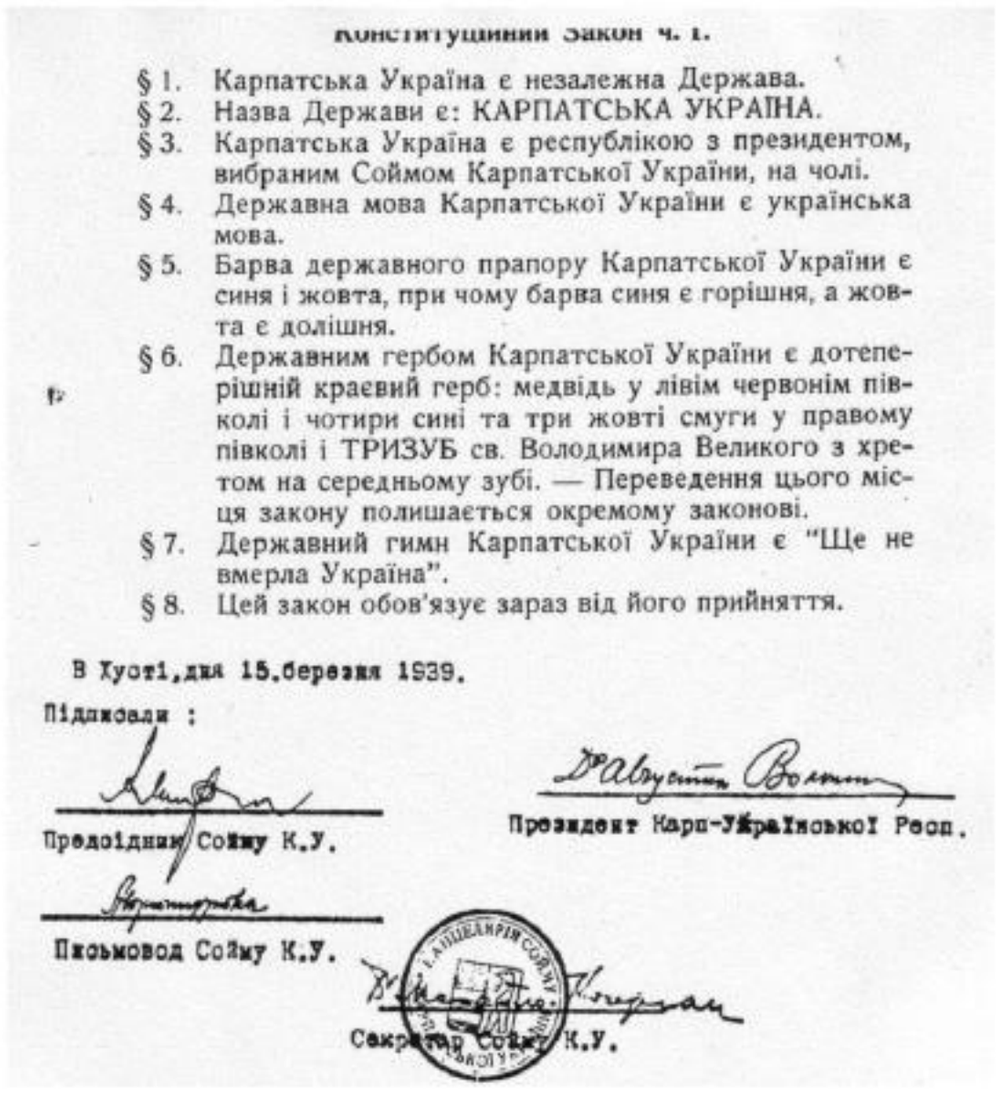
In summary:

9-10-1938	Formation of the Brody government
26-10-1938	Mgr. Vološin came into power
15-03 1939	Opening session of the parliament
16-03-1939	The capital Chust was taken by the Hungarians and the period of autonomy came to an end.

To commemorate the opening session of the newly elected parliament a special stamp with a face value of 3 Crowns was issued. On the stamp the wooden Church of Jasiňa is depicted

The wooden Church of Jasiňa is a Greek Catholic-Orthodox church and a fine example of Huzul Church architecture. It is devoted to the Exaltation of the Lord. Due to legends it came into existence in the year 1505. It has a separate bell tower built in 1813 , whilst the present church dates from 1824. A similar picture was used for the design of the 60h. stamp of the Czechoslovak Jubilee issue, which in its turn was the basis for the 3K. blue commemorative postage stamp of Carpatho Ukraine.

THE FIRST ACT WHICH PASSED THE DIET OF THE INDEPENDENT CARPATHO UKRAINE



Конституційний Закон ч. 1.

§ 1. Карпатська Україна є незалежна Держава.
§ 2. Назва Держави є: КАРПАТСЬКА УКРАЇНА.
§ 3. Карпатська Україна є республікою з президентом, вибраним Соймом Карпатської України, на чолі.
§ 4. Державна мова Карпатської України є українська мова.
§ 5. Барва державного прапору Карпатської України є синя і жовта, при чому барва синя є горішня, а жовта є долішня.
§ 6. Державним гербом Карпатської України є дотепершній краєвий герб: медвідь у лівім червонім півколі і чотири сині та три жовті смуги у правому півколі і ТРИЗУБ св. Володимира Великого з хретом на середньому зубі. — Переведення цього місця закону полишається окремому законові.
§ 7. Державний гимн Карпатської України є "Ще не вмерла Україна".
§ 8. Цей закон обов'язує зараз від його прийняття.

В Хусті, дня 15. березня 1939.

Підписали :

Президент Карп-Укр. Держ. Ради

Предсідник Сойму К.У.

Письмовод Сойму К.У.

Секретар Сойму К.У.

Act No 1 of the Diet of Carpatho Ukraine of the 15th of March 1939

§ 1 Carpatho Ukraine is an independent State.
§ 2 The name of the state is CARPATHO UKRAINE.
§ 3 Carpatho-Ukraine is a Republic, headed by a President, elected by the diet of Carpatho Ukraine.
§ 4 The official language in Carpatho Ukraine is the Ukrainian language.
§ 5 The colours of the national flag of Carpatho Ukraine are blue and yellow; the blue on top and the yellow on the bottom.
§ 6 The state emblem of Carpatho Ukraine is the present national emblem: a bear on a red field on the left hand, four blue and yellow stripes on the right hand, as well as the Trident of Saint Volodymyr the Great. This part of the act shall be regulated by a special Act.
§ 7 The national Anthem of Carpatho-Ukraine is "Shche ne vmerla Ukraïna" (Ukraine still survives).
§ 8 This act becomes valid immediately after its passage.

Chust the 15th of March 1939

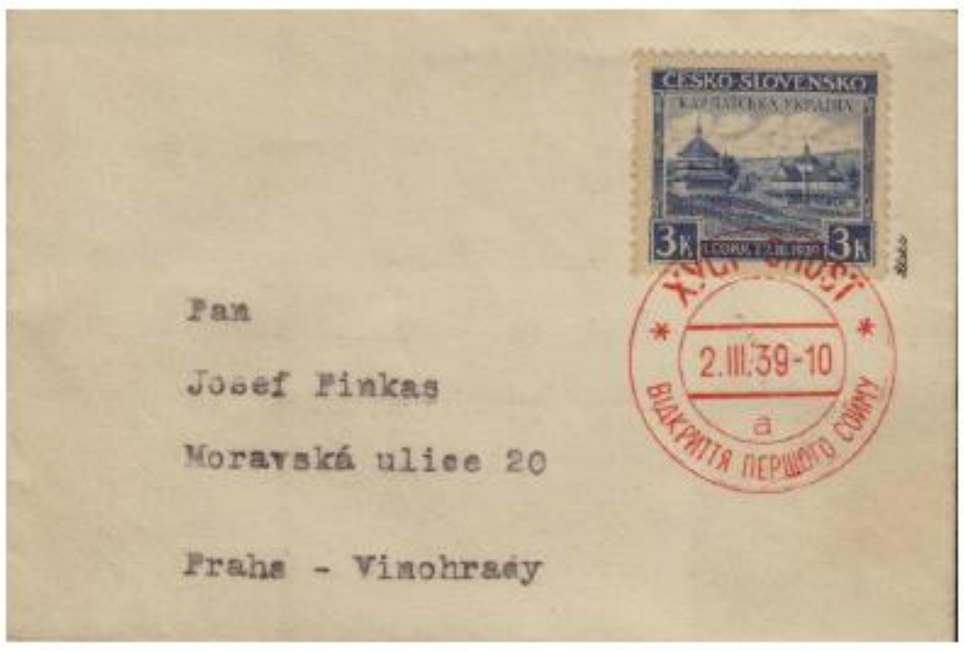
Mgr. Avhustyn Ivanovych Voloshin 1874 – 1945

He was born on the 17th of March1874 in the little village of Kelesin in Carpatho Ukraine as son of Ivan Vološin and Emilie Zombini. In Budapest he went to the classical gymnasium and studied mathematics at the university. From there he went to Vienna where he studied Pedagogy and Philosophy. In Rome he concluded his studies with Theology. He became a catholic priest of the Greek-Byzantine rite and in 1898 he married Irene Setňik. He was deeply involved in Carpatho Ukraine politics in which he played a dominant role. At the beginning of January 1919 he was a member of the special delegation sent to Budapest by the Užhorod national council with the express purpose of meeting with the Czechoslovak Ambassador, Dr. Milan Hodža, and submitting to him a request for Czech troops to enter the territory of Carpatho Ukraine. He was also the chairman of this council. In the period in between the two world wars he was elected as member of the Prague parliament where he was the leader of the Ruthenian National Christian Party. In October 1938 he was the head of the Subcarpathian Autonomous Region and ultimately was elected president of the independent republic Carpatho Ukraine. In 1939 his country was annexed by Hungary and Mgr. Vološin went into exile in Romania . Later on he moved to Prague where he bought a house and stayed for the rest of the duration of WWII. Here he ended his political activities. Due to his nationalistic aspirations the Soviet KGB mistrusted him and wanted him to be arrested. In May 1945 Mgr. Vološin had several meetings with officers of the Vlasov* Army and he was advised to seek refuge in the West, but he refused. On the 13th of May 1945 he was arrested by the KGB and taken to Moscow by plane. He arrived there on the 20th of May 1945 and died from "heart diseases" on the 19th of July 1945 in the Butyrka prison.

*) Gen. Vlasov was a Soviet General (Defender of Moscow), taken prisoner by the Germans, who proposed the formation an Army consisting of Russian P.O.W 's, with the sole purpose of overthrowing Stalin and his Bolshevik government. The Army was formed and it participated in the Prague uprising. This story has mostly been forgotten by Western historians and is blacked out by the Russians.

The planned opening of the first session of the parliament and its philatelic traces

In accordance with article V of the constitutional act no. 328 of Czechoslovakia, the president of the Republic was to convoke by separate decree the first session of the Carpatho Ukrainian Soim within one month after the elections. The date for the convocation of the Soim was set for the 2nd of March 1939, following an agreement reached between Mgr. Voloshin and President Hácha. Due to the very complicated political situation President Hácha postponed the convocation of the Soim from the 2nd to the 9th of March but failed to sign a decree relative to the new date. A decree was issued on the 10th of March now calling for the convocation of the Soim on the 31st of March, but the further development of events preempted the date. As a result of Slovakia's proclamation of independence on the 14th of March, Carpatho Ukraine was geographically cut off from the Czech lands. In this situation the Government of Carpatho Ukraine saw itself compelled to also proclaim independence the very same day. At the same time, Prime minister Mgr. Voloshin convoked the first session of the Soim to be held at 15.00h on the 15th of March. However two commemorative date stamps were already prepared showing the date of 2 March 1939. These commemorative date stamps were **not** used on mail. Letters showing these cancellations are philatelic products of inventive collectors or dealers. During its session of the 15th of March it approved the proclamation of Carpatho Ukraine's sovereignty by the premier Mgr. Augustin Voloshin and adopted a constitution. Voloshin was elected president of the new state.



Cover with one of the prepared commemorative cancels for the opening session on the 2nd of March. The stamp is genuine as can be seen from the expert mark of "Blaha". Also the cancel itself is genuine, but as the stamps were not available in Chust nor in Prague before the 15th of March, the cover itself is a fake.
The Ukrainian text reads as follows: "Opening session of the 1st parliament". The cancel is known with the distinguishing letters "a" and "b". The same date stamp was used on the 15th March 1939, but without distinguishing letter.

The second commemorative cancel depicts the coat of arms of C.U. and the date 2.III.39. It only appears in red, but was never used officially. Consequently it cannot been found on genuine entires.

Special cover prepared for the planned opening on 2-III-1938

Emil Hácha 3rd President of Czechoslovakia

from 05-10-1938 until 16-03-1939

Upon the resignation of Dr. Beneš, Emil Hácha was appointed President of the rump state Czechoslovakia. He remained in office as the "hidden away president" of the Protectorate until he was arrested when Prague was liberated. Dr. Hácha was born on 12-07-1872 in the South Bohemian village of Trhové Sviny, he died in the Pankrác prison in Prague on 27-06-1945.
Historians now seem to think differently about him compared with their views immediately after the war. They point out that Hácha was anything but a cynical opportunist. After Hitler annexed the Czech Sudetenland in 1938, he became president only reluctantly, when President Edvard Beneš resigned. He was already an old man, an academic rather than a politician. He was a frail old man becoming more ill and absent minded over the years and was used by the Germans for their intentions.

The opening session of the parliament on the 15th of March 1939

Upper part of a commemorative leaflet issued on the occasion of the first session of the Carpatho Ukrainian Parliament. On top is the picture of President Mgr. Voloshin (sometimes also spelled Vološin) He is flanked by both national symbols. The three rows of pictures are showing some of the 32 elected members of the Soim (parliament). The elections took place on the 12th of February 1939.

There are quite a number of documents related to the opening session and having a philatelic background.

↑ Special sheet for the members of the parliament.
It was already prepared for the session of 02-03-1939.

Souvenir sheet issued on the occasion of the opening session of the parliament. The postage stamp is usually "cancelled" by the commemorative date stamp issued to celebrate this event. The writer however has proof that at least one sheet exists with the date stamp of Chust with date 15.III.39 and distinguishing letter "d" in the colour **red.**

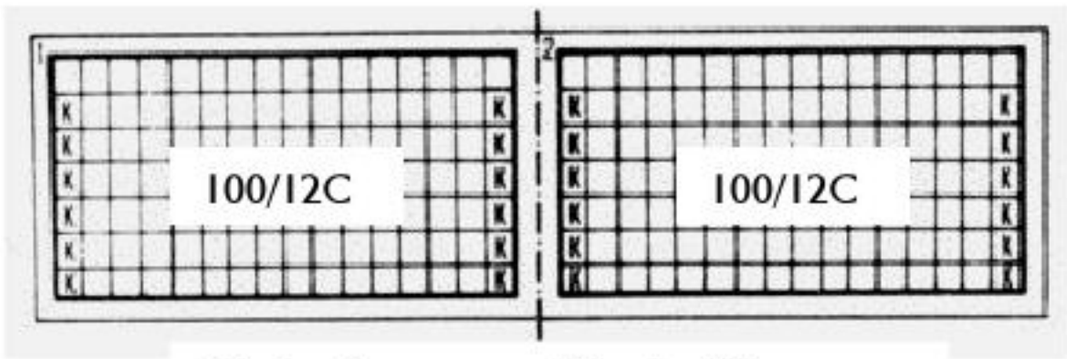
The 3K postage stamp issued to commemorate the opening of the parliament (Diet) in CHUST, issued on 15-03-1939

This new stamp was in fact a re-engraving of the 60h orange stamp issued in 1928, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the republic (Pofis no.236, Michel no 270). The printing form (see figure below) consisted of two panes of 100 side by side. Each pane had 16 horizontal rows, with the first and last rows consisting of only one stamp at the far left along with six blank fields or coupons. The other 14 rows had seven stamps each. The last coupon at the bottom right shows the plate number, either "1" or "1A". A total number of 90,000 stamps were printed. The stamps were line perforated 12½ and printed on the Unie's Stickey Press in Prague. The paper is yellowish and sometimes a bit coloured by the ink. The glue is also yellowish with horizontal stripes.

From covers with this commemorative issue cancelled with the black date stamp of Chust it can be learned that the stamps were on sale from 10.00 or 11.00 in the morning although the red commemorative date stamp was set at 15.00h. Postal connections with Slovakia and the Protectorate were not possible for a short period and at a later time the Hungarian post forwarded the mail posted in Chust via Budapest to its destination in the then disintegrated republic of Czechoslovakia. The 3K. stamp matched the tariff for a registered domestic letter. The covers forwarded by the Hungarian mail were only registered ones having relatively low registration numbers (below 1500) and were provided with a Czechoslovak arrival hand stamp showing a date of either 23.III 1939 or 24.III.1939. These covers are scarce and very much sought after. Such covers need to be expertized.

A considerable amount of commemorative postcards and covers were prepared quite some time before the Hungarian invasion took place. These items were not forwarded by the later established mail connection of the Hungarians but most probably were taken to the Protectorate by civilians repatriating to their homeland or soldiers retreating to former Czechoslovakia. These items are mostly philatelic, registered and do not have any arrival date stamp. Some of the post cards are reported to have been produced after 15.III.1939 in the Czech lands.

Some collectors are of opinion, that this is the first stamp of Carpatho Ukraine, others regard this stamp as the last one of the 1st republic. In fact it was printed in Prague at the Unie printers by order of the Czechoslovak postal authorities and it was only postally valid in the newly declared sovereign republic of Carpatho Ukraine.



Printing form as used for the 3K stamp

The Czechoslovak postal authorities also prepared a special cancel to commemorate the opening of the Diet. This however was never used for the purpose intended.
It exists with the dates 21 and 22 January 1939.

Stamps with coupon and plate number

The postal use of the 3K stamp

The 3K stamp was mainly used on the several special covers produced to commemorate the opening session of the parliament. On these covers the stamp is normally cancelled with the commemorative date stamp in red having the date fixed set at 15.III.1939 and the hour at 15. This commemorative date stamp does not have a distinguishing letter. More interesting are normal covers on which the stamp is cancelled with the regular date stamp of Chust. These are very scarce and very much sought after. (In an article published in Forschungs-Berichte aus der Tschechoslowakei Philatelie number 2000-I, Mr. Markus estimates that no more than 10 such covers exist). The genuine normal date stamp must have the distinguishing letter "d". Also covers with a Chust date stamp with letter "f" can be found , these however were produced by the Hungarian post office official after the take over of the Chust post office on the 16th of May 1939 (see also chapter 9). Apart from Chust a few letters are known having been sent from Prerečin; a little village a bit north of Chust. It seems most likely to assume that these letters were taken to Perečin by the senders, whilst the stamps were bought at Chust.

Registered cover with the commemorative date stamp of Chust and arrival confirmation of Prague on the back.

Registered cover with regular date stamp of Chust and back stamped Okříšky 24-03-1939.

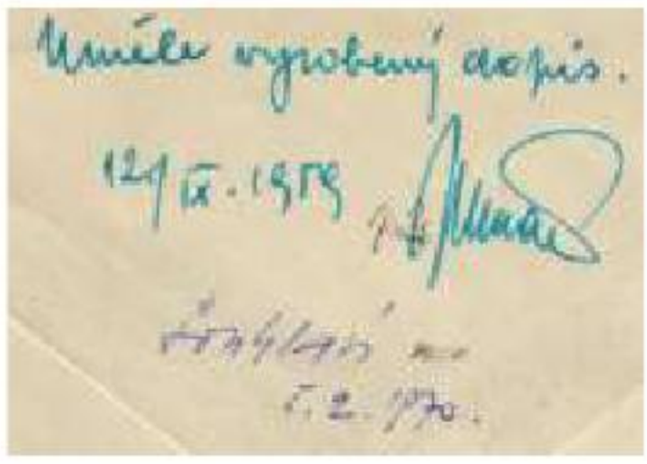
Letter sent from Perečin to Prague XII on the 15th of March 1939.

This letter was delivered in Prague, but was not backstamped. The recipient therefore was not able to prove that the letter was really delivered by mail. He issued a complaint not having received the letter and the postal authorities investigated his complaint, resulting in a confirmation that the letter had been delivered and the addressee had signed a receipt on the 23-03-1939. The hand stamp of "Poštovni urad Praha 1", with letter "b" is an old hand stamp of the 1st Republic, but its use continued during Protectorate times until 20-04-1940 (Source : Monography of the postal history of the Protectorate, part 1).

Doubtful usage of the 3K stamp

Use in the Protectorate

In the year 1982, the German society for Czechoslovak Philately , known as "Arge Tschechoslowakei" published an article in its monthly published periodical written by Viktor Indra from Olomouc. Mr Indra is of the opinion that mail in the Protectorate, franked with the 3 K. Carpatho Ukraine stamp was accepted and forwarded by the postal authorities in the Protectorate and shows several letters which travelled the mails without being charged with postage dues. This of course is not a valid proof that these stamps had validity in the Protectorate. Postal authorities normally do not issue notifications that a certain stamp is not valid, but they do give information that a new stamp has been issued and is valid for paying for postal services. This has never been the case in the Protectorate. Conclusion may be: In these turbulent times covers with the 3K stamp just slipped through and should be considered as mistakes of local post officials. The reason may be ignorance or lending a hand to create philatelic rarities.



Letter sent on 18-03-1939 from Prague to Kamenice u Stráncic. Commemorative cancel to mark the entry of Hitler in Prague. Stamp is genuine as can be seen from expert mark of Blaha. He also put an expert mark in the left bottom corner, indicating the letter is fabricated. On the back the expert Jan Mrnák made a note reading: "ingeniously fabricated cover". A few years later Blaha made his note "Souhlasi" which means "that is correct" and thus confirming Mrnak's note.

Chust date stamp with letter "f"

On a small number of covers the 3 K stamp was cancelled by the Chust date stamp having the distinguishing letter "f" . This cancel was used by the Hungarian post official Zakarias Janos, after the Chust post office was taken over by the Hungarians.

Mixed franking with Hungarian stamps

The Hungarian postal administration allowed mixed franking until 19-11-1938. The rubber hand stamp with number 102 was used from 18-03-39 until 08-04-39 (see page 128).

The minister of postal services of independent Carpatho Ukraine looking at a sheet of the newly printed 3K. stamps.

Covers sent by Mr. Ota J. Brikcius

Mr. Ota J. Brikcius apparently stayed in Chust during the period of Carpatho Ukraine independence and the early days of the Hungarian occupation. Many collectors possess covers mailed by him and franked with the 3K commemorative stamp. Unfortunately however these covers seem always to lack a receiving postmark on the reverse. This does not necessarily mean that the covers were not forwarded by mail, but there is in this case no irrefutable proof they were.

Cover sent by Mr. Brikcius. Note the number of the registration label, which is 1101

The cover was expertized by the well reputed Czech expert Jan Mrnák. He made the following remark on the reverse: Postage stamp, date stamp as well as the registration label are genuine.

Postcard *)sent by Ota Brikcius to his mother in Prague on 03-04-1939. He writes "Dear Mother, I sent sincere greetings to you and at the same time inform you that tomorrow I am returning back home on the route: Chust, Budapest, Vienna, Prague. Yours sincerely Ota."

*) from the collection of Roman Dubyniak and Peter Cybaniak

receipt for presenting a registered letter by Ota Brikcius

Dr. Walter Rauch writes in volume I of his two booklets on the Postal history of Carpatho Ukraine that probably one mail bag was carried by an army coach from Chust to Prešov . Another version mentioned by him is the possible delivery of a mail bag with registered letters to the post office of Prague on 20/21-03-1939. A larger number of registered letters however was forwarded to the addressees a few days later via Budapest.

Low registration numbers are also an indication that the cover was forwarded by mail. The cover on page 119 has registration number 1140, whilst Mr. Brikcius's cover has number 1101. Conclusion may be that Mr. Brikcius's cover was genuinely forwarded by mail.

The fake sheet of Olomouc

The Post Office Headquarters for Carpatho Ukraine at Chust also requested the Ministry of Post at Prague to issue a souvenir sheet to commemorate the inauguration of the Parliament. Prague however did not approve this.

Mr. J.Komonek a printer in Dolany near Olomouc issued a bogus souvenir sheet for the occasion and sold 200 copies at a stamp bourse in Olomouc from 1 to 3 April 1939. The police charged Mr. Kominek as a forger and confiscated the unsold stock.

This "souvenir" sheet depicts crudely the commemorative 3K stamp and the coat of arms of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The counterfeit of the commemorative cancel on the opening session of the Snoim

Also the commemorative date stamp issued on the occasion of the opening session of the Snoim on the 15th of March 1939 was counterfeited. The two pictures below are taken from the book "Padělky Československých poštovních známek"
The main difference between the original and the counterfeit is the " I " in the date bridge. Also the shape of the Cyrillic letters in the counterfeit differ from the ones in the original.

ORIGINAL

COUNTERFEIT

The special covers prepared for the opening session

The majority of such covers show a first line, which is blackened. The reason was that the text was in rather bad Ukrainian. Below an original cover is pictured as well as a corrected one.

Text in bad Ukrainian

First line blackened and new text in correct Ukrainian

Commemorative sheet with 3 K stamp

Stamp cancelled by the **commemorative date stamp.**
As usual the colour of the commemorative date stamp is red

Commemorative sheet with 3 K stamp

Stamp cancelled by the **normal date stamp of Chust**
The colour of the date stamp is red and the only red one known. This makes this sheet probably unique. *)

*) see article published by Vladimir Markus in "Forschungsberichte aus der Tschechoslowakei Philatelie " 2000-I

An other most remarkable cover is pictured here. It originally originates from the collection of Dr. Walter Rauch.
He at the time told me the postmark was an Hungarian postmark used for the parcel post service.
The Hungarian origin is quite obvious . I have seen the postmark on a few occasions on stock of dealers. Mostly an Hungarian stamp affixed on a piece of paper and cancelled by this postmark. Could not find any reference to this postmark in the Hungarian Monograph.
My assumption is that the Hungarian post official Zakarias Janos produced an other rarity using this postmark from times long gone. It is interesting that the time is indicated as 16h.
The number on the R-label is 1377.
Must we assume all numbers above 1377 are doubtful ?

Hungarian-Carpatho-Ukraine borderline running through the southern part of the country

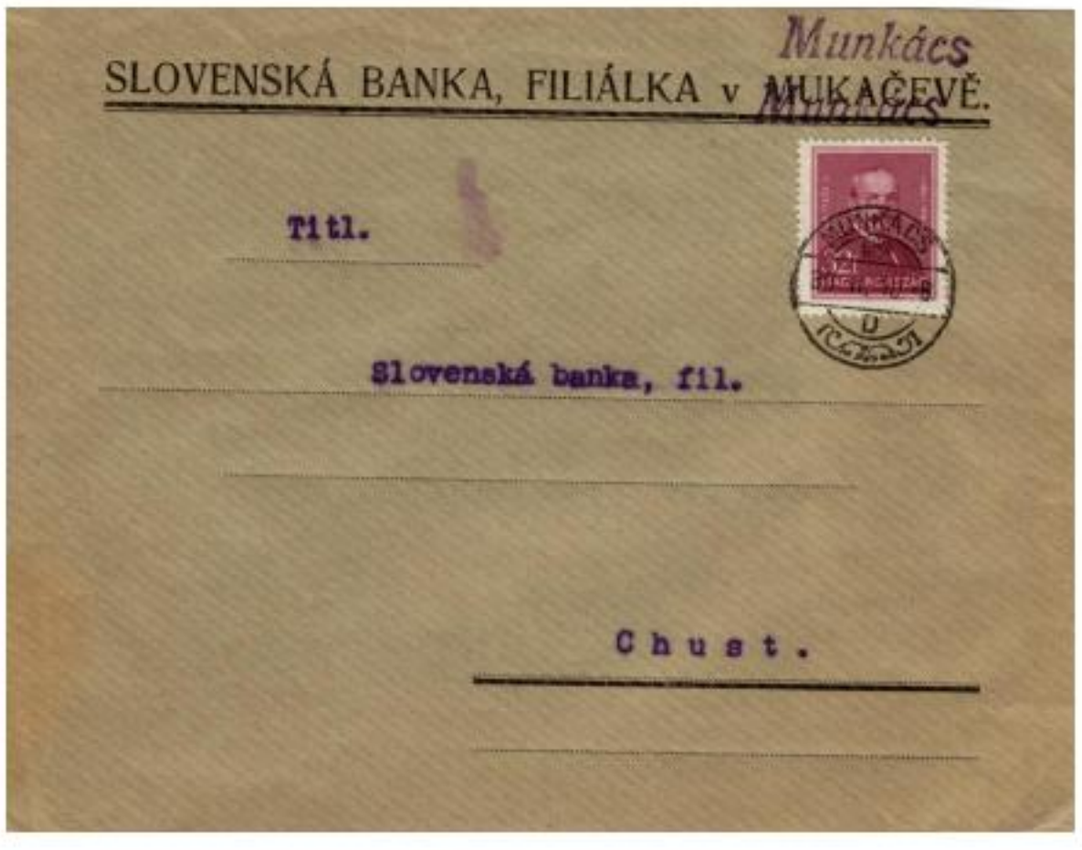
As is indicated in the map above, the new border line between Hungary and since 09-10-38 autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine, divides the country into two parts. The north-eastern part being Carpatho-Ukraine and the south-western part incorporated into Hungary. This of course had its repercussions for the postal connections between the two parts.

The tariff for neighbouring countries was applicable for correspondence between the autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine and the part annexed by Hungary. This was 2 K.. for a letter up to 20 grams.

For correspondence between the part annexed by Hungary and autonomous Carpatho Ukraine the special tariff for Czechoslovakia was still applicable and amounted to 32 fi. for a 20 grams letter or 16 fi. for a postcard.

Cover sent on 15-XI-1938 from Svalava in C.U. to Botrad in the annexed area. Tariff for a foreign letter (neighbouring country) 2 K. The cover is backstamped Bótrágy (Hungarian name for Botrad) 23-XI-1938. In Bótrágy however it appeared that the addressee had left. The Hungarian expression "Elköltözött" means: has moved. The cover was returned to Svalava. The Hungarian expression "Visszou" means: to be sent back.

Back stamped Bótágy. Date 23-XI-1938



Cover sent on 18-02-1939 from Munkács in the annexed area to Chust in Carpatho-Ukraine. Tariff for a foreign cover to Czechoslovakia 32 fi.

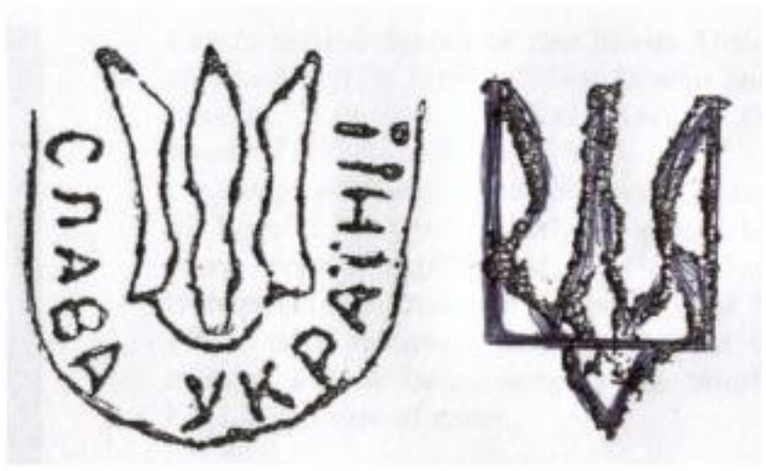
This situation lasted until the Hungarian occupation of the rest of Carpatho-Ukraine on 16-03-1939.

The post offices in the annexed part are the same as zone 1 of period 9 and can be found on page 126. These post offices only used mono-lingual date stamps.

The post offices in the rest of Carpatho-Ukraine are the same as the ones in zone 2 of period 9. See pages 131 – 134. However at that time Czechoslovak date stamps were still used.

The overprint of Jasiňa

Sometimes this overprint is referred to as the "Sich overprint". This name refers to the Karpatska Sich a militant nationalist Ruthenian organization named after the Cossack hetman (leader of the army) Ivan Sich, who came to Carpatho Ukraine in about 1780.
As mentioned before, the independence of Carpatho Ukraine was announced on the radio in the evening of the 14th of March 1939, but the Hungarians had already crossed the border. The poorly armoured Sich offered some resistance to the Hungarian troops but were swept away by them. It seems that their last defence was in the area of Jasina (Körösmező in Hungarian) in the farthest north-east corner of Carpatho Ukraine. They seem to have found time to confiscate from the local post office all the available Czechoslovak stamps and postal stationery and overprint them by hand with the Ukrainian nationalistic symbol "The trident". In the available literature these overprints are mentioned occasionally, mainly with the remark that the origin is not quite clear. In his book on the postal history of Carpatho Ukraine Dr. Béla Simády made the remark that the overprints never were postally used. Two types of overprint are known, the first one made by means of a rubber hand stamp and is rather primitive, the second is produced by means of a metal hand stamp. Both overprints are reproduced below.



Type 2 Type 1

Type 1 is the overprint made by a rubber handstamp.

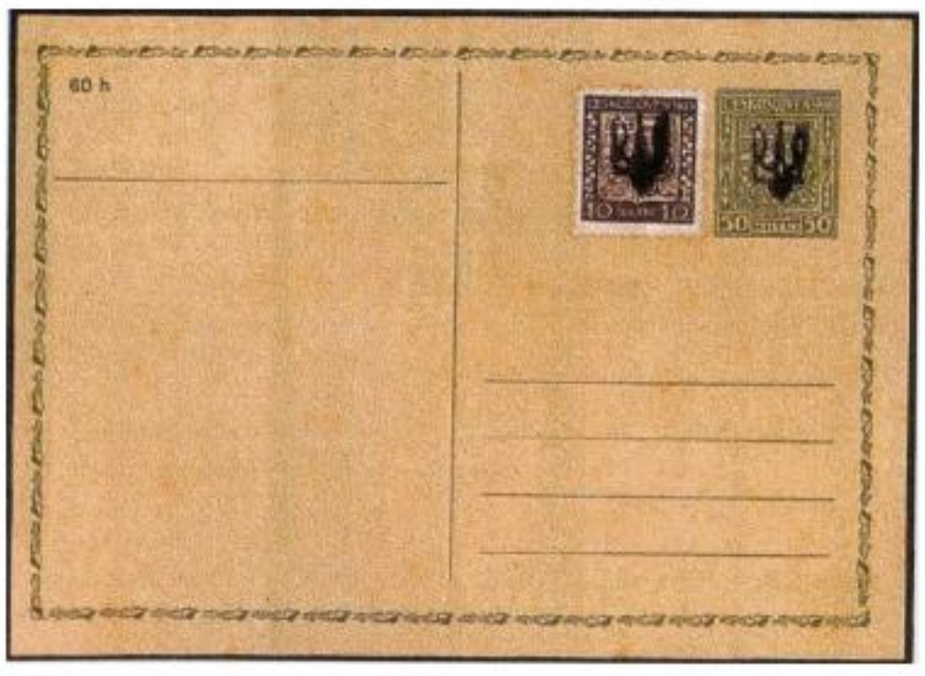
Type 2 is produced by a metal hand stamp. The Cyrillic text means: Glory to Ukraine.

Overprint type 1

Overprint type 2

The following Czechoslovak stamps have been overprinted with Type 1 (14-03-1939):
Michel no. 277 – 282 , 303 – 307, 309, 347 – 350 , 351 – 359 , Zu359, Zu360, 360, 377 – 378 , 380 , 386, 389 – 390 and blocks 3 and 4.
The corresponding Czech Pofis numbers are as follows: 248 – 253 , L7 – L11 , L13, 300 – 303 , 304 – 313, DR1, DR2, 314, 322 – 323 , 325, 306, 333 – 334 and blocks A335 and A342/343 (Praha 1936).

The following Czechoslovak stamps have been overprinted with type 2 (15-03-1939):
Michel no. 277 – 281, 279B, 347, 349 – 350, 351 – 359 , 360, 379 – 380 , 386 – 388 , 390, 392, 400 – 405 , P56, P57, P59, P61 and P62.
The corresponding Czech Pofis numbers are as follows: 248 – 252 , 250A, 300, 302 – 303, 304 – 313, 314, 324 – 325, 331 – 332, 334, 336, 344 – 349, DL56, DL57, DL59, DL61 and DL62.

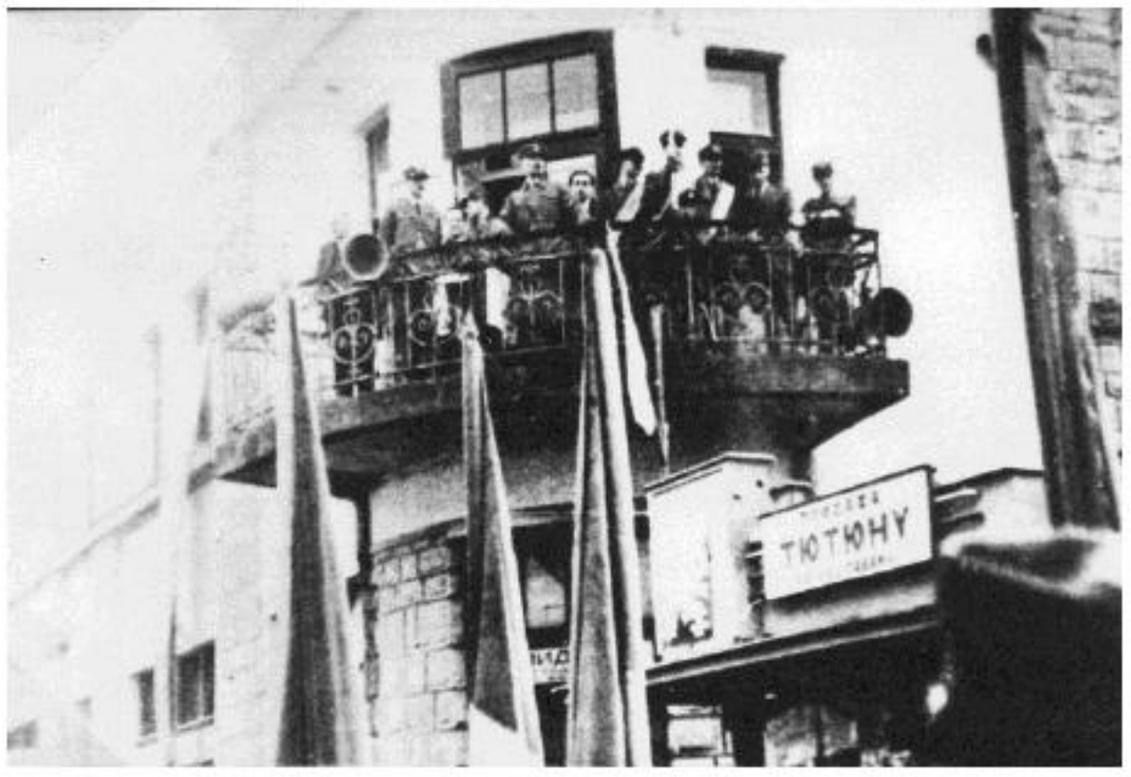


Also the Czechoslovak postcard as illustrated here is provided with overprint type 1. The same post card exists with overprint type 2. In Jasina also a dispatch note for parcels was overprinted with type 2 overprint.

THE SICH ORGANISATION DURING THE PERIOD OF AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE

As already mentioned in the introduction to this period on page 114, the Sich organisation offered some resistance to the advancing Hungarian army. It was the intention of the Government of the autonomous Carpatho Ukraine to re-shape the Sich organisation into its national army. This was also important as in case the Sics could be acknowledged as the Army of an autonomous state their soldiers would be protected by the regulations of the convention of Geneva. In an attempt to mobilize the required personnel a proclamation was issued in which all former officers, non commissioned officers and solders were requested to report. The staff headquarters was located in Chust in the Ministry of Defence. and headed by Colonel S. Jefremov The commander of the Carpathian Sich was Dmitro Klempus.

Picture of the commander of the Sich, taken in February 1939.
Standing in the middle with a black cap, accompanied by his men.



From the balcony of the Korona hotel in Chust the Carpathian Sich commander and his staff took the parade of the National Defence Organization.

"Within the strength of the Carpathian Sich, lies the strength of our nation." This is the reverse of the propaganda postcard.

Propaganda post card originated by the Sich movement. As mentioned before the Sich organisation was an extremely nationalistic movement and was strongly in favour of reunification with Ukraine..
The label on the card was issued by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists in January 1939, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the unification of Ukraine. The label is "cancelled" on request by the commemorative date stamp as pictured on page 118.

You don't stand aloof and watch whilst your brothers blood is wasted do you?
L.Ukrainka (Ukrainian poet)

PERIOD 9

THE HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION 1938 – 1944

As a result of the Munich treaty and the first Vienna arbitration, the southern part of Carpatho Ukraine (together with the southern part of Slovakia) returned to Hungary. These areas were mainly inhabited by ethnic Hungarians and the Hungarian language was the main language spoken. This part is referred to as **ZONE 1**. On the 15th of March 1939 Hungary started the occupation of the remaining part of Carpatho-Ukraine. This part (which is called Kárpatalja by the Hungarians) is referred to in this chapter as **ZONE 2.** As mentioned here above the Hungarian language was dominant in zone 1, and as a consequence all date stamps were monolingual. In zone 2 however bilingual cancels were used as there predominantly Ukrainian was spoken, this language is written in Cyrillic. For strategic reasons the Hungarians also occupied a small part of the Slovak republic, bordering on Carpatho Ukraine. This part was mainly inhabited by the same Rusin people as were living in zone 2 and also here mainly Ukrainian was spoken. This part that never belonged to Carpatho Ukraine was now joined to it and is referred to as **ZONE 3.** Zone 3 was also bilingual. Due to a later administrative change a small area of zone 2 with predominant Hungarian population was joined to zone 1 and became a monolingual area too, having consequences for the postal system as well. This part is referred to as **ZONE 4.**

Postal rates (100 filler = 1 Pengö)

1. From the start of the occupation until 15 – 09 – 1941

letters						postcards *)	
local			domestic			local	domestic
20 gr.	40 gr.	250 gr.	20 gr.	40 gr.	250 gr.		
10 f	14 f	18 f	20 f	28 f	36 f	6 f	10 f

2. From 15 – 09 – 1941 until 01 – 07 – 1943

12 f	16 f	20 f	20 f	28 f	36 f	8 f	12 f

3. From 01 – 07 – 1943 until the end of the occupation, for postcards from 31-07-1943

20 f	----------	36 f	30 f	----------	60 f	12 f	18 f

The rates for registration and express were as follows

from - until	registration		express	
	local	domestic	local	domestic
Start of the occupation until 15 – 09 – 1941	20 f	50 f	60 f	60 f
15 – 09 – 1941 until 31 – 03 – 1943	30 f	50 f	30 f	60 f
31 – 03 – 1943 until 01 – 07 – 1943	30 f	50 f	50 f	100 f
01 – 07 – 1943 until the end of the occupation	50 f	70 f	50 f	100 f

Rates for a return receipt or an inquiry receipt

from - until	return receipt	inquiry receipt
	local and domestic	local and domestic
Start of the occupation until 13 – 02 – 1940	50 f	50 f
13 – 02 – 1940 until 01 – 07 – 1943	70 f	70 f
01 – 07 – 1943 until the end of the occupation	200 f	200 f

Rates for Slovakia

from – until	post-card	letters				registration and express
		up to 20 gr	each 20 gr. more	up to 250 gr	up to 500 gr	
14-03-1939 until 15-09-1941	16 f	32 f	20 f			periods and tariffs same as for domestic
15-09-1941 until 01-09-1942	24 f	40 f	30 f			
01-09-1942 until 01-04-1943	24 f	40 f		60 f	90 f	
01-04-1943 until 1945	18 f	30 f		60 f	80 f	

Rates for the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia

from – until	post-card	letters				registration and express
		up to 20 gr	each 20 gr. more	up to 250 gr	up to 500 gr	
16-03-1939 until 01-04-1941	16f	32f	20f			periods and tariffs same as for domestic
01-04-1941 until 15-09-1941	16f	32f	16f			
15-09-1941 until 01-07-1942	24f	40f	24f			
01-01-1942 until 01-05-1943	12f	20f		36f	50f	
01-05-1943 until 1945	18f	30f		60f	80f	

*) see additional information on top of next page

For postcards not containing more than 5 words the tariff for printed matter was applicable, which in fact was a considerable reduction in postal tariff for sending cards with only a greeting message. This tariff was as follows

From	Weight up to	Postage
01-01-1927	10 gr	2 fi
15-11-1930	20 gr	2 fi
15-09-1941	20 gr	3 fi
01-03-1943	20 gr	4 fi
01-05-1945	20 gr	10 fi

Domestic picture postcard sent on 13-08-1943 from Rahó to Győr.
Message contains less than 5 words.
Postage 4 fi.

THE HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION OF ZONE I

After the signing of the Munich Treaty, claims by Hungary over regions of Czechoslovakia became more pressing. On the 11th October 1938 the Czechoslovak Government ceded two border towns in the south of Slovakia to Hungary this in an attempt to satisfy the Hungarian demands (Šahy = Ipoliság and Slovenské Nové Mesto = Sátoraljahújhely in Hungarian). This however could not prevent the decision of Hungary, Germany and Italy made during the talks in Vienna on the 2nd November 1938, where their representatives dictated that the Czechoslovak republic should cede a large strip of territory in the south of Slovakia inclusive of Košice to Hungary together with the southwestern part of Carpatho Ukraine comprising the three most important towns Užhorod (Ungvár), Mukačevo (Munkács) and Berehovo (Beregszász). The transfer of the sovereignty started on the 7th November 1938 and the occupied zone I became part of the counties Ung, Berg and Ugocsa. The only officially recognized language was now Hungarian. **Stamps and postal stationery of Czechoslovakia could be used until the 19th of November 1938.**

In the towns of Ungvár, Munkács and Beregszász the Hungarian post introduced special postmarks with the text "Visszatért" (meaning returned).

OD)
ack ink, it was used for the first time on the 10th of November 1938. The first type is a and the second one a metal one. It has only the year "1938" stated.
ČEVO)
eller, again a metal one, having a diameter of 34 mm, which only appears in black, and a a diameter of 38 mm. The latter can be found in black and violet. It was used for the first lovember 1938.
EHOVO)
circular hand stamp having a diameter of 37 mm. A rubber and a metal version were used. Some sources state 7 November as the first day it was used, others mention the 9th of November 1938. It always appears in black.

Rubber cancels having a 3-digit number

The Hungarian postal administration also used circle rubber hand stamps, with the text "MAGYAR KIR POSTA" (Royal Hungarian mail) and the Hungarian coat of arms in the centre. These hand stamps also show a three digit number, which identified the post office where they were used. Two different varieties are known but their appearance is in general similar, only the diameter differs. Normally black ink is used, but occasionally red and violet can be found as well.

The following numbers were allocated to the post offices in zone I

The periods used are stated behind each post office's name. In between brackets the former Czechoslovak names are given.

203	Nagymuzsály (Mužijovo)	13 – 17 November 1938
205	Ungvár I (Užhorod I)	11 – 20 November 1938
206	Korláthelmec (Chlumec)	19 – 28 November 1938
221	Vári (Vary)	08 – 19 November 1938
227	Nagypalád (Veliký Palad)	17 November – 01 December 1938
228	Nagybereg (Berehy)	14 – 17 November 1938
237	Beregszász (Berehovo)	09 November – 06 December 1938
241	Munkács (Mukačevo)	10 November – 10 December 1938
242	Munkács (Mukačevo)	10 November – 10 December 1938
243	Gát (Hať u Berehova)	16 – 21 November 1938
246	Macsola (Močola)	07 – 20 November 1938
250	Beregszász (Berehovo)	09 November 1938 – 06 December 1938
278	Szürte (Surty)	11 – 21 November 1938
281	Ungtarnóc (Tarnovce)	12 – 18 November 1938
296	Csap (Čop)	10 – 24 November 1938

THE MONOLINGUAL DEFINITIVE DATE STAMPS OF ZONE I

Once the postal services became more normalized , regular metal date stamps were introduced similar to the ones used in Hungary proper. These date stamps have a diameter of 25 mm. Two types can de distinguished.

type 1

type 2

Hungarian name	Type			Czechoslovak name
BARKASZÓ				BARKASOVO
	type 2			
BÁTYU				BAŤOVO
	type 2			
	type 2			
	type 2	C	21-12-1938 – **)	
BEREGSOM			1938 – 1944	ŠOM
	type	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
BEREGSZÁSZ			1938 – 1944	BEREHOVO
	type 2	A	12-10-1938 – **)	
		B	04-11-1938 – **)	
		C	17-11-1938 – **)	
		D	17-11-1938 – **)	
		E	01-12-1938 – **)	
		F	01-12-1938 – **)	
		G	01-12-1938 – **)	
		H	12-12-1938 – **)	
		I	12-12-1938 – **)	
		J	12-12-1938 – **)	
		K	12-12-1938 – **)	

**) until the end of the Hungarian administration

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Czechoslovak name
		L	17-051942 – **)	
		M	03-04-1943 – **)	
BÓTRÁGY			1938 – 1939 (became a postal agency)	BOTRAĎ
	type 2	A	17-11-1938 – 01-11-1939	
CSAP			1938 – 1944	ČOP
	type 2	A	21-10-1938 – **)	
		B	21-12-1938 – **)	
		C	21-12-1938 – **)	
		D	21-12-1938 – **)	
		E	?	
		F	10-09-1943 – **)	
ESZENY			1938 - 1944	ESEŇ
	type 2	A	07-11-1938 – **)	
FANCSIKA			1938 – 1939 (became a postal agency)	FANČIKOVO
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – 01-11-1939	
FEKETEARDÓ			1938 - 1944	ČERNÝ ARDOV
	type 2	A	15-11-1938	
		B	21-12-1938	
		C	21-12-1938	
GÁT			1938 - 1944	HAŤ U BEREHOVA
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
KORLÁTHELMEC			1938 - 1944	CHLUMEC
	type 2	A	21-10-1938 – **)	
MACSOLA			1938 - 1944	MOČOLA
	type 2	A	17-11-1938 – **)	
MEZŐKASZONY			1938 - 1944	KOSINO
	type 2	A	21-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	B	21-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	C	21-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	D	21-12-1938 – **)	
MUNKÁCS			1938 – 1944	MUKAČEVO
	type 2	A	12-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	B	14-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	C	17-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	D	17-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	E	28-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	F	28-11-1938 – **)	
	typ 2	G	28-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	H	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	I	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	J	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	K	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	L	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	M	16-02-1939 – **)	
	type 2	N	16-02-1939 – **)	
	type 2	O	16-02-1939 – **)	
	type 2	P	16-02-1939 – **)	
	type 2	R	16-02-1939 – **)	
	type 2	S	16-02-1939 – **)	
NAGYBÉGÁNY			1938 - 1944	VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ
	type 2	A	12-11-1938 – **)	
NAGYBEREG			1938 – 1944	BEREHY
	type 2	A	11-11-1938 – **)	
NAGYDOBRONY			1938 - 1944	VELIKÁ DOBROŇ
	type 2	A	11-11-1938 – **)	
	type 2	B	19-08-1944 – **)	
	type 2	C	19-08-1944 – **)	

**) until the end of the Hungarian administration

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Czechoslovak name
NAGYGEJŐC			1938 – 1944	VELIKÉ GEJOVCE
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
NAGYMUZSÁLY			1938- 1944	MUŽIJOVO
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
NAGYPALÁD			1938 – 1944	VELIKÝ PALAD
	type 2	A	17-11-1938 – **)	
NEVETLENFALY	postal agency, became post office 1942 – 1944			ĎAKOVO
	type 2	A	27-08-1942 – **)	
OROSZVÉG			1938 – 1944	ROSVEGOVO
	type 2	A	31-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	B	31-12-1938 – **)	
	type 2	C	31-12-1938 – **)	
SALÁNK			1938 – 1944	ŠALANKY
	type 2	A	11-11-1938 – **)	
SZÜRTE			1938 – 1944	SURTY
	type 2	A	30-11-1938 – **)	
TISZAPÉTERFALVA			1938 – 1944	PETROVO
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
TISZAÚJLAK			1938 – 1944	VÝLOK
	type 2	A	21-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	B	21-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	C	21-10-1938 – **)	
	type 2	D	21-12-1938 – **)	
UNGTARNÓC			1938 – 1944	TARNOVCE
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
UNGVÁR 1			1938 - 1944	UŽHOROD 1
	type 1	A	12-10-1938 – **)	
	type 1	B	04-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	C	17-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	D	17-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	E	28-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	F	28-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	G	28-11-1938 – **)	
	type 1	H	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	I	12-12-1838 – **)	
	type 1	J	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	K	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	L	12-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	M	21-05-1939 – **)	
	type 1	N	21-05-1939 – **)	
	type 1	O	21-05-1939 – **)	
	type 1	P	?	
	type 1	R	10-04-1942 – **)	
	type 1	S	?	
	type 1	T	02-12-1940 – **)	
UNGVÁR 2			1938 – 1944	UŽHOROD 2
	type 1	A	21-10-1938 – **)	
	type 1	B	21-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	C	21-12-1938 – **)	
	type 1	D	21-12-1938 – **)	
VÁRI			1938 - 1944	VARY
	type 2	A	08-11-1938 – **)	
VÁRPALÁNKA			1938 – 1944	PALANOK
	type 2	A	09-11-1938 – **)	
		B	21-03-1940 – **)	

**) until the end of the Hungarian administration

Unpaid cover sent from Munkács to Budapest on 17-12-1943. The tariff for a domestic letter was at that time 30 fi. That is why 60 fi postage due was charged in Budapest. Monolingual date stamp of Munkács, type 2 with distinguishing letter "O".

R-cover sent from Nagydobrony to Ungvár on 24-05-41. From the start of the Hungarian administration until the end the postage for a domestic letter was 20 fi and the R-fee amounted to 50 fi. Total postage 70 fi. Monolingual date stamp of Nagydobrony type 2, with letter "A".

THE MONOLINGUAL CANCELS OF THE POSTAL AGENCIES in ZONE I (Hungarian)

Bene (Beňa) 01-11-39 until 25-11-41
Beregardó (Ardov) 11-01-1943 until 1944
Beregdéda *) (Dedovo) 01-01-1940 until 1944
Beregújfalu (Nové Selo) 21-03-1943 until 1944
Bótrágy (Botraď) 01-05-39 until 1944
Csongor (Čomonín) 15-07-43 until 1944
Dercen (Drisina) 01-07-1942 until 1944
Fancsika (Fančikovo) 01-11-1939 until 1944
Gálócs (Goloč) 01-02-1943 until 1944
Makkosjánosi (Jánošovo) 01-04-1941 until 1944
Nagyborzsova (Boržava) 20-04 1942 until 1944
Nevetlenfalu**) (Ďakovo) 21-10-1939 until 31-10-1942
Rafajnaújfalu (Rafajnovo) 1942 until 1944
Szőllősgyula (Ďula) 28-10-1942 until 1944
Tekeháza (Tekovo) 10-10-1941 until 1944
Tiszaásvány (Ašvaň) 01-02-1943 until 1944
Tiszasalamon (Šalamúnová) 01-03-1943 until 1944
Tiszaujhely (Nové Selo nad Tisou) 16-03-1942 until 1944
Ungdaróc (Dravce) 01-12-1940 until 30-04-1941
Verbőc (Vrbovec) 05-10-1942 until 01-04-1944

The former Czechoslovak names are given between brackets.
*) was closed from 12-11-1941 until 27-06-1942
**) became a post office
1944 is to be understood as until the end of the Hungarian administration

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES in ZONE I

The postmarks specified under a) were used in trains having a mail coach. The ones mentioned under c) were used by the conductor on trains without a mail coach.

a) Double circular cancels with train line number stated at the bottom:

19	railway section BUDAPEST – NYIREGYHÁZA – UNGVÁR UNGVÁR – NYIREGYHÁZA – BUDAPEST	1939 – 1944
72	railway section UNGVÁR – SIANKI letters A and B SIANKI – UNGVÁR letters A and B	27-06-1939 – 1944
113	railway section: DEBRECEN – UNGVÁR UNGVÁR – DEBRECEN	19-12-1939 – 1944
240	railway section NAGYKÁROLY – CSAP CSAP – NAGYKÁROLY	21-05-1942 – 1944

b) A temporary cancel, which was used from 24-11-1938 until the beginning of 1939 on the following sections of the train lines 14, 16 and 19.

14 railway section
CSAP- BEREGSZÁSZ – TISZAÚJLAK 1938 – 1939

16 railway section
UNGVÁR – CSAP

19 railway section
TISZAÚJLAK – BEREGSZÁSZ – CSAP

c) Double circular cancel, similar to the one shown under a), but **without** a train line number and with the additional letters jm (jm = jegyzékelőmenet = some one who shows you your seat))

CSAP – UNGVÁR / jm
UNGVÁR – CSAP / jm 12-02-1940 – 1944

CSAP – KIRÁLYHÁZA / jm
KIRÁLYHÁZA – CSAP / jm 12-05-1943 – 1944

UNGVÁR – ZÁHONY / jm
ZÁHONY – UNGVÁR / jm 12-02-1942 – 1944

UNGVÁR – ANTALÓC / jm
ANTALÓC – UNGVÁR / jm 12-02-1942 – 1944

MÁRAMAROSSZIGET – AKNASZLATINA – TARACKÖZ
TARACKÖZ – AKNASZLATINA – MÁRAMAROSSZIGET 03-07-1942 – 1944

Special postmark used for mail deposited in the railway mailboxes.

These postmarks show the Hungarian text "PU LEVELSZEKRENYBOL", which can be translated as - from the railway station mailbox.
These postmarks in Hungarian language only were used in
BEREGSZÁSZ 1940 – 1944
MUNKÁCS 1939 – 1944 *)
BÁTYU Period not known

*) In the earlier editions 1940 is mentioned as start of the period of use. Proof is available usage started already in 1939

Special postmark used when the postage was paid in cash

This postmark appears in red on letters, for which the postage was paid in cash and no postage stamps were used. The following post offices used it.

MUNKÁCS, used from 18-01-1939 until end of Hungarian presence in 1944
UNGVÁR 1, used from 18-05-1939 until end of Hungarian presence in 1944
BEREGSZÁSZ used from 18-01-1939 until end of Hungarian presence in 1944
NAGYSZŐLLŐS. used from 14-09-1944 until end of Hungarian presence in 1944

The Hungarian text "KÉSPENZZEL BÉRMENTESITVE" means postage paid in cash.

Commemorative cancels

A B C D

A In the year 1939 a train with the relics of the national patron saint of Hungary, Saint Stephen made a kind of pilgrimage throughout the country. To commemorate this event a special cancel was used at the post offices of UNGVÁR 1, MUNKÁCS and BEREGSZÁSZ on the 14th of May 1939.

B On the 300th anniversary of her birth MUNKÁCS honoured the brave defender of the fortress of Munkács, Ilona Zrinyi with a special cancel on the 23rd of May 1943.

C The Regent of the kingdom of Hungary Miklos Horty, celebrated his 75th birthday on the 18th of June 1943. The post office of UNGVÁR used a special cancel to celebrate this event.

D To commemorate the centenary of the birth of the famous painter Mihály Munkácsy , Munkács honoured her great son with a special cancel on the 20th February 1944.

Ilona Zrinyi

She was the mother of Prince Ferenc Rakoczi, and died in exile on the 18th February 1703. She was the daughter of Peter Zrinyi, the patriot executed by the Vienna regime for plotting against the Habsburg King of Hungary. Her uncle Miklos Zrinyi was the greatest statesman and soldier of the century. Ilona inherited her father's patriotism and her uncle's statesmanship and military qualities.

Her first husband was the Transylvanian prince Ferenc I Rakoczi . They had two children: Ferenc who later became the leader of Hungary's greatest freedom struggle, and a girl Julia. After the death of her first husband, Ilona married prince Imre Thokoly, the leader of the Hungarian freedom struggles at the end of the 17th century. Thokoly who fought the Germans as an ally of the Turks had to flee to Turkey when the German Imperial troops chased the Turks out of Hungary.

Ilona Zrinyi remained with her two children in the family fortress-castle Munkács. She defended the castle successfully for three years against superior imperial forces. At the end of the longest siege in Hungarian history, she surrendered the fort, accepting the German commander's guarantee of safe conduct.

In breach of the guarantee. Ilona Zrinyi and her two children were taken to Vienna and imprisoned. Thokoly eventually managed to redeem his wife, but the two children were kept in Vienna. Ilona rejoined her husband in Turkey. She died there in 1703 the very same year her son Ferenc began his epic war of freedom in Hungary. Her remains, together with those of her son and husband, were brought back to Hungary in 1906 and laid to rest in the old town of Kassa. History however decided that her resting place once again became a place of exile as Kassa, being a part of Slovakia, became a part of the newly established republic of Czechoslovakia and was renamed Košice.

Miklos Horty

Horty was a career officer in the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Navy and its last commander-in-chief. After the collapse of the dual Monarchy, he took part in the activities of the anti-communist national government in exile as commander of the so-called National Army.

After the collapse of the Bolshevik regime of Bela Kun in July 1919, Hungary was left without a government capable of enforcing law and order. Horty and his National Army were, during these months of chaotic interregnum, under strict supervision of the Allied (French) command in southern Hungary. On the 10th of November 1919, the Allies gave Horty permission to enter Budapest and restore law and order. The new Hungarian Parliament elected Horty the country's Head of State with the title of "Regent" in 1920.

During World War II he joined Germany and Hitler allowed him to occupy Carpatho Ukraine. In his eyes, the return of historic Hungarian lands. When his politics did not coincide enough with the ideas of Hitler he was forced to resign and Hungary was occupied by Germany. He fled to Portugal and died in exile on 09-02-1957.

One of the commemorative cancels was devoted to the famous Hungarian painter Mihály Munkácsy

There are artists whose names have become inseparable from that of a nation. The Netherlands are inseparably connected with Rembrandt, Flanders with Rubens, Spain with Velázquez and England with Turner. Mihály Munkácsy enjoys a similar reputation in Hungary. At the end of the nineteenth century, he ranked among the most respected artists, and his studio in Paris was always full of visitors and customers who were eager to meet the master from far-away Hungary. At the beginning of the twentieth century the famous personalities of the Paris Salon and the favourites of the bourgeois salons faded into oblivion and their place was taken by the Impressionists and their followers. Munkácsy too, would have suffered the fate of the forgotten fashionable masters, had his art merely catered to upper middle-class tastes. However probably owing to his Eastern European background, the majority of his pictures are akin to the art of Courbet, the Barbizon School and the Russian realists. They are imbued with profound humanism and although Munkácsy did not sympathize with the daring ideas of the Impressionists, he was not afraid to experiment with new ways of delineating nature. His work created a new school in Hungarian painting, and his most beautiful works are valuable contributions to universal human culture.

The above text is quoted from the book "Munkácsy" which is entirely devoted to his art.

Mihály Munkácsy, was born at Munkács on the 20th Febr, 1844 as Mihály Lieb. He died on the 1st of May 1900 at Endenich. He was buried in Budapest with great pomp. The great majority of his pictures owned by non Hungarians was acquired by Hungarian public and private collections, mostly the Hungarian National Gallery in Budapest.

Postcard with the commemorative cancel, which was only used in Munkács to commemorate his 100th birthday.

THE HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION OF ZONE 2

(The bilingual zone)

From the beginning of the occupation of zone 1, Hungary already had the intention of occupying the whole territory of Carpatho Ukraine. The Hungarian army had already made preparations at the border and on the 15th of March 1939 the Foreign Secretary of Hungary, Count Csaky sent an ultimatum to Mgr. Vološin head of State of the independent Carpatho Ukraine, in which he demanded surrender without resistance. Mgr. Vološin had his voluntary army the "Sič" mobilized and they offered some resistance to the Hungarians. However on the 16th of that month Chust, the seat of government, was taken by the Hungarians and on the 18th they had completed the seizure of Carpatho Ukraine. The government in Prague was under heavy pressure of the Germans to insist that Mgr. Vološin resign. The Czechslovak forces in Carpatho Ukraine crossed the border with Slovakia and a smaller part escaped to Romania.

Postal activities were prepared by the Hungarians and similar types of rubber cancels were used in the beginning as the ones in Zone 1. Again in the cancels a number was stated, referring to the post office where they were used. Three different types of such rubber cancels can be distinguished. Normally black ink was used but similarly as in zone 1 occasionally red or violet was used.

During the hostilities of the 1939 Campaign, the Hungarian forces met with Polish Soldiers at the Verecke pass on 16-03-1939 as illustrated on this picture post card. (Collection Rex Dixon)

RUBBER NUMBER CANCELS USED IN ZONE 2

101	HUSZT	18-03-39 till 30-06-39	252	LIPCSE	09-04-39 till 20-04-39
102	HUSZT	18-03-39 till 08-04-39	252	POROSKÓ	26-03-39 till 04-04-39
103	HUSZT	18-03-39 till 08-04-39	253	BILKE	36-03-39 till 04-05-39
104	NAGYSZŐLLŐS	18-03-39 till 08-04-39	254	BRÓD	28-03-39 till 20-04-39
105	NAGYSZŐLLŐS	18-03-39 till 08-04-39	255	TORONYA	27-03-39 till 05-05-39
106	NAGYSZŐLLŐS	18-03-39 till 08-04-39	256	BEREGKISALMÁS	25-03-39 till 21-04-39

107	KIRÁLYHÁZA	18-03-39	till 09-04-39	257	ILONCA	27-03-39	till 20-04-39
108	KIRÁLYHÁZA	18-03-39	till 09-04-39	258	CSONTOS	04-04-39	till 06-05-39
109	FELSŐVERESMART	18-03-39	till 07-04-39	259	HÁTMEG	26-03-39	till 20-04-39
110	MAGYARKOMJÁT	19-03-39	till 15-04-39	260	ISZKA	20-03-39	till 27-04-39
111	HERINCSE	21-03-39	till 09-04-39	261	TISZABORKÚT	26-03-39	till 06-05-39
112	KÁLNIK	24-03-39	till 11-04-39	262	BEREGLEÁNYFALVA	25-03-39	till 21-04-39
113	SZEKLENCE	28-03-39	till 08-04-39	263	KÖRÖSMEZÖ	25-03-39	till 07-05-39
114	LIPCSE	28-03-39	till 08-04-39	264	TISZABOGDÁNY	26-03-39	till 06-05-39
115	HUSZT	24-03-39	till 08-04-39	265	NAGYSZÖLLÖS	09-05-39	till 09-08-39
116	GOROND	19-03-39	till 09-04-39	266	RAHÓ	25-03-39	till 10-05-39
117	SZENTMIKLÓS	19-03-39	till 07-05-39	267	KÁLNIK	21-03-39	till 19-04-39
118	NAGYBEREZNA	21-03-39	till 08-05-39	268	GYERTYÁNLIGET	24-03-39	till 21-04-39
119	SZOLYVA	20-03-39	till 17-08-39	270	FELSŐVERESMART	08-04-39	till 20-04-39
120	BUSTYAHÁZA	22-03-39	till 07-05-39	275	KÁLNIK	11-04-39	till 19-04-39
121	ILOSVA	20-03-39	till 06-05-39	276	LIPCSE	21-04-39	till 06-05-39
122	VOLÓC	21-03-39	till 09-05-39	277	GOROND	10-04-39	till 07-05-39
123	DOLHA	21-03-39	till 06-05-39	278	MAGYARKOMJÁT	16-04-39	till 08-05-39
124	PERECSENY	20-03-39	till 05-05-39	279	HERINCSE	10-04-39	till 20-04-39
125	BERCSÉNYIFALVA	22-03-39	till 20-04-39				
126	POLENA	22-03-39	till 06-05-39				
127	AKNASZLATINA	23-03-39	till 06-05-39				
128	NAGYBOCSKÓ	23-03-39	till 03-05-39				
129	TURJAREMETE	22-03-39	till 06-05-39				
130	TREBUSAFEJÉRPATAK	25-03-39	till 06-05-39				
211	ALSÓNERESZNICE	26-03-39	till 06-05-39				
212	BEREGKÖVESD	27-03-39	till 20-04-39				
213	KERECKE	29-03-39	till 20-04-39				
214	TALABORFALU	28-03-39	till 07-05-39				
215	KÖKÉNYES	28-03-39	till 22-04-39				
216	SZOLYVA	01-07-39	till 07-08-39				
217	ALSÓSZINEVÉR	28-03-39	till 21-04-39				
218	KIRÁLYMEZŐ	27-03-39	till 20-04-39				
219	IRHÓC	28-03-39	till 21-04-39				
220	DUSZINA	05-04-39	till 06-05-39				
231	HUSZT	08-04-39	till 12-05-39				
232	HUSZT	08-04-39	till 28-05-39				
233	HUSZT	08-04-39	till 28-05-39				
234	NAGYSZŐLLŐS	08-04-39	till 07-05-39				
235	NAGYSZŐLLŐS	08-04-39	till 07-05-39				
236	KIRÁLYHÁZA	10-04-39	till 05-05-39				
237	KIRÁLYHÁZA	10-04-39	till 05-05-39				
239	SZOLYVA	01-07-39	till 17-08-39				
240	NAGYSZOLLOS	09-05-39	till 09-08-39				
240	HERINCSE	10-04-39	till 20-04-39				
241	SZEREDNYE	23-03-39	till 12-05-39				
242	ANTALÓC	23-03-39	till 21-04-39				
243	BEREGRÁKOS	23-03-39	till 23-04-39				
245	VISK	25-03-39	till 07-05-39				
246	MAJDÁNKA	26-03-39	till 22-04-39				
247	BEREGRÁKOS	23-03-39	till 11-05-39				
248	TARACKÖZ	23-03-39	till 17-08-39				
249	TÉCSŐ	22-03-39	till 07-05-39				
250	FRIGYESFALVA	23-03-39	till 20-04-39				
251	SZEKLENCE	28-03-39	till 06-05-39				

Three types were used, which differ in diameter. The cancels show no date nor a name of a post office. The colour of the ink may be black, violet or red.

Cover with rubber number cancel of Magyarkomját (278).

THE METAL NUMBER CANCELS USED IN ZONE 2

During the months March, April and May the rubber number cancels were gradually replaced by standard double circular metal date stamps, but still instead of showing the name of the post office, stating a number which was allocated to a certain post office for a certain period of time.

102	Nagyberezna	(Veľký Berezný)	27-03-1939 till 02-08-1939
103	Szolyva	(Svalava)	20-03-1939 till 17-08-1939
104	Ilosva	(Iršava)	20-03-1939 till 29-07-1939
105	Volóc	(Volovec)	21-03-1939 till 21-08-1939
106	Dolha	(Dovhé)	21-03-1939 till 28-07-1939
107	Técsö	(Ťačovo)	22-03-1939 till 17-08-1939
108	Ökörmező	(Volové)	26-03-1939 till 13-08-1939
109	Aknaszlatina	(Slatinské Doly)	23-03-1939 till 25-07-1939
110	Körösmezö	(Jasiňa)	25-03-1939 till 02-08-1939
111	Rahó	(Rachov)	25-03-1939 till 14-08-1939
112	Nagybocskó	(Veliký Bočkov)	30-03-1939 till 13-08-1939
113	Bilke	(Bílky)	26-03-1939 till 23-07-1939
114	Szerednye	(Seredné)	23-03-1939 till 11-08-1939
115	Perecseny	(Perečín)	29-03-1939 till 13-08-1939
116	Dombó	(Dubové)	26-03-1939 till 28-07-1939
303	Alsóverecke	(Nižní Verecky)	30-03-1939 till 25-07-1939
304	Zsdenyova	(Ždenovo)	30-03-1939 till 31-08-1939
305	Turjabisztra	(Tuřa Bistrý)	29-03-1939 till 20-08-1939
306	Poroskó	(Poroškov)	29-03-1939 till 11-08-1939
307	Csernoholova	(Černohlava)	30-03-1939 till 23-07-1939
308	Középapsa	(Střední Apša)	30-03-1939 till 02-08-1939
309	Nagylucska	(Veliké Loučky)	31-03-1939 till 14-08-1939
310	Huszt	(Chust)	31-03-1939 till 31-07-1939
311	Fenyvesvölgy	(Stavné)	30-03-1939 till 30-07-1939
312	Hajasd	(Volosianka)	31-03-1939 till 29-07-1939
313	Lyuta	(Ljutá)	31-03-1939 till 02-08-1939
314	Huszt	(Chust)	31-03-1939 till 31-07-1939
319	Kisberezna	(Malý Berezný)	02-04-1939 till 02-08-1939
320	Körösmezö	(Jasina)	24-03-1939 till 02-08-1939
321	Királyháza	(Kralovo nad Tisou)	05-04-1939 till 02-08-1939
322	Nagyszőllős	(Sevluš)	01-04-1939 till 13-08-1939
323	Taracköz	(Teresva)	02-04-1939 till 17-08-1939
324	Nagyszőllős	(Sevluš)	01-04-1939 till 13-08-1939
325	Bustyaháza	(Buštino)	03-04-1939 till 23-07-1939
326	Beregkövesd	(Kivjaždd)	21-04-1939 till 25-07-1939
327	Kökényes	(Trnovo nad Teresvou)	23-04-1939 till 13-08-1939
328	Beregkisalmás	(Zaluž)	22-04-1939 till 25-07-1939
329	Majdánka	(Majdan)	23-04-1939 till 02-08-1939
330	Irhóc	(Vulchovce)	21-04-1939 till 02-08-1939
331	Izka	(Izky)	28-04-1939 till 03-08-1939
332	Alsószinevér	(Sinovír)	22-04-1939 till 25-07-1939
333	Bercsényifalva	(Dubriniče)	21-04-1939 till 25-07-1939
334	Herincse	(Horynčovo)	21-04-1939 till 31-07-1939
335	Gorond	(Goronda)	22-04-1939 till 30-07-1939
336	Ilonca	(Ilnice)	21-04-1939 till 30-07-1939
337	Királymező	(Ustčorna)	21-04-1939 till 04-08-1939
338	Frigyesfalva	(Fridéšovo)	21-04-1939 till 30-07-1939
339	Beregleányfalva	(Lalovo)	22-04-1939 till 23-07-1939
340	Beregrákos	(Rakošin)	22-04-1939 till 27-07-1939
341	Kövesliget	(Drahovo)	21-04-1939 till 02-08-1939
342	Kálnik	(Kalnik)	20-04-1939 till 03-08-1939
343	Gyertyánliget	(Kobilecká Poliana)	22-04-1939 till 30-07-1939

344	Antalóc	(Antalovce)	22-04-1939	till	25-07-1939
345	Rahó	(Rachov)	07-05-1939	till	14-08-1939
346	Hátmeg	(Záhati)	21-04-1939	till	29-07-1939
347	Kerecke	(Kerecky)	21-04-1939	till	03-08-1939
348	Bród	(Brod nad Iršavou)	21-04-1939	till	23-07-1939
349	Lipcse	(Lipča)	07-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
350	Felsőveresmart	(Veliká Kopana)	21-04-1939	till	28-07-1939
351	Toronya	(Torun)	06-05-1939	till	20-08-1939
352	Duszina	(Dusina)	07-05-1939	till	30-07-1939
353	Nagyszőllős	(Sevluš)	13-08-1939	till	09-09-1939
354	Visk	(Výškovo nad Tisou)	05-05-1939	till	21-08-1939
355	Tiszaborkút	(Kvasy)	07-05-1939	till	20-08-1939
356	Talaborfalu	(Terebla)	08-05-1939	till	17-08-1939
357	Aknaszlatina	(Slatinské Doly)	06-05-1939	till	25-07-1939
358	Szentmiklós	(Čiňadovo)	08-05-1939	till	11-08-1939
359	Turjaremete	(Tuří Remety)	07-05-1939	till	20-08-1939
360	Huszt	(Chust)	28-04-1939	till	31-07-1939
363	Huszt	(Chust)	12-05-1939	till	31-07-1939
364	Szeklence	(Sekernice)	07-05-1939	till	13-08-1939
366	Csontos	(Kostrina)	07-05-1939	till	23-07-1939
367	Kovácsrét	(Kušnice)	08-05-1939	till	03-08-1939
368	Huszt	(Chust)	10-05-1939	till	21-08-1939
369	Volóc	(Volovec)	20-05-1939	till	21-08-1939
370	Alsónereszníce	(Neresnice)	07-05-1939	till	24-07-1939
371	Huszt	(Chust)	07-05-1939	till	11-08-1939
372	Polena	(Polana u Svalavy)	07-05-1939	till	11-08-1939
373	Tiszabogdány	(Bohdan)	07-05-1939	till	18-08-1939
374	Terebesfejérpatak	(Trebušany)	07-05-1939	till	22-08-1939
375	Técsö	(Ťačovo)	08-05-1939	till	17-08-1939
376	Királyháza	(Kralovo nad Tisou)	06-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
377	Szeklence	(Sekernice)	07-05-1939	till	13-08-1939
378	Nagyberezna	(Veľký Berezný)	08-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
379	Bilke	(Bílky)	05-05-1939	till	23-07-1939
380	Körösmezö	(Jasiňa)	08-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
382	Perecseny	(Perečin)	07-05-1939	till	13-08-1939
383	Bustyaháza	(Buštino)	08-05-1939	till	23-07-1939
384	Szerednye	(Seredné)	12-03-1939	till	11-08-1939
385	Nagybocskó	(Veliký Bočkov)	03-05-1939	till	13-08-1939
386	Ökörmezö	(Volové)	26-03-1939	till	13-08-1939
387	Nagyszőllős	(Sevluš)	08-04-1939	till	13-08-1939
388	Lipcse	(Lipča)	07-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
389	Huszt	(Chust)	09-05-1939	till	31-07-1939
390	Kálnik	(Kálnik)	20-04-1939	till	03-08-1939
391	Herincse	(Horyničovo)	21-04-1939	till	21-07-1939
392	Huszt	(Chust)	09-05-1939	till	31-07-1939
393	Gorond	(Goronda)	22-04-1939	till	30-07-1939
394	Dolha	(Dovhé)	07-05-1939	till	05-08-1939
395	Rahó	(Rachov)	07-05-1939	till	14-08-1939
396	Magyarkomját	(Velké Komňatky)	09-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
397	Beregrákos	(Rakošin)	06-05-1939	till	27-07-1939
398	Ilosva	(Iršava)	07-05-1939	till	29-07-1939
399	Magyarkomját	(Velké Komňatky)	09-05-1939	till	02-08-1939
400	Királyháza	(Kralovo nad Tisou)	06-05-1939	till	02-08-1939

Provisional postmarks with the name of the post office

As the cancels with a number only state a date but not the name of the post office, a substantial number of post offices used a simple rubber hand stamp with their name and placed it next to the standard number cancel. Below a number of such additional markings are shown.

ISZKA

KERECKE

KOVÁCSRÉT

ÖKÖRMEZÖ

ILOSVA

TARACKÖZ

Körösmezö.

Huszt-Хуст

40 mm

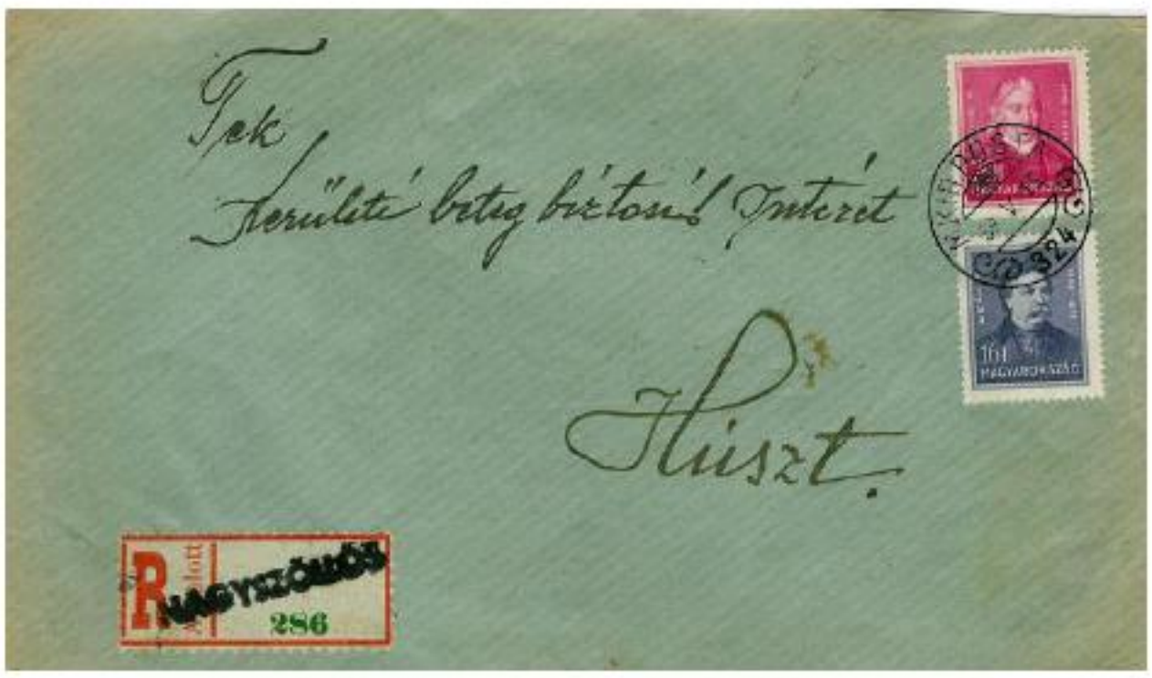
Huszt-Хуст

35 mm

HERINCSE

Gyertyánliget.

ISZKA number cancel 331



Registered cover from Nagyszöllös number cancel 324

Cover sent by express from Körösmezö number cancel 320

THE BILINGUAL DEFINITIVE DATE STAMPS OF ZONE 2

The definitive date stamps have a diameter of 25 mm. and show the Hungarian name at the top and the Ukrainian name in Cyrillic letters at the bottom. The introduction of these postmarks started at the end of July 1939 and were manufactured with and without a distinguishing letter. A few date stamps show the Ukrainian name in brackets. The spelling of the Ukrainian name in these Hungarian date stamps many times differs from the spelling used during the Czechoslovak sovereignty.
The list on the next pages starts with the Hungarian name, followed by the Ukrainian in the spelling used at that time , and the Czechoslovak name. as used during period 7. Four different types of date stamps are known and the type number is stated. as well as is the distinguishing letter if any.

Type 1
no distinguishing letter

Type 2
distinguishing letter

Type 3
Cyrillic name in brackets
no distinguishing letter

Type 4
Cyrillic name in brackets
distinguishing letter

Hungarian name	Typ				
AKNASZLATINA	1				
	type 3	-	18-07-1939 – **)		
	type 4	A	18-07-1939 – **)		
	type 4	B	18-07-1939 – **)		
ALSÓKARASZLÓ ***)	postalagency, became post office 1944			ЗАРИЧА	ZARÍČA
	type 1	-	01-02-1944 – **)		
ALSÓNERESZNICE	1939 – 1944			НЕРЕСНИЦА	NERESNICE
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	10-03-1942 – **)		
	type 2	B	10-03-1942 – **)		
ALSÓSZINEVÉR	1939 – 1944			СИНЕВИРЪ	SINOVÍR
	type 1	-	18-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	07-05-1942		
ALSÓVERECKE	1939 – 1944			НИЖНИ ВЕРЕЦКИ	NIŽNÍ VERECKY
	type 1	-	08-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	08-07-1939 – **)		
ANTALÓC	1939 – 1944			АНТАЛОВЦЫ	ANTALOVCE
	type 1	-	18-07-1939 – **)		
BERCSÉNYFALVA	1939 – 1944			ДУБРИНИЧЪ	DUBRINIČE
	type 1	-	18-07-1939 – **)		
BEREGKISALMÁS	1939 – 1944			ЗАЛУЖЬ	ZÁLUŽ
	type 1	-	18-07-1939 – **)		
BEREGKÖVESD	1939 – 1944			КИВЯШДЬ	KIVJAŽD
	type 1	-	18-07-1939 – **)		
BEREGLEÁNYFALVA	1939 – 1944			ЛАЛОВО	LALOVO
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
BEREGRÁKOS	1939 – 1944			БЕРЕГ-РАКОШЬ	RÁKOŠÍN
	type 3	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
BILKE	1939 – 1944			БИЛКИ	BÍLKY
	type 1	-	not in Monográfiája part 6 *)		
	type 2	A	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	04-08-1942 – **)		
BRÓD	1939 – 1944			БРОДЬ	BROD NAD IRŠAVOU
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
BUSTYAHÁZA	1939 – 1944			БУШТИНО	BUŠTINO
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	15-07-1940 – **)		
CSERNOHOLOVA	1939 – 1944			ЧЕРНОГОЛОВА	ČERNOHLAVA
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
CSONTOS	1939 – 1944			КОСТРИНА	KOSTRINA
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
DOLHA	1939 – 1944			ДОВГОЕ	DOVHÉ
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	not in Monográfiája part 6 *)		

*) see figure on page 136d **) until the end of the Hungarian administration

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Name in Cyrillic	Czechoslovak name
DOMBO	1939 - 1944			ДУБОВОЕ	DUBOVÉ
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	09-09-1940 – **)		
DUSZINA	1939			ДУСИНА	DUSINA
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – 27-09-1939		
FELSŐVERESMART	1939 – 1944			ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ	VELIKÁ KOPAŇA
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
FENYVESVÖLGY	1939 – 1944			СТАВНА	STAVNÉ
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	18-01-1943 – **)		
FRIGYESFALVA	1939 – 1944			КЛЕНОВЦИ	FRIDĚŠOVO
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
GOROND	1939 – 1944			ГОРОНДА	GORONDA
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
GYERTYÁNLIGET	1939 – 1944			КОБЫЛЕЦКА ПОЛЯНА	KOBYLECKÁ POLANA
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	04-08-1942 – **)		
HAJASD	1939 – 1944			ВОЛОСЯНКА	VOLOSIANKA
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	08-02-1944 – **)		
HÁRSFALVA ***)	postal agcency, became post office 1942 – 1944			НЕЛЬПИНО	NELIPINO
	type 1	-	20-02-1942 – **)		
HÁTMEG	1939 – 1944			ЗАГАТТЯ	ZÁHATÍ
	type 1	-	24-07-1939 – **)		
HERINCSE	1939 – 1944			ГОРИНЧОВО	HORINČOVO
	type 1	-	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	02-03-1943 – **)		
HUSZT	1939 – 1944			ХУСТЪ	CHUST
	type 1	-	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	D	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	E	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	F	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	G	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	H	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	I	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	J	02-04-1940 – **)		
	type 2	K	02-04-1940 – **)		
	type 2	L	08-02-1944 – **)		
	type 2	M	08-02-1944 – **)		
ILONCA	1939 – 1944			ИЛЬНИЦА	ILNICE
	type 1	-	27-07-1939 – **)		
ILOSVA	1939 – 1944			ИРШАВА	IRŠAVA
	type 1	-	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	27-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	05-02-1940 – **)		
	type 2	C	05-02-1940 – **)		
IRHÓC	1939 – 1944			ВУЛХОВЦЫ	VULCHOVCE
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	09-07-1942 – **)		
ISZKA	1939 – 1944			ИЗКИ	IZKY
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	29-06-1944 – **)		
KÁLNIK	1939 – 1944			КАЛЬНИКЪ	KALNÍK
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		

**) until the end of the Hungarian administration

***) date when postal agency became post office is quoted from the book "České a Slovenské poštovny"by Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekeľ

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Name in Cyrillic	Czechoslovak name
KERECKE	1939 – 1944			КЕРЕЦКИ	KERECKY
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	08-02-1944 – **)		
KIRÁLYHÁZA	1939 – 1941 (situated in zone 4)			КИРАЛЬГАЗА	KRÁL0VO NAD TISOU
	type 3	-	31-07-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	A	31-07-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	B	31-07-1939 – 1941		
KIRÁLYMEZŐ	1939 – 1944			УСТЧОРНА	USŤČORNA
	type 1	-	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	21-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	15-08-1940 – **)		
	type 2	C	05-07-1941 – **)		
KISBEREZNA	1939 – 1944			МАЛОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ	MALÝ BEREZNÝ
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
KOVÁCSRÉT	1939 – 1944			КУШНИЦА	KUŠNICA
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	04-02-1943 – **)		
KÖKÉNYES	1939 – 1944			ТЕРНОВО	TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU
	type 1	-	27-07-1939 – **)		
KŐRÖSMEZŐ	1939 – 1944			ЯСИНЯ	JASIŇA
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	33-01-1940 – **)		
KÖVESLIGET	1939 – 1944			ДРАГОВО	DRAHOVO
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
KÖZÉPAPSA	1939 – 1941 (situated in zone 4)			СЕРЕДНЯ АПША	STŘEDNÍ APŠA
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – 1941		
LIPCSE	1939 – 1944			ЛИПЧА	LIPČA
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
LYUTA	1939 – 1944			ЛЮТА	LJUTÁ
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
MAGYARKOMJÁT	1939 – 1944			ВЕЛИКИ КОМЯТЫ	VELIKÉ KOMŇATY
	type 1	-	31-07-1039 – **)		
MAJDÁNKA	1939 – 1944			МАЙДАНЪ	MAJDAN
	type 1	-	31-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	10-09-1942 – **)		
MALOMRÉT	was postal agency, became post office 1944			МАЛОМРЕТЬ	ŽORNAVA
	type 1	-	01-03-1944 – **)		
MEZŐTEREBES	1939 – 1944			СТРАБИЧОВО	STRABIČOVO-GORONDA
	type 1	-	31-07-1939 – **)		
NAGYBEREZNA	1939 – 1944			ВЕЛИКОЕ БЕРЕЗНОЕ	VEĽKÝ BEREZNÝ
	type 1	-	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	31-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	05-07-1941 – **)		
	type 2	D	26-10-1944 – **)		
	type 2	E	26-10-1944 – **)		
NAGYBOCSKÓ	1939 – 1944			ВЕЛИКИЙ БОЧКОВЪ	VELIKÝ BOČKOV
	type 1	-	09-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	22-01-1942 – **)		
	type 2	C	22-01-1942 – **)		
NAGYLUCSKA	1939 – 1944			ЛУЧКИ	VELIKÉ LOUČKY
	type 1	-	09-08-1939 – **)		

**) until the end of the Hungarian administration

***) date when postal agency became post office is quoted from the book "České a Slovenské poštovny" by Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekeľ

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Name in Cyrillic	Czechoslovak name
NAGYRÁKÓC	postal agency, became post office 1944			ВЕЛИКИЙ РАКОВЕЦЬ	VEĽKÝ RACOVEC
	type 1	-	10-07-1944 – **)		
NAGYSZÖLLŐS	1939 – 1941 (situated in zone 4)			НАДЬ–СЕВЛЕВШЪ	SEVLUŠ
	type 3	-	09-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	A	09-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	B	09-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	C	09-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	D	09-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	E	04-07-1940 – 1941		
	type 4	F	04-07-1940 – 1941		
ÖKÖRMEZŐ	1939 – 1944			ВОЛОВОЕ	VOLOVÉ
	type 1	-	not in Monográfiája part 6		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	09-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	05-07-1941 – **)		
PERECSENY	1939 – 1944			ПЕРЕЧИНЪ	PEREČÍN
	type 1	-	09-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	08-07-1940 – **)		
	type 2	C	29-06-1944 – **)		
PODHERING	postal agency, became post office 1941 – 1944			ПОДГОРЯНЫ	PODHORANY
	type 1	-	14-11-1941		
POLENA	1939 – 1944			ПОЛЯНА	POLANA U SVALAVY
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	25-06-1944 – **)		
POROSKÓ	1939 – 1944			ПОРОШКОВО	POROŠKOV
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	16-05-1944 – **)		
RAHÓ	1939 – 1944			РАХОВЪ	RACHOV
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	D	08-07-1940 – **)		
	type 2	E	08-07-1940 – **)		
RAKASZ	postal agency, became post office 1942 – 1944			РОКОСВА	ROKOSOV
	type 1	-	09-04-1942 – **)		
SZEKLENCE	1939 – 1944			СОКИРНИЦА	SEKERNICE
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
SZENTMIKLÓS	1939 – 1944			ЧИНАДЬЕВО	ČIŇAĎOVO
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
SZEREDNYE	1939 – 1944			СЕРЕДНОЕ	SEREDNÉ
	type 1	-	07-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	07-08-1939 – **)		
SZOLYVA	1939 – 1944			СВАЛЯВА	SVALAVA
	type 1	-	12-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	15-07-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	12-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	C	12-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	D	08-07-1940 – **)		
	type 2	E	not in Monográfiája part 6 *)		
TALABORFALU	1939 – 1944			ТЕРЕБЛЯ	TEREBLA
	type 1	-	12-08-1939 – **)		
TARACKÖZ	1939 – 1944			ТЕРЕШВА	TERESVA
	type 1	-	12-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	12-08-1939 – **)		

*) see picture on page 136d **) until the end of the Hungarian administration

***) date when postal agency became post office is quoted from the book "České a Slovenské poštovny"by Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekeľ

Hungarian name	Type		Period of use	Name in Cyrillic	Czechoslovak name
TÉCSŐ	1939 – 1941 (situated in zone 4)			ТИЧЕВЬ	ŤAČOVO
	type 3	-	12-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	A	12-08-1939 – 1941		
	type 4	B	12-08-1939 – 1941		
TISZABOGDÁNY	1939 – 1944			БРГДАНЬ	BOHDAN
	type 1	-	12-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	03-05-1941 – **)		
TISZABORKUT	1939 – 1944			КВАСЫ	KVASY
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
TORONYA	1939 – 1944			ТОРУНЬ	TORUN
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
TREBUSAFEJÉRPATAK	1939 – 1944			ТРЕБУШАНЫ	TREBUŠANY
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	19-11-1940 – **)		
TURJABISZTRA	1939 – 1944			ТУРЯ БЫСТРА	TUŘÍ BYSTRÝ
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
TURJAREMETE	1939 – 1944			ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА	TUŘÍ REMETY
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	not in Monográfiája part 6 *)		
VISK	1939 – 1941 (situated in zone 4)			ВЫШКЪ	VÝŠKOVO NAD TISOU
	type 3	-	14-08-1939 – 1941		
VOLÓC	1939 – 1944			ВОЛОВЕЦЬ	VOLOVEC
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	14-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	B	05-08-1940 – **)		
ZSDENYOVA	1939 – 1944			ЖДЕНЬОВО	ŽDĚŇOVO
	type 1	-	14-08-1939 – **)		
	type 2	A	17-04-1943 – **)		

*) see picture here below **) until the end of the Hungarian administration

Remark

When you compare the dates stated in the above list for the closing date of a postal agency (= opening date of post office) with the dates stated in the Hungarian Monográfiája part 6, you may find discreapancies. As mentioned before the stated dates in the list are based on information obtained from Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekeľ book "České a Slovenské poštovny".

The definitive date stamps pictured below are not listed in part 6 of the Hungarian monography deaaling with the date stamps (see the relavant pages 422 to 454). Most probably more can be discovered

BILKE БИЛКИ

TURJAREMETE ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА

ÖKÖRMEZÖ ВОЛОВЕО

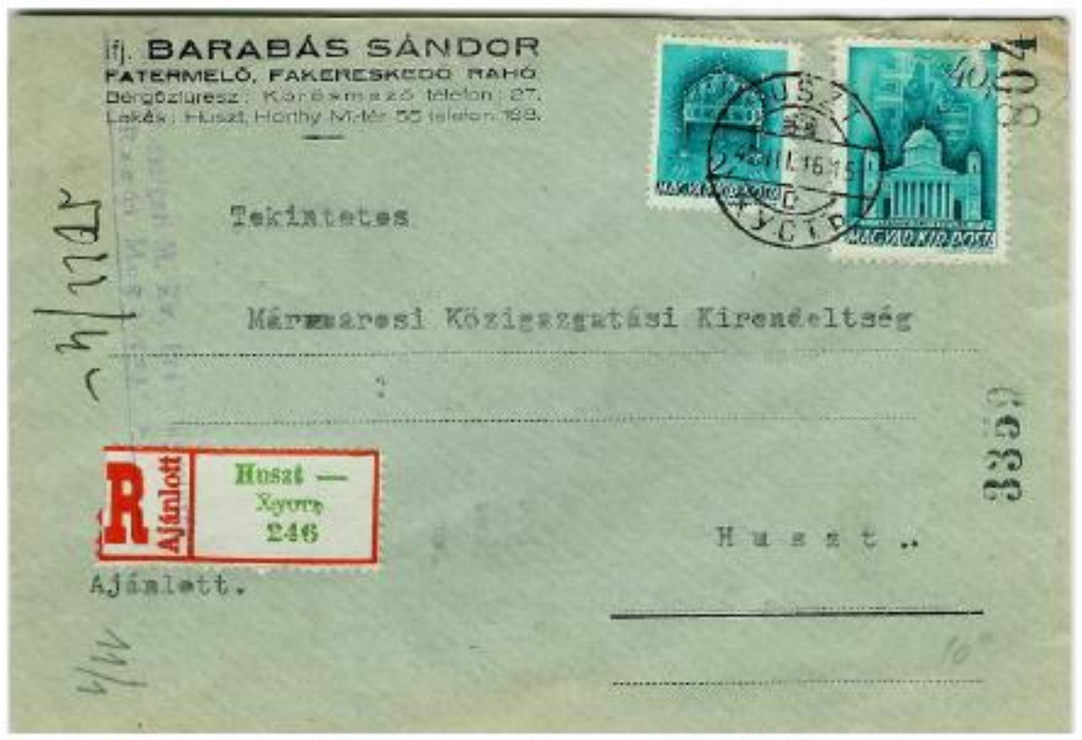
DOLHA ДОВГОЕ

Some more examples of the definitive date stamps introduced by the Hungarian postal administration

All the above date stamps are from zone 2, with the exception of Jenke, which is located in Zone 3.

Управа державных лѣсов в Брустурах п. Устьчорна (Подк. Русь)
Управа державних лісів в Брустурах п. Устьчорна (Підк. Русь)
M. KIR. ERDŐHIVATAL, BRUSZTURA
u. p. KIRÁLYMEZŐ.
MÁRMAROS-M.
Tekintetes Kerületi betegbiztosító intézet
Huszt.
Vyplatné paušalovano.

Domestic cover sent on 03-11-1939 from Királymező to Huszt. Postage for a letter of the 2nd weight class 28 fi. Stamps are cancelled by date stamp of Királymező, type I


Ifj. BARABÁS SÁNDOR
FATERMELŐ, FAKERESKEDŐ NAHÓ
Bérgözüresz: Körösmező telefon: 87.
Lakás: Huszt, Horthy M-tér 55 telefon 98.
Tekintetes
Máramarosi Közigazgatási Kirendeltség
Huszt.
Ajánlott.

Domestic local R-cover sent on 16-03-1942
Letter 12 fi, R-fee 30 fi . Total postage 42 fi. The stamps are cancelled by the date stamp of Huszt , type 2 letter D.

Geöffnet
Tit.
Liečebný Fond verejných zamestnancov
v Praze
Protektorát.
Ajánlott-Doporučeno!
Técső
604
68921

Censored foreign R-cover sent on 09-06-1941 from TÉCSŐ to Prague. Letter 20 fi, R-fee 50 fi. Total postage 70 fi. Stamps are cancelled by date stamp of Técső type 3.

BUDAPEST.
Horthy Miklós kd. A cs. és kir. hadimuzeumot és magyar hősi halottaimat emlékeztetik.
Horthy Miklós-Brücke. Denkmal im Ehren der k. u. k. Kriegsmarine und deren Heldentoten.
Pont «Horthy Miklós». Monument élevé à la mémoire de la flotte impériale et royale et aux nôtres hongrois tombés pendant la guerre.
Ponte «Horthy Miklós». Monumento in memoria della I. e R. Marina da guerra e dei nostri eroici marinai ungheresi.
Kagyarszag
Tornyay Janosne
Tekeháza
ny. Királyháza
Ugocsa vm.

Domestic postcard sent from Budapest to Tekehaza on 31-12-1939. In Tekeháza only a postal agency was operational. For that reason a receiving date stamp of Királyháza is placed on the card. This date stamp originating before Királyháza was transferred to zone I is of the type 4 Postage for the postcard was 10fi.

As mentioned before it is beyond any doubt that in November 1938 Hungary had the intention of annexing the whole territory of Carpatho-Ukraine, nor did it want to grant any autonomy to the province, not even linguistically. This intention is also made clear by the postmarks the postal authorities had prepared before the actual occupation of zone 2. These postmarks were only in the Hungarian language and were prepared for the following post offices in zone 2. All of them had the distinguishing letter "A", except Técső, which also exists with the letter "B". These postmarks however were never used.

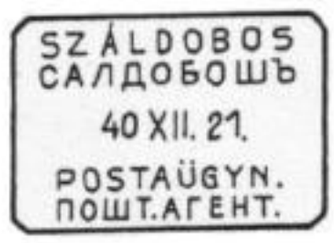
AKNASZLATINA
BEREGKISALMÁS
BEREGKÖVESD
BEREGLEÁNYFALVA
BEREGRÁKOS
BILKE
DOLHA
FELSŐVERESMART
HERINCE
HUSZT
ILOSVA
KIRÁLYHÁZA
MAGYARKOMJÁT
MEZŐTEREBES
NAGYLUCSKA
NAGYSZÖLLŐS
TARACKÖZ
TÉCSÖ
VISK

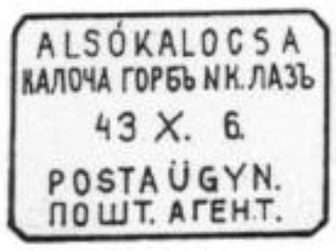
This postmark of Huszt can be found on philatelistic items only. It always shows the date 39 III. 16 at 16 hours.

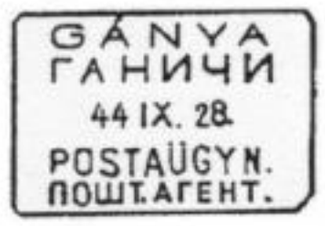
THE BILINGUAL CANCELS OF THE POSTAL AGENCIES IN ZONE 2 (Hungarian – Ukrainian)

Listed below are all of the postal agencies that once operated in zone 2 during the Hungarian administration of 1939 – 1944. A date between brackets means: the postal agency became a post office at that date.

ALSÓAPSA – НИЖНЯ АПША (01-10-1942) *)	(Nižná Apša)	1942 – 1944
ALSÓBISZTRA – НИЖНЯ БЫСТРА	(Nižný Bystrý)	1940 – 1944
ALSÓKALOCSA – КАЛОЧА	(Koločava)	1942 – 1944
ALSÓKARASZLÓ – ЗАРИЧА (01-02-1944)	(Zariča)	1941 – 1944
ALSÓSZELISTYE – СЕЛИЩЕ	(Nižné Selište)	1940 – 1944
BACSAVA – БАЧОВО	(Bačovo)	1941 – 1944
BARNABÁS – БЕРЛЕБАШЬ	(Berlebaš)	1941 – 1944
BEREZNA – БЕРЕЗОВО	(Berezovo)	1943 – 1944
CSOMÁNFALVA – ЧОМАЛЬЕВО	(Čomalovo)	1940 – 1944
DRÁGABÁRTFALVA – ДОРОБРАТОВО	(Drahobratovo)	1944 – 1944
DRUGETHÁZA – ЗАРИЧОВО	(Zaričovo)	1942 – 1944
DUSZINA – ДЧСИНА (1944)	(Dusina)	1939 – 1944
FELSŐKEREPEC – ВЬШНИЙ КОРОПЕЦЬ	(Vyšný Koropec)	1940 – 1944
FELSŐNERESZNICE – НОВОСЕЛИЦА	(Novoselica)	1943 – 1944
FELSŐZINEVÉR – СИНЕВИРЬ ПОЛЯНА	(Sinovírska Poľana)	1941 – 1944
FELSŐVERECKE – ВЬШНИ ВЕРЕЦКИ	(Vyšný Verecky)	1943 – 1944
FELSŐVIZNICE – ВЬШНА ВЬІЗНИЦА	(Vyšná Viznica)	1942 – 1944
GÁNYA – ГАНИЧИ	(Ganica)	? – 1944
HÁRSFALVA – НЕЛЬПИНО (05-08-1942)	(Nelipino)	1940 – 1942
HOLUBINA – ГОЛЧБИННОЕ	(Holubinné)	1941 – 1941
HORLYŐ – ГЧДЛЬОВО	(Chudlovo)	1939 – 1944
HUSZTSŐFALVA – ДАНИЛОВО	(Danilovo)	1940 – 1944
IGNÉC – ЗНЯЦЕВО	(Zňačovo)	1940 – 1944
KISLUBOKA – ГЛЧБСКА	(Hlboká)	1942 – 1943
MALOMRÉT – ЖОРНАВА (01-03-1944)	(Žornava)	1941 – 1944
NAGYRÁKÓC – ВЕЛИКИЙ (10-07-1944)	(Veľký Rakovec)	1941 – 1944
NEVICKE – НЕВИЦКОЕ	(Nevické)	1940 – 1942
PASZIKA – ПАСЬКА	(Pasika)	1940 – 1942
PODHERING – ПОДГОРЯНЫ (14-11-1941)	(Podhorany)	1939 – 1941
RAKASZ – РОКОСВА (09-04-1942)	(Rokosov)	1940 – 1942
SÓSLAK – СОЛЯ	(Soľa)	1940 – 1942
SZÁLDOBOS – САЛДОБОШЬ	(Saldoboš)	1941 – 1944
SZÖLLŐSEGRES – ЗГРЕШЬ	(Olešnik)	1940 – 1941
VUCSKÓMEZŐ – ВУЧКОВОЕ	(Vučkovo)	1941 – 1944







*) ALSÓAPSA was transferred to zone 4 during 1941 and changed over to a monolingual postmark . It became a post office on 01-10-1942.

Postal agency of Karcsava

Postal agency of Száldobos

Postal Agency of Negróc/Негровець

It is very interesting to know that the Hungarians also had the intention of opening a postal agency in Negróc but this was never put into effect. The only proof there is of this intention are the registration labels which were prepared and were used as provisional labels at nearby post office of Alsószinevér.

Abb. 24

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF ZONE 2

Double circular date stamp with Saint Stephen's crown, used as substitute cancel on line 39 during the year 1939.

39- M Budapest – Taracköz
39- T Taracköz – Budapest

Provisional cancel used on line 305, during the year 1940.

BUDAPEST – DEBRECEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECEN – BUDAPEST

This cancel appears in black and violet.

Provisional cancel used on line 33, during the year 1939.

This cancel is an older type used until about 1930 and apparently used again as a provisional cancel on line 33.

Some more provisional cancels might be found.

Definitive double circular date stamps with Saint Stephen's crown,
Used on trains having a mail coach.

Line 33 Railway section:
BUDAPEST – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – BUDAPEST

Line 34 Railway section:
BUDAPEST – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – BUDAPEST

Line 34 Railway section:
BUDAPEST – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – BUDAPEST

Picture postcard with bi-lingual postmark of line 33, section KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – BUDAPEST, with date 14 –X – 1940

Line 39 Railway section:
BUDAPEST – TARACKÖZ ТЕРЕШВА
TARACKÖZ ТЕРЕШВА – BUDAPEST

Line 61 Railway section:
MUNKÁCS – VOLÓC ВОЛОВЕЦЬ
VOLÓC ВОЛОВЕЦЬ – MUNKÁCS

Line 74 Railway section:
BEREGSZÁSZ – KOVÁCSRET КУШНИЦА
KOVÁCSRET КУШНИЦА – BEREGSZÁSZ

Line 305 Railway section:
BUDAPEST – NAGYKÁROLY - KIRÁLYHÁZA
KIRYHÁZA – BUDAPERST – NAGYKÁROLY

Line 305 Railway section: (used 1941 – 1944)
BUDAPEST-NAGYKÁROLY – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – NAGYKÁROLY-BUDAPEST

Line 306 Railway section: (used 1940 – 1941)
DEBRECEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECEN

Line 306 Railway section: (used 1941 – 1944)
BUDAPEST – DEBRECEN – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА – DEBRECEN – BUDAPEST

Line 307 Railway section: (used 1940 – 1944)
DEBRECEN – KIRÁLYHÁZA
KIRÁLYHÁZA – DEBRECEN

Line 384 Railway section: (used 1940 – 1944)
BEREGSZÁSZ – KOVÁCSRÉT КУШНИЦА
KOVÁCSRÉT КУШНИЦА – BEREGSZÁSZ

Similar date stamps, used by the guard on trains without a mail coach.

All these date stamps show the letters " jm or km " at the bottom in between the two circles, or just below the date bridge.

"jm" stands for Jegyzékelőmenet, meaning literally: some one who shows you your seat (train guard).

"km" stands for közvetitőmenet, meaning literally: some one who mediates (in finding a seat).

Railway section: (used 1942 – 1944)
ANTALÓC – UNGVÁR
UNGVÁR – ANTALÓC

Railway section: (used 1939 – 1944)
BEREGSZÁSZ – KOVÁCSRET КУШНИЦА
KOVÁCSRET КУШНИЦА – BEREGSZÁSZ

Railway section: (used 1943 – 1944)
CSAP – KIRÁLYHÁZA
KIRÁLYHÁZA – CSAP

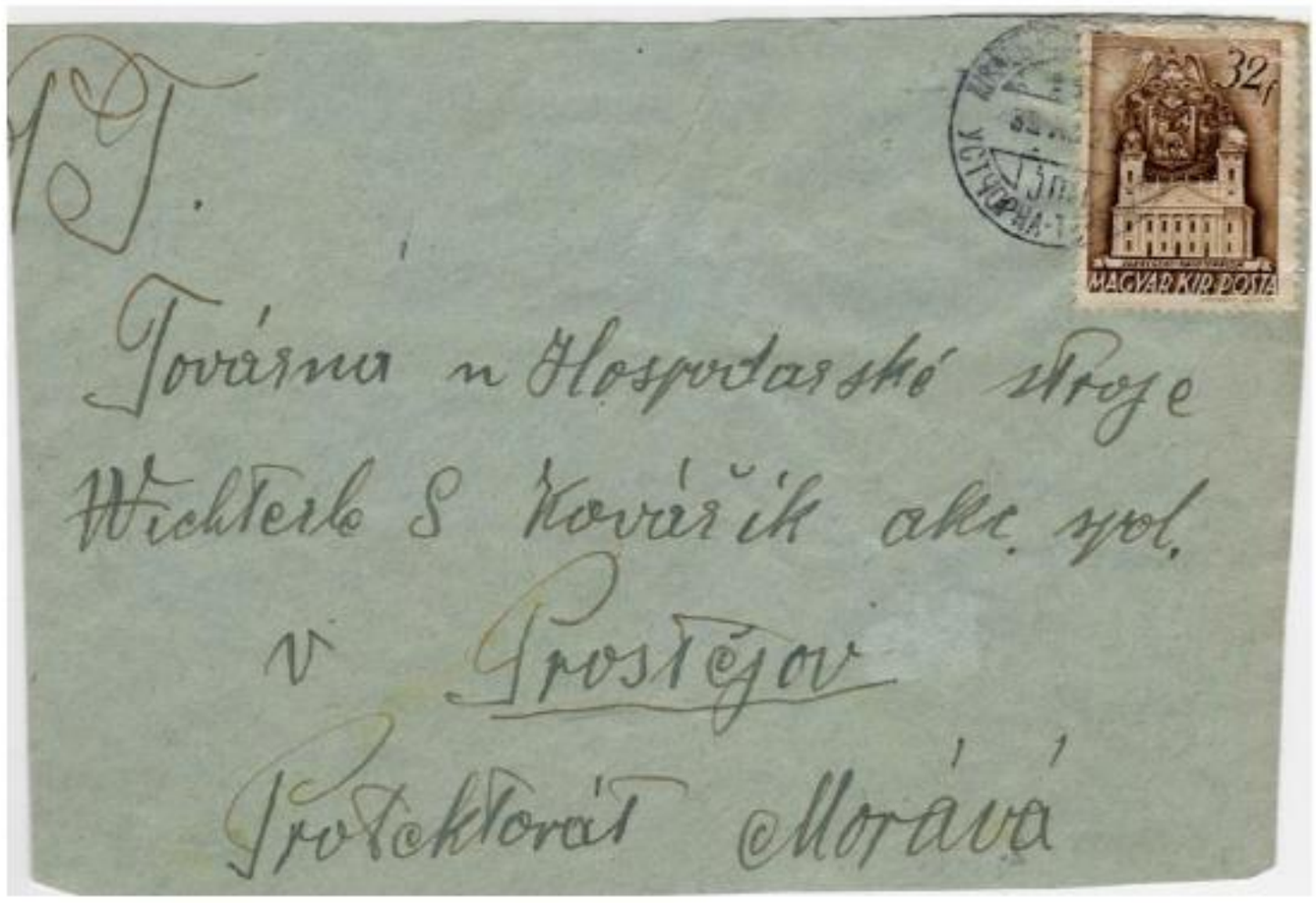
Railway section: (used 1940 – 1944)
FENYVESVÖLGY СТАВНА – UNGVÁR
UNGVÁR – FENYVESVÖLGY СТАВНА

Railway section: (used 1939 – 1944)
KIRÁLYMEZÖ – TARACKÖZ УСТЧОРНА – ТЕРЕШВА
TARACZÖZ – KIRÁLYMEZŐ ТЕРЕШВА – УСТЧОРНА

Railway section: (used during 1944)
KOMLÓS КОМАУШЬ – NAGYSZÖLLŐS
NAGYSZÖLLÖS – KOMLÓS КОМАУШЬ

Railway section: (used 1939 – 1944)
KÖRÖSMEZŐ – TARACKÖZ ЯСИНА – ТЕРЕШВА
TARACKÖZ – KÖRÖSMEZŐ ТЕЯЕШВА – ЯСИНА

Railway section: (used 1942 – 1944)
MÁRAMAROSSZIGET – AKNASSZLATINA – TARACKÖZ
TARACKÖZ – AKNASLATINA – MÁRAMAROSSZIGET



Cover* sent on 29-X-1939 by train to Prostějov in Bohemia. The 32 fi. stamp has been cancelled by the guard on the train Kiralymezõ-Tarackõz. using the date stamp with the letters "jm".

*) from the collection of Dr. J.E. Page

Special postmark used for mail deposited in the railway mailboxes.

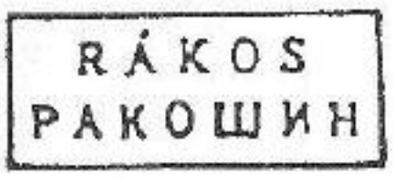
These postmarks are similar to the ones used in zone 1, but now are bi-lingual.
HUSZT ХУСТЬ used during 1940 – 1944
KIRALYHÁZA КНРАЛЬГАЗА used only from 1940 until 1941 *
KÖRÖSMEZŐ ЯСИНА used during 1940 – 1944
RAHÓ РАХОВЬ used during 1940 – 1944

* KIRALYHÁZA was transferred to zone 1 during 1941 and ever since, used a single-lingual date stamp. See the chapter on zone 4.

Hungarian domestic 12 fi postcard. Sent by a gentleman living in Alsószinevér and posted at the railway station Huszt, on the 23rd of November 1942, to be forwarded to Debrecen.

Special postmark used when the postage was paid in cash.
This postmark appears on letters and consignments , for which the postage was paid in cash. In Huszt a bilingual cancel was used. It appears normally in red.
HUSZT ХУСТЬ , used from 30-10-1939 until the end of Hungarian presence in 1944.

Irregular marking of Beregrákos
Some time during 1944 a boxed bilingual marking is used in Beregrákos. This marking is from origin an official marking and probably used after the regular date stamp of Beregrákos broke down.



Non-official marking to commemorate the return of Huszt to Hungary

During the first days of the Hungarian occupation a non-official marking appeared to commemorate the return to Hungary of the town of Huszt (Chust). Both red and green ink was used and it is usually found on the small sheet originally issued to celebrate the opening of the parliament of the independent Carpatho Ukraine.

AIRMAIL *)
The Airport of Ungvár was open for some period during the Hungarian occupation. The Hungarian airliner Malert, a relative small airline with three Junkers JU-52/3m and two Savoia-Marchetti SM-79 planes, began a route from Budapest to Ungvár via Miskolc and Kassa on 7 September 1940. Some post cards and air mail letters were carried. Malert continued operations on this route through 1942, but only a small amount of air mail was carried. Newspapers in bulk were the primary mail items.
*) Source: Airmail operations during World War II, by Thomas H.Boyle Jr.

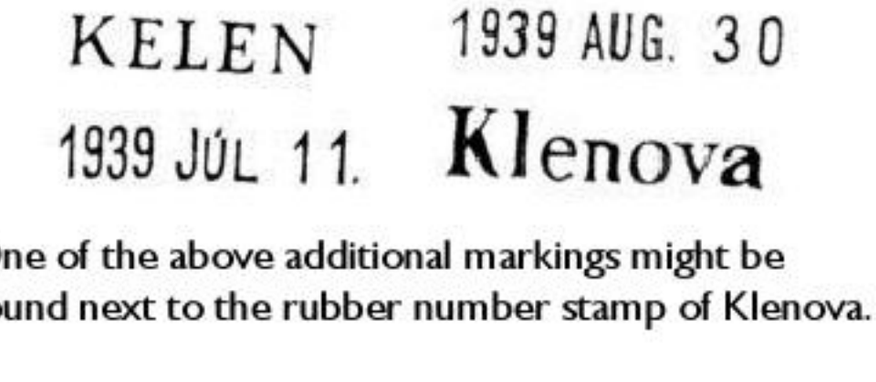
THE HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION OF ZONE 3

(The easternmost part of Slovakia)

After the occupation of zone 2, the Hungarian army also occupied a small sector of land in the east of the then independent puppet state Slovakia. The reason might have been a strategic one. Hitler did not oppose this Hungarian move and left his ally Slovakia without any support. The occupied area was administratively linked to "Kárpátalja" as the occupied area was referred to in Hungary. This area was mainly inhabited by so-called "Prešov Rus" an Ukrainian speaking minority in Slovakia. In the area, 74 villages and hamlets were located, in 7 of them a post office was operating and a further 5 could make use of a postal agency. Two of the postal agencies were upgraded to post offices during this period. The whole of zone 3 was bi-lingual during the Hungarian administration. Similar to the practice in zone 2 the postal administration used rubber number cancellers in the beginning, which however were soon replaced by metallic number cancellers. Later these provisional ones were replaced again by the standard bi-lingual Hungarian cancellers with the crown of St. Stephen.

RUBBER NUMBER CANCELS USED IN ZONE 3

118	SZOBRÁNC
227	REMETEVASGYAR
229	REMETEVASGYAR
269	BEZŐ
270	KLENOVA (postal agency)
273	NAGYPOLANÝ



One of the above additional markings might be found next to the rubber number stamp of Klenova.

METALLIC NUMBER CANCELS USED IN ZONE 3

251	KLENOVA (postal agency)
301	SZOBRÁNC
302	SZOBRÁNC
315	BEZŐ
316	UTCÁS
317	TAKCSÁNY
318	UBLYA
361	NAGYPOLANÝ
362	REMETEVASGYAR
365	REMETEVASGYAR

Metallic number cancel 317. Court letter sent on 12-08-1939 from Takcsány.

THE BILINGUAL DEFINITIVE DATE STAMPS OF ZONE 3

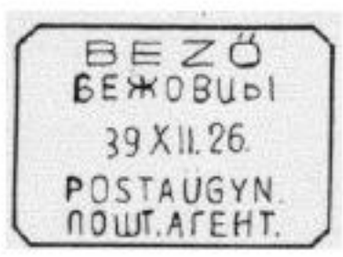
BEZŐ ***)	БЕЖОВЦЫ	(BEŽOVCE)
JENKE *)	ЕНКОВЦЫ	(JENKOVCE)
KLENOVA **)	КЛЕНОВА	(KLENOVÁ)
NAGYPOLANY	ВЕЛИКА ПОЛЯНА	(VEĽKÁ POLANA)
REMETEVASGYÁR	РЕМЕТСКІЕ ГАМРЫ	(REMETSKE HÁMRE)
SZOBRÁNC	СОБРАНЦЫ	(SOBRANCE)
TAKCSÁNY	СТАКЧИНЬ	(STAKČÍN)
UBLYA	УБЛЯ	(UBĽA)
UTCÁS	УЛИЧЬ	(ULIČ)

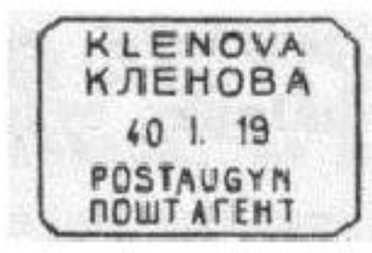
*) Jenke was originally a postal agency, but became a post office on 17-06-1942
**) Klenova was originally a postal agency, but became a post office on 01-07-1944
***) Bező was originally a postal agency, but became a post office on 29-12-1939

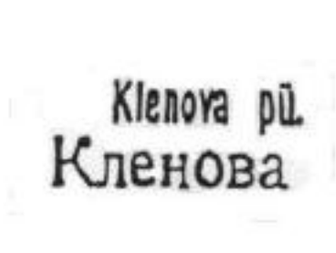
R-cover, sent from Szobránc to Budapest on 14-08-1943.
Bilingual date stamp of Szobránc. Tariff period 01-07-1943 until the end of the Hungarian administration. 2nd Weight class (up to 250 gr.). Postage 60 fi. and registration fee 70 fi. = 130 fi.
6 stamps of 20 fi.= 120 fi. + 1x 10 fi. = 130 fi.

THE MARKINGS OF THE POSTAL AGENCIES IN ZONE 3

Including the postal agencies of Jenke and Klenova, which became post offices ultimately, only 5 postal agencies were operational during the Hungarian administration of zone 3.







Klenova postal agency also used this bilingual marking for a certain period of time.

ALSÓHUNKÓC – ХУНЬКОВЦЫ (CHOŇKOVCE) 01-02-1940 until end of Hungarian administration in 1944
BEZŐ – БЕЖОВЦЫ (BEŽOVCE) until 29-12-1939 after this date it was a post office.
CIRÓKAÓFALU – СТАРИЧА (STARINA) 10-06-1940 until end of Hungarian administration in 1944.*)
JENKE – ЕНКОВЦЫ (JENKOVCE) 01-05-1949 until 16-06-1942 after this date it was a post office.
KARCSAVA – КАРЧАВА (KRČAVA) 15-04-1940 until end of Hungarian administration in 1944.
KLENOVA – КЛЕНОВА (KLENOVA) 16-05-1939 until 08-02-1941, opened again 23-04-1942 until 01-07-1944, after this date it was a post office .
*) Due to the construction of a large dam in the year 1980 (The Starina dam) Cirókaófalu was abandoned, submerged by the water and does not exists any longer.

Postal agency Alsóhunkóc

Postal agency Cirókaófalu

ZONE 4, THE TRANSFER OF HUNGARIAN SPEAKING AREAS FROM ZONE 2 TO ZONE 1

In the year 1941 the boundaries of the counties Ugocsa and Marmaros were corrected. A small part of zone 2 which originally was bilingual was transferred to these counties and became part of the mono-lingual zone 1. This of course had consequences for the date stamps used at the post offices and the postal agency in this area. The following post offices were affected:

AKNASZLATINA
BUSTIÁHÁZA
KIRÁLYHÁZA
KÖZÉPAPSA
NAGYSZŐLLŐS
TÉCSŐ
VISK

Only the 6 post offices listed below used a modified date stamp, from which the Ukrainian text was removed and replaced by a discontinued bended line. All these modified date stamps were in use from 1941 until the end of the Hungarian administration in 1944.

AKNASZLATINA (SLATINSKÉ DOLY) (also with letter A & B)
KIRÁLYHÁZA (KRALOVO NAD TISOU) (also with letter A & B)
KÖZÉPAPSA (STŘEDNÍ APŠA)
NAGYSZŐLLŐS (SEVLUŠ) (also with letters A, B, C & D)
TÉCSŐ (ŤAČOVO) (also with letters A & B)
VISK (VÝŠKOVO NAD TISOU)

The only postal agency in zone 4 was Alsóapsa (Nižná Apša), it became a post office on 01-10-1942. During the time it was a postal agency, it used the date stamp as shown in fig. A

From 1942 until the end of the Hungarian administration the post offices of
ALSÓAPSA and BUSTYAHÁZA
used the standard monolingual date stamp of zone 1 (fig B). After the transfer of KIRÁLYHÁZA also the date stamp of the railway mailbox was changed to a mono-lingual one as shown in fig C.

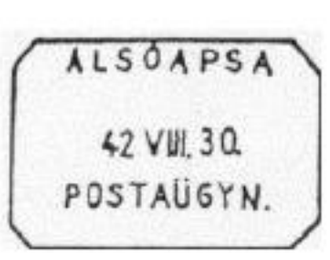


fig. A

fig. B

fig. C

Hungarian postage stamp with Carpatho Ukraine motive issued during period 9

During this period only one postage stamp was issued by the Hungarian postal administration having a Carpatho Ukraine related motive.

Michel no.594

Issued on the occasion of the reunification of zone 1 with Hungary

Date of issue 16-01-1939

Castle of Munkáts

Hungarian field post during the Carpatho-campaign 1939 (occupation of zone 3)

Concerned that the German army might start to occupy the remaining part of Carpatho Ukraine (zone 2), would invade Bohemia and Moravia and Germany would recognize an independent Slovakia, the Hungarian government, headed by prime minister count Teleki Pál, during its session on 10-03-1939 decided to occupy zone 2. It informed the German, Italian and Polish governments of this decision but did not seek German approval and emphasized to the Italian and Polish governments that Germany's prospective annexation of Slovakia would put it in a very advantageous strategic position by removing Hungary's border with Poland and also endanger Hungarian, Polish and Italian interests.
On 12-03-1939, the Hitler government advised the Hungarians that Czechoslovakia was about to disintegrate, that Germany would recognize an independent Slovakia but would not recognize an independent Carpatho Ukraine. Hungary was given 24 hours to solve the "Transcarpathian problems". Mgr. Tiso declared Slovakia's independence on the 14th of March, this in line with an earlier agreement with Germans. Mgr. Voloshin followed the same day in declaring independence for Carpatho Ukraine. He also sought approval and protection from the Germans. On the 15th of March the Hungarian Army started its campaign to occupy (re-unite) Carpatho Ukraine. Only the poorly armoured Sich guards offered some resistance, hoping the Germans would grant the request of Voloshin for protection. On the 18th of March the campaign was completed by the occupation of the entire Carpatho Ukraine.

On 23-03-1939 the high command of the Hungarian Army ordered occupation of a part of Slovakia west of the Ung-valley, this to secure the train connection Ungvár-Perecseny-Nagyberezna-Uzsok. The Slovakian Army resisted the Hungarian Army but only during one day. A Slovak-Hungarian committee was established to determine the border. An agreement was signed on the 3rd of April and from then on this part was considered by Hungary as a part of its territory. (Hungarian annexation of this part of Slovakia is referred to in this book as zone 3)

During its campaign to re-conquer Carpatho Ukraine the Hungarian field post was not operational. It started on 24-03-1939 when zone 3 was taken from the Slovaks. Only during a relatively short period in the year 1939, were a number of 44 field offices operational in zone 3, they are listed below.

Date stamps of the Hungarian field post

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 13 & 13A	March 25 – April 14
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 14 & 14A	March 26 – April 15
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 16 & 16A	March 26 – April 15
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 17 & 17A	March 25 – April 19

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 19 & 19A	March 25 – April 18
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 21 & 21A	March 25 – April 20
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 24	March 25 – April ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 26 & 26A	March 27 – March 28
TÄBORI POSTAHIVATAL 27 & 27A	March 26 – March 31
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 28 & 28A	March 27 – March 29
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 31 & 31A	March 27 – April 18
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 40	March 2? - ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 42 & 42A	March 25 – April 18
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 43 & 43A	March 25 – April 25
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 44 & 44A	March 25 – April 22
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 47 & 47A	March 25 – April 21
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 52A	March 2? - ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 53	March 2? - ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 56 & 56A	March 27 – April 03
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 57 & 57A	March 26 – April 19
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 61A	March 2? - ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 62	March 2? - ?
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 66 & 66b	March 28 – April 20
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 67 & 67b	March 25 – April 26
TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 68 & 68A	March 25 – April 28

It was also possible to send registered mail via the field post offices. The registration labels used were bicoloured red and green.

The sender's official Army unit is printed on the reverse of the envelope; underneath the official stamp of the same unit.

Cover with date stamp of field post office 21, sent on 06-04-1939 to Pécs. On the reverse the arrival date stamp of Pécs with date 08-04-1939. The envelope is an official one of the Royal Hungarian Army "King Béla" the command of the 8th Infantry battalion.

Two field post cards of the Hungarian army, used during the campaign to occupy zone 3. They show the date stamps of field post offices 47 and 47A, which were operational from 25-03-1939 until 21-04-1939.

Hungarian field post offices and army censorship during WWII 1941 until 1944

The bombardment of Kassa, Munkács and Rahó on the 27th of June 1941 was the motive for Hungary to declare war on the Soviet Union. From Körösmező (Jasina) the "Carpatho division" of the Hungarian Army started its advance in the direction of Kolomea and reached the Dnjestr river between 5 and 7 July. On the 1st of July the Carpatho division crossed the border with the Soviet Union.

László Suurányi carried out a survey and established that the field post offices mentioned below were operational in Carpatho-Ukraine for 7-8 days between 27-06-1941 and the first days of July 1941.

Field post office 4 : Huszt , Kárpát-csoport parancsnokság (Command office of the Carpatho division)
Field post office 21: Körösmező, 1. hegyivadász dandár (1st brigade of mountaineers)
Field post office 41: Tiszaborkut, 1. gépkocsizó dandár (1st motorized brigade)
Field post office 45: Tiszaborkut, 2. gëpkocsizó dander (2nd motorized brigade)
Field post office 68: Munkács, 8. határvadász (8th brigade border guards)

The date stamps of the field post offices 21, 42 and 68 were used in Carpatho Ukraine in an earlier stage as well (between March and April 1939). During the war with the Soviet Union the numbers of the field post offices were changed twice.. The first change took place during 1942, with a three digit number. The first digit was the number of the Army unit, they belonged to and the other two digits remained unchanged. This first change in field post numbers did not have any consequence for the field post in Carpatho Ukraine as this was not operational there from end July 1941 until 1944. The second change took place during 1943. The numbers were removed and replaced by 2 or 3 letters.

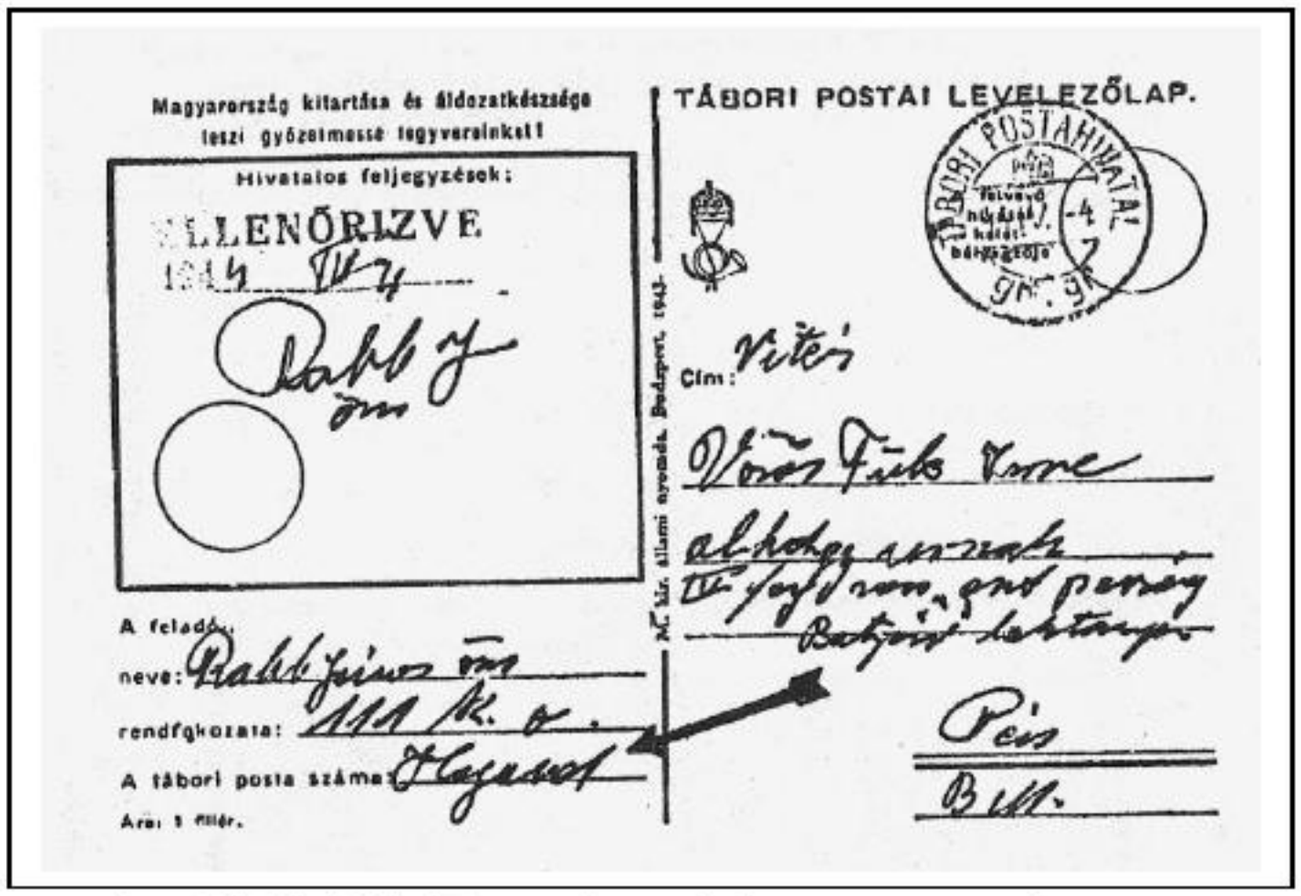
During 1942 mobile field post offices were introduced. The date stamps of these offices also have a number. Knowledge of their operating methods is lacking.

ROYAL HUNGARIAN mobile field post office 16M, with date 43-XI-27

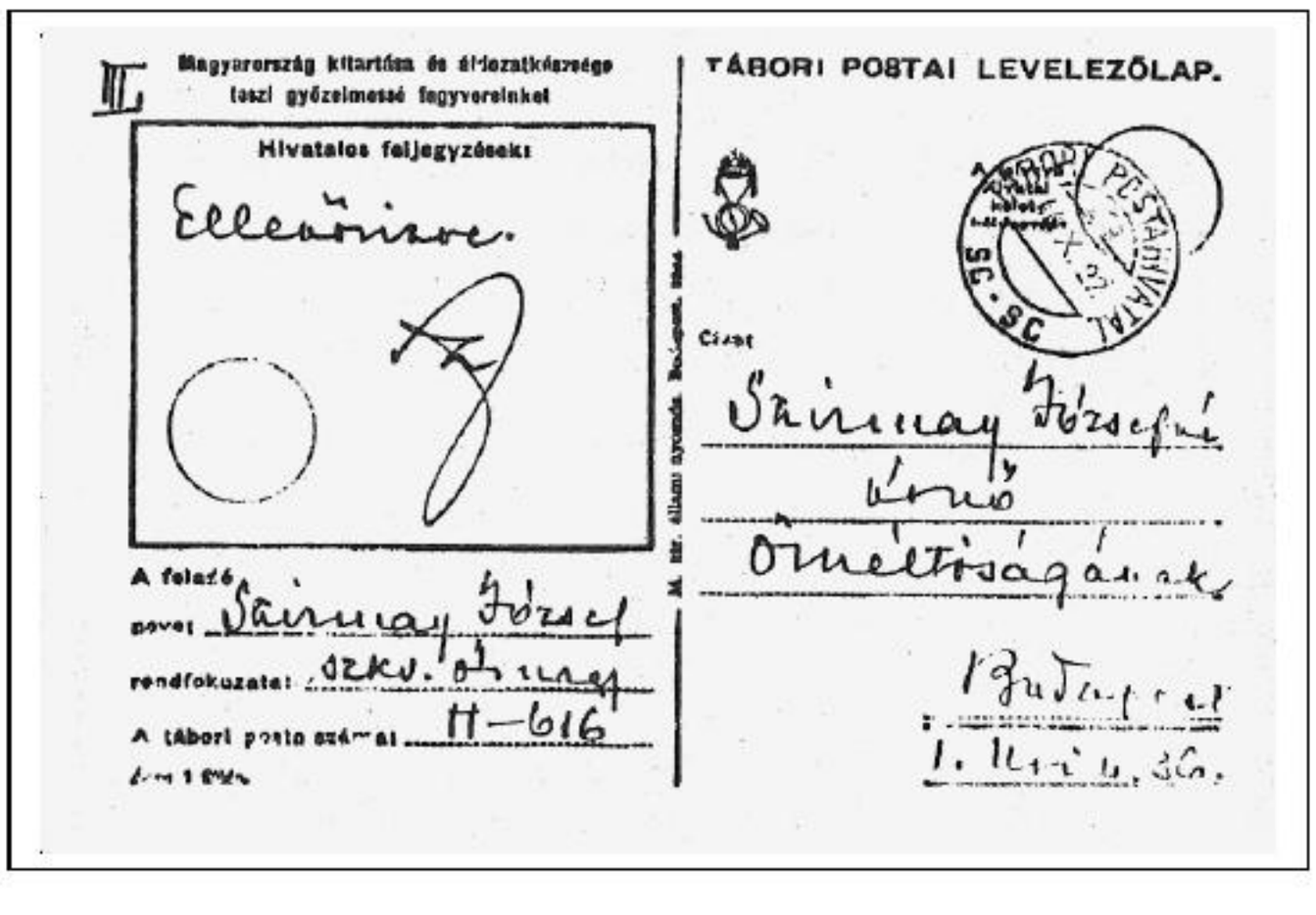
The card depicted above, may lead to the conclusion that mobile field post office 16 was operational on the line Munkács-Volc- Lemberg on the 27-XI-1943. From the message the sender wrote on the card, we know that the card was written whist he was waiting for the army train, in which the mobile field post station was operating. On the 29th of November 1943, this mobile field post station delivered the card to the post office of Volóc, which took care of forwarding it to its ultimate destination.
The armament of the 2nd Hungarian army was very poor and when the Soviets started a major attack on the 12th of January 1943 the Hungarians had to take heavy losses. In between 15-01-1943 and 09-02-1943 the Hungarian 1st Army was completely destroyed, whilst their allies, the Germans, had already withdrawn their forces.
In April 1944 the 1st Hungarian Army was ordered to try to stop the Soviet advance. However after a short offensive it fell back to a position 20 km before the Carpatho mountains in the province of Hungadi. The reason for it was the hope that the 1st Army could protect the crucial provinces of Hungary. As Romania had withdrawn itself from the war, the position of the Hungarian army had changed fundamentally and the Carpathian defense

line had lost its significance. When the Soviet Army encircled the 1st Army, the Hungarian president asked for an armistice on 19 – 10 – 1944. The Commander of the 1st Army Miklós Béla Dálnoki surrendered to the Soviets and from October 1944 the Soviets were in control of Carpatho Ukraine.

During the stay of the Hungarian Army in Carpatho Ukraine in the year 1944 the field post offices were operational again. The majority were related to the 1st Hungarian Army.
The date stamps of these field post offices were provided with distinguishing letters. With the help of these date stamps, messages written on the cards and the names of the villages and towns mentioned, we can be sure, that the field post was again operational and also establish which field post offices were located in Carpatho Ukraine.



This field post card was posted on 04-04-1944. The sender and the censor were the same person. This can be established , as in the date stamp as well as in the censor stamp the letters "gr" are stated, which belong to the field post office located at Hajasd (Volosianka).



On 27-10-1944 another field post card was sent using the same field post office.. Again the sender and the censor were identical. The message concerns a road repair. Now the letters "sc" appear in the date stamp.

Army censorship

Starting from the beginning of 1941 normal civilian mail was censored as well in Carpatho Ukraine. The reason is not quite clear. On the postcards shown on the next page a hand stamp with the text "Ellenörizve" (censored) can be seen, next to the date stamp, whilst the other card has a circle censor mark with the text "ELLENÖRIZVE" the Hungarian coat of arms in the middle and at the bottom of the circle the text "PEKIR".

Starting from September 1944 all domestic mail in Hungary had to be censored. From the censor marks found on domestic correspondence it becomes clear that the censoring was mainly carried out by the field post offices. Although an order was issued to perform this censoring, a fair amount of domestic mail can be found without a censor mark.

From the moment Hungary participated in WWII, a compulsory labour service was introduced similar to the German one. The labourers were accommodated in labour camps. The correspondence from these labourers was also censored by the field post offices. This correspondence was not free from paying postage. They also had to mark "kmsz" on their correspondence, which is an abbreviation of the Hungarian expression ´közérdekü munkaszolgálat" which means "labour service". This helped the censor to identify the letter.

From April 1944 the field post offices of the 1st Hungarian Army were operational again and the censoring of the correspondence of the labour camps was carried out by those field post offices. An oval sized censor mark was placed on the censored mail.

Hungarian censor mark of the field post

Mail of the Hungarian soldiers sent by Polish post during the campaign to occupy zone 2 (Kárpátalja)

Zone 1,as mentioned before, was returned to Hungary as a result of the Munich treaty and the first Vienna arbitration. The remaining part declared itself independent (later referred to as zone 2) but was occupied by the Hungarian Horty government. The invasion started on the 15th of March 1939 and was completed by the 18th of that month. Hungary thus established again the same borderline with Poland as existed before the area joined the Czechoslovak republic after WWI.

This however did not remain so during the whole period of WWII. On the 1st of September 1939 the Germans invaded Poland and on the 17th September the Soviet Army, as a result of the secret von "Ribbentrop pact" invaded Poland as well. The Soviet Army reached the newly established border between Hungary and Poland on the 28th of September 1939. Due to German counter offensives, (the political situation with the Soviet Union had changed in the mean time,) the Soviet Army was dislodged from this position and the situation remained stable until the autumn of 1944 when the Soviet Army returned.

The re-conquering of Kárpátalja (as looked upon from the Hungarian point of view) was completed so rapidly that no field post existed there during the period 15 to 26 March 1939. Organizing this started on the 24th of March. During these first 11-12 days the soldiers provided their mail with a marking of their army unit and sent it without paying postage.. Some of the soldiers made use of an existing Polish travelling post office on the line running from Körösmező (Jasina) to the next Polish station over the border called Worochta. From there the trains ran further north to Stanislav and Lemberg. Instructed by the authorities the Polish postal authorities forwarded the non franked mail of the Hungarian soldiers without any problems. An example of this practice is the post card sent by an Hungarian soldier to his family in Romhányba in the county of Nógrád.(see fig 1). He used a Czechoslovak picture postcard and wrote in the right hand part : 24-III-39 field post Körösmező.

fig. 1

The postmark is from the Polish traveling post office "WOROCHTA, PERLA UZDROWISK RAJ MARCIARZY WOROCHTA 24.III.18e". Interesting is also the message he wrote "*Dearest parents and beloved wife, You should not send me any letters as it is difficult to forward them on to me. I have mailed this card on a Polish travelling post office. As soon as the Hungarian mail operates again I will let you know my address. Your loving husband and son Pista. God be with you*. This chapter is a free translation of a part of an article, which was published in the Hungarian monthly "BÉLYEGVILÁG" 2003-7-8. This highly interesting period needs definitive further research.

Polish soldiers in Carpatho-Ukraine at the end of 1939

When the Soviet troops invaded Poland on the 17th September 1939, Marshall Edward Rydz-Smigly issued an order for his troops to withdraw to Hungary and Romania. This withdrawal took place via Carpatho-Ukraine. 90,000 Civilians and soldiers fled to Romania and 140,000 to 150,000 went to Hungary. The writer of the article in "BELYEGVILÁG" mentions that he has spoken to an eyewitness belonging to the 3rd battalion mountaineers, who reported that on a hill top near Ráho an army camp for the polish soldiers existed. Also on the 28th of September 1939 Polish soldiers were reported to have been seen in the village of Polena. From the last days of September 1939 until September 1940 a Polish Army Camp was operational in Mukačevo and Horváth Lajos reports in his "Chronicle of the postal history of Carpatho-Ukraine"of a possibility for the Polish soldiers to send mail by using the Polish field post. The Hungarian Army had an Army hospital in Mukačevo and Polish soldiers were treated there as well and they were able to send letters. Also in Jasina (Körösmezö) a Polish Army Camp should have existed and one letter is known sent from there to Budapest. It has not been possible to check all of this information and more investigation is needed.

PERIOD 10

RESTORED CZECHOSLOVAK ADMINISTRATION DURING 1944

27-09-1944	The red Army crossed the border with Czechoslovakia at the Tátar pass and started the liberation. On 15-10-1944 Bohdan (Tiszabogdany) was liberated by the 4th Ukrainian Army under command of general Petrov followed by (Raho) on the 16th, Chust (Huszt) on the 24th, Mukačevo(Munkács) and Berehovo (Beregszasz) on the 26th and Užhorod (Ungvár) on the 27th .
27-10-1944	The Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Minister František Nemec started to operate. Its seat was Chust. Mr. Nemec appointed Dr. Krudský as head of the Post and Telecommunication services and Michal Fedeleš became the new director of the post office in Chust.
08-11-1944	The first rubber hand stamp after the liberation was introduced at the post office of Chust This handstamp was made by the engraver Izak.
11-11-1944	Mr Nemeč , the chairman of the National Delegation, issued a regulation to overprint the available Hungarian postage stamps. (referred to as the Chust overprint) Until the overprinted Hungarian stamps became available at the post offices, the Hungarian postage stamps would remain valid.
04-12-1944	The overprinted Hungarian stamps became available only at the post offices under control of the Czechoslovak Government delegation. These offices were: Sevluš, Tačovo, Rachovo, Volové and Chust. The metal handstamp used for the overprinting was again made by Mr.Izak.
February 1945	Due to complicated political circumstances, the Government delegation was forced to leave Chust and retreated to Košice in Slovakia. A limited number of overprinted stamps were taken to Košice and were used there.

Notes:

1

As the overprint of Chust was carried out by order of the representative of the legal Czechoslovak government, this overprint cannot be a local overprint as some authors have classified it. In fact it was the first legal issue of the liberated reborn Czechoslovak Republic. The validity was not restricted to the CU but it could also be used in the whole of the liberated territory. In the catalogues it should precede the Košice issue. Political circumstances however forced the Czech editors of stamp catalogues to underestimate or, even worse, to ignore this issue.

2

During this period some more overprints were issued. Such as the Mukačevo overprint, this overprint was initiated by local sympathizers in Mukačevo of the reunion of the CU with the Czechoslovak Republic. Mukačevo was then already under control of the NRZU. The postal authorities of the NRZU unofficially accepted this overprint only for a few days . The Mukačevo overprint can be classified as a revolutionary overprint, similar to the revolutionary overprints of 1918 (Mares, Horner and others). Also in Berehovo and Teresva Hungarian stamps were overprinted. They have however never been used and should be looked at somewhat suspiciously. (Was the issue speculative or based on Czech nationalism?)

3

During this period also a great number of postal stationery was overprinted, some at Chust, Mukačevo or Berehovo. Post cards with these overprints were genuinely used. The other postal stationery has not been reported used by the public.

Postal rates

At the time the governmental delegation started its activities, Hungarian currency was used in Carpatho-Ukraine. The overprint on the Hungarian stamps initiated by this body only show the letters ČSP and the year 1944. The letters underline the fact that Carpatho-Ukraine " de jure" and partially "de facto" had become again a part of the undivided Czechoslovak republic. No new face value was shown on the overprinted stamps which may lead to the conclusion that the existing Hungarian postal rates were still valid.

Rates valid from 24-10-1944 until the delegation left Chust (March 1945)

	Local	Domestic
Postcard	12 fi.	18 fi.
Domestic letter up to 20 gr.	20 fi.	30 fi.
Domestic letter 20 up to 250 gr.	36 fi.	60 fi.

LIST OF POST OFFICES WHERE STAMPS WITH CHUST OVERPRINT WERE SOLD.

As only a part in the east of Carpatho-Ukraine had been under control of the delegation headed by Minister Nemeč, only 5 district offices received supplies of these postage stamps.

CHUST
VOLOVÉ
RACHOVO
SEVLUŠ
TAČOVO

POSTMARKS USED DURING THIS PERIOD

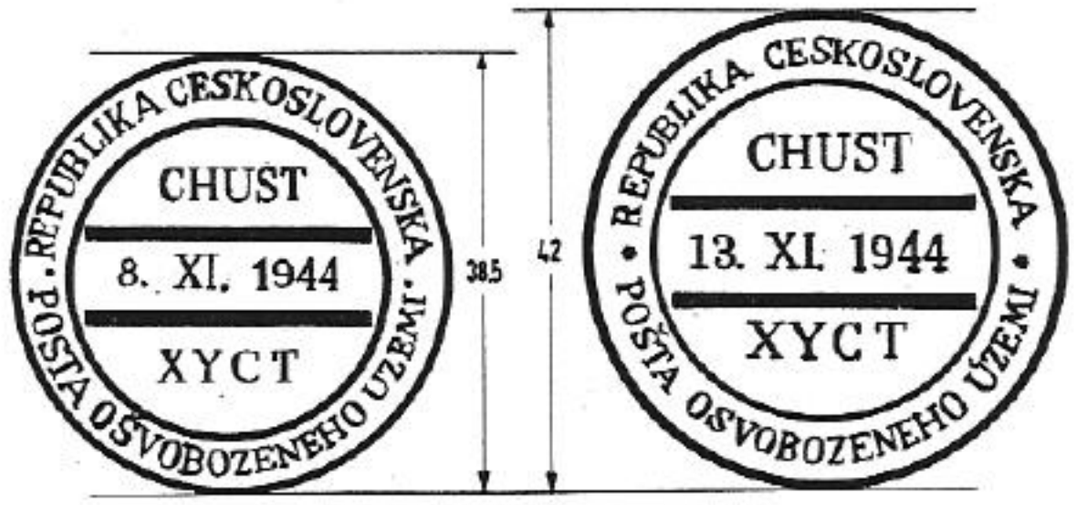
This postmark is a double circle rubber stamp. In the centre is the coat of arms of the Czechoslovak republic.
No indication of the date and in between the two circles the Text: CHUST--- XYCT
ČS . POŠTA

This postmark was used by the Governmental delegation only and was applied on the official cover used by this body. Some times it was also used on correspondence sent to the National delegation as a confirmation of receipt.

This cover was brought to Chust by the governmental delegation. It was taken from London to Moscow and from there to Chust. It was used for official correspondence.

The cover is genuine ,as well as the stamps, see expert mark of Blaha.
The cover bears an address in Prague, however a mail connection with Prague was not possible during the presence of the Governmental delegation in Chust. The delegation left Chust during February 1945 and Prague was liberated by the Red Army on 08-05-1945. No mail connections existed between the liberated and the occupied parts of the Republic. Conclusion: the cover has never been sent and the address must have been written on the cover some time later.

First date stamp used in the liberated territory.
The colour of the genuine postmark tends to violet, the counterfeited however has a more red colour.
The inscription means "Mail of the liberated area".
It appears with the dates 8, 13 and 14 XI. only.
Apart from the red-violet colour a green shade exists as well, which is extremely rare.
This postmark is only found on not overprinted Hungarian stamps



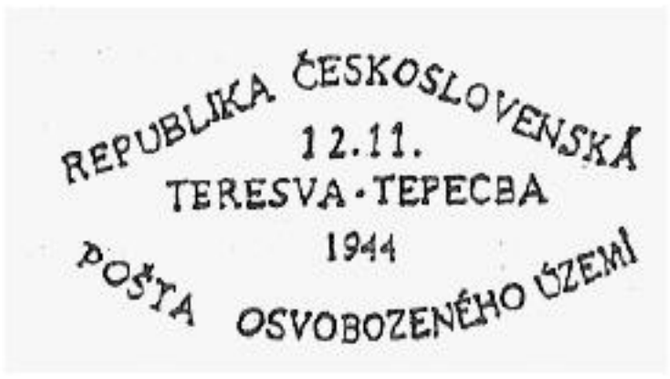
genuine counterfeit

POSTMARKS used in the area under control of the NATIONAL DELEGATION

As no uniform postmarks were available, the post offices in towns and villages under authority of the government delegation in Chust had their own postmarks prepared. As not exactly the date could be established when these postmarks became available some only appear on Hungarian stamps without an overprint.

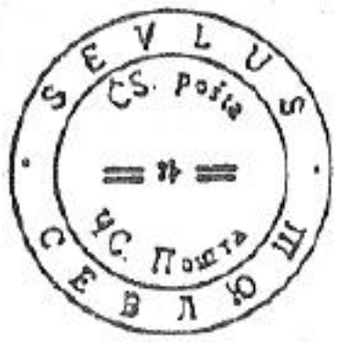
At the post office of Chust a nationalized Hungarian postmark was used. The Hungarian name Huszt at the top was removed and replaced by the letters ČSR. For the date the Czechoslovak style (day, month, year) was adopted. It only exists with the code letter "H".

At the post office of Teresva two different postmarks were used. The one shown here exists in two versions. One with date and the other one only with the year. The colour of the ink used was normally red.



The second one used at this post office is a double line postmark which was only applied in black.

Also in Sevlus two postmarks were used. A double circular bi-lingual one, for which red ink was used and an ornamental bi-lingual one only applied in black.



Lipča used a simple one line postmark and used black ink for it.

The provisional cancel of Volove is bilingual, without date and only applied in black ink.

The provisional bilingual postmark of Uhla is not mentioned in the books written by Dr. Simady or by Miroslav Blaha. It was only recently discovered on items in old collections which were auctioned at several auction houses.

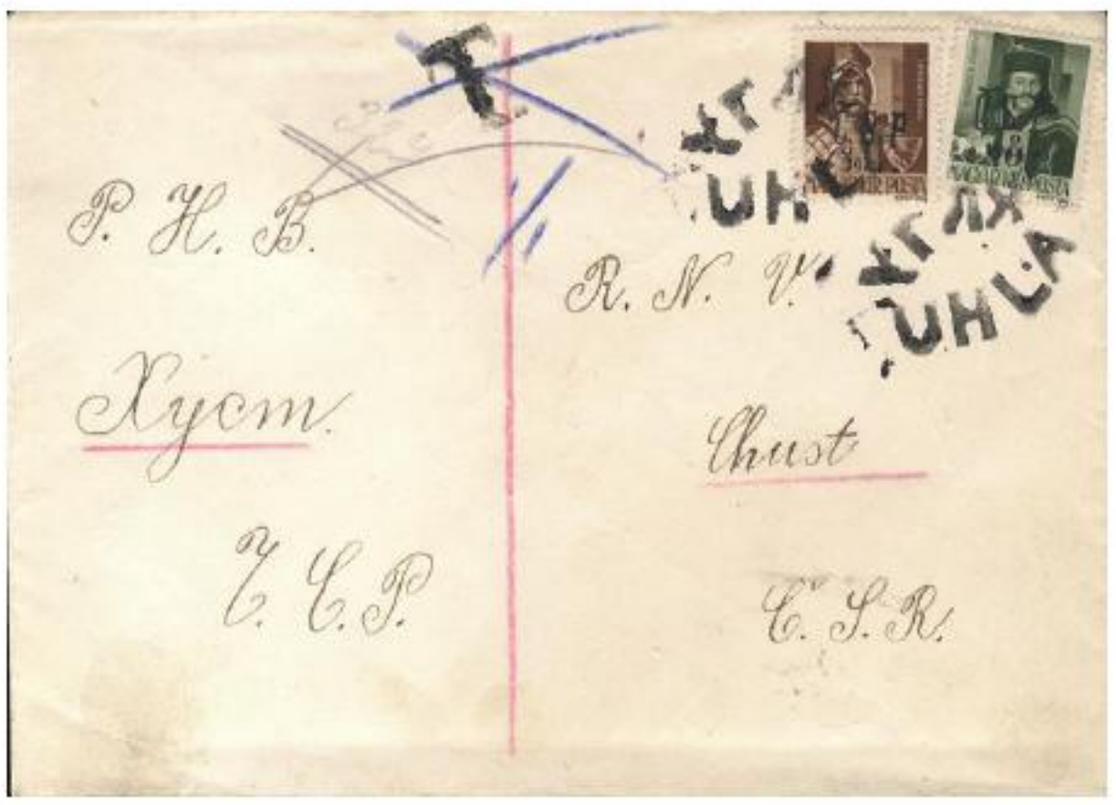
POSTMARKS USED ON NOT OVERPRINTED HUNGARIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Cover with green cancel of Chust

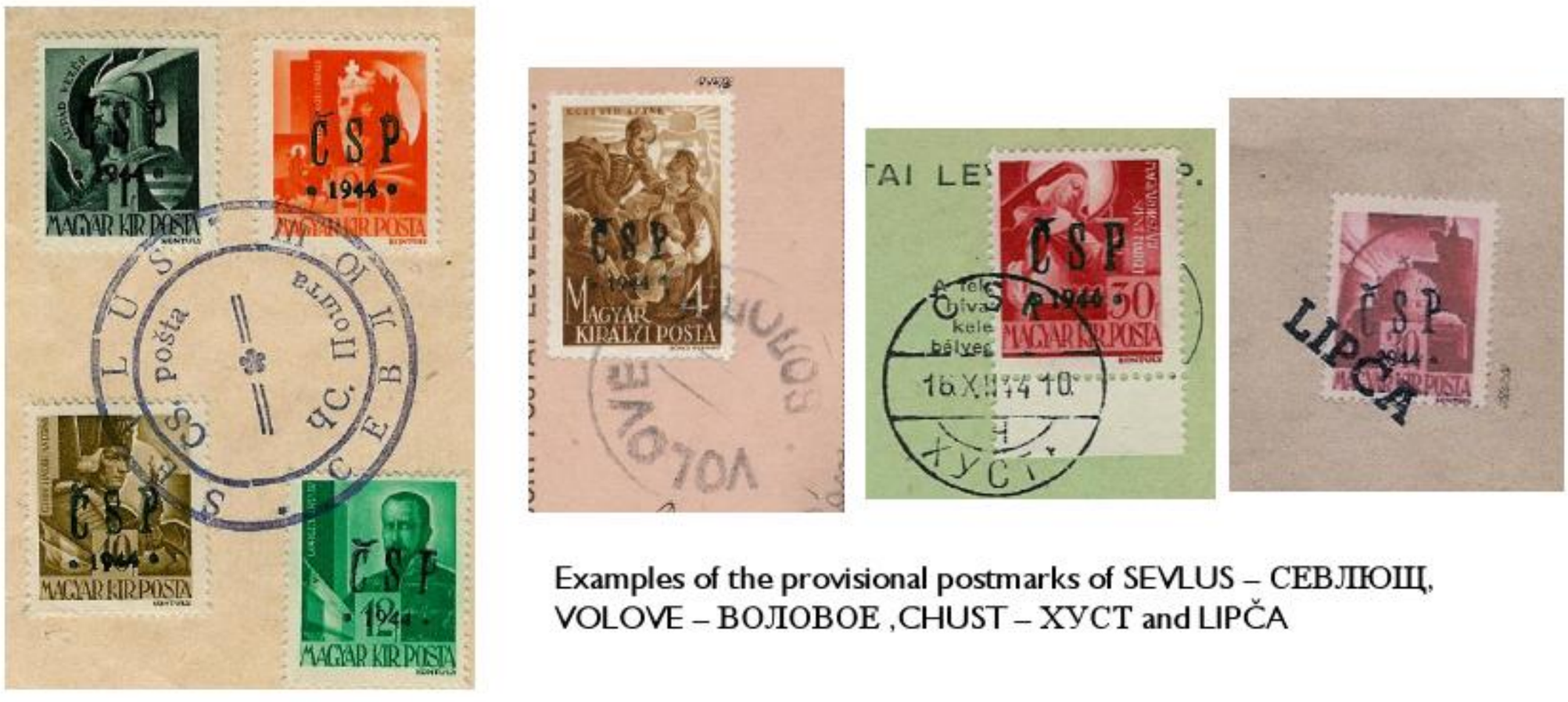
Domestic cover with provisional cancel of Teresva. Postage 2nd weight class 20 up to 250 gramms: 30 filler.
Postage stamps of 4+8+18= 30 filler,
Arrival postmark of the R.N.V.

POSTMARKS USED ON OVERPRINTED HUNGARIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Cover with bilingual postmark of SEVLUŠ СЕВЛЮШ

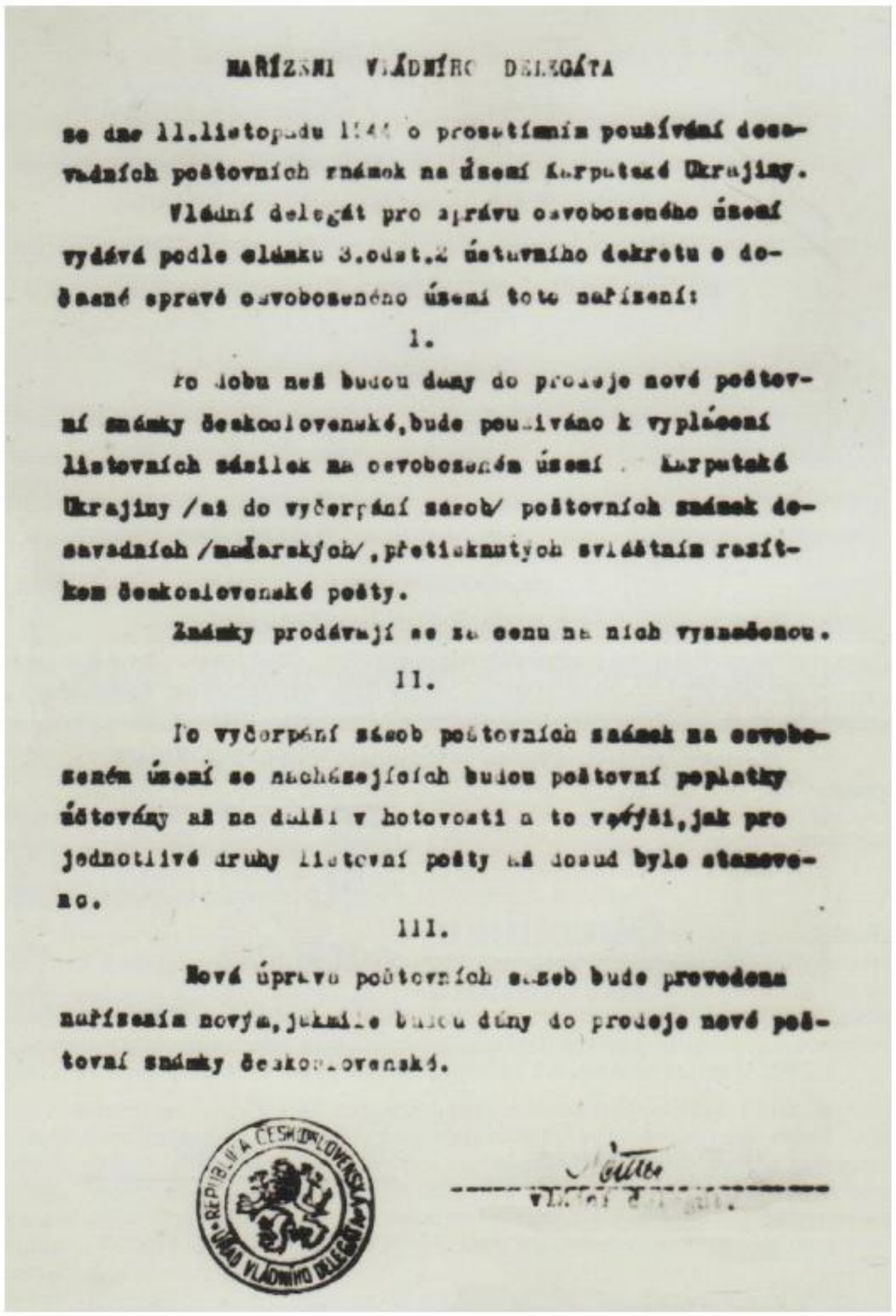


Postcard with bilingual postmark of УГЛЯ UHĽA



Examples of the provisional postmarks of SEVLUS – СЕВЛЮЩ, VOLOVE – ВОЛОВОЕ ,CHUST – ХУСТ and LIPČA

Decree issued on 11November 1944 by the Government Delegate Mr. Nemec regarding the overprinting of the available Hungarian postage stamps.



NAŘÍZENÍ VLÁDNÍHO DELEGÁTA

se dne 11.listopadu 1944 o prozatímním používání dosavadních poštovních známek na území Karpatské Ukrajiny.

Vládní delegát pro správu osvobozeného území vydává podle článku 3.odst.2 ústavního dekretu o dočasné správě osvobozeného území toto nařízení:

I.

Po dobu než budou dány do prodeje nové poštovní známky československé, bude používáno k vyplácení listovních zásilek na osvobozeném území Karpatské Ukrajiny /až do vyčerpání zásob/ poštovních známek dosavadních /maďarských/, přetištěných zvláštním razítkem československé pošty.

Známky prodávají se za cenu na nich vyznačenou.

II.

Po vyčerpání zásob poštovních známek na osvobozeném území se nacházejících budou poštovní poplatky účtovány až na další v hotovosti a to vyšší, jak pro jednotlivé druhy listovní pošty až dosud bylo stanoveno.

III.

Nová úprava poštovních sazeb bude provedena nařízením novým, jakmile budou dány do prodeje nové poštovní známky československé.

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA ÚŘAD VLÁDNÍHO DELEGÁTA

Nemec
VLÁDNÍ DELEGÁT

This is a photo copy of the original decree.,
as published in Jiří Majer's special catalogue on the postage stamps of Carpatho Ukraine issued in 2008.

Regulation of the Government Delegate

from the 11th November concerning the temporary use of postage stamps available in the territory of Carpatho Ukraine..

The government delegate for the administration of the liberated territory issues the following regulation, in accordance with Clause 3, Paragraph 2 of the Constitutional Decree on the temporary administration of the liberated territory

I.

Before the new Czechoslovak postage stamps will be available for sale, the still available Hungarian postage stamps, overprinted by a special stamp of the Czechoslovak Post, are to be used for paying the required postage for letters. This until the stocks in the liberated territory are exhausted.
The postage stamps are to be sold at the face value as shown on the stamps.

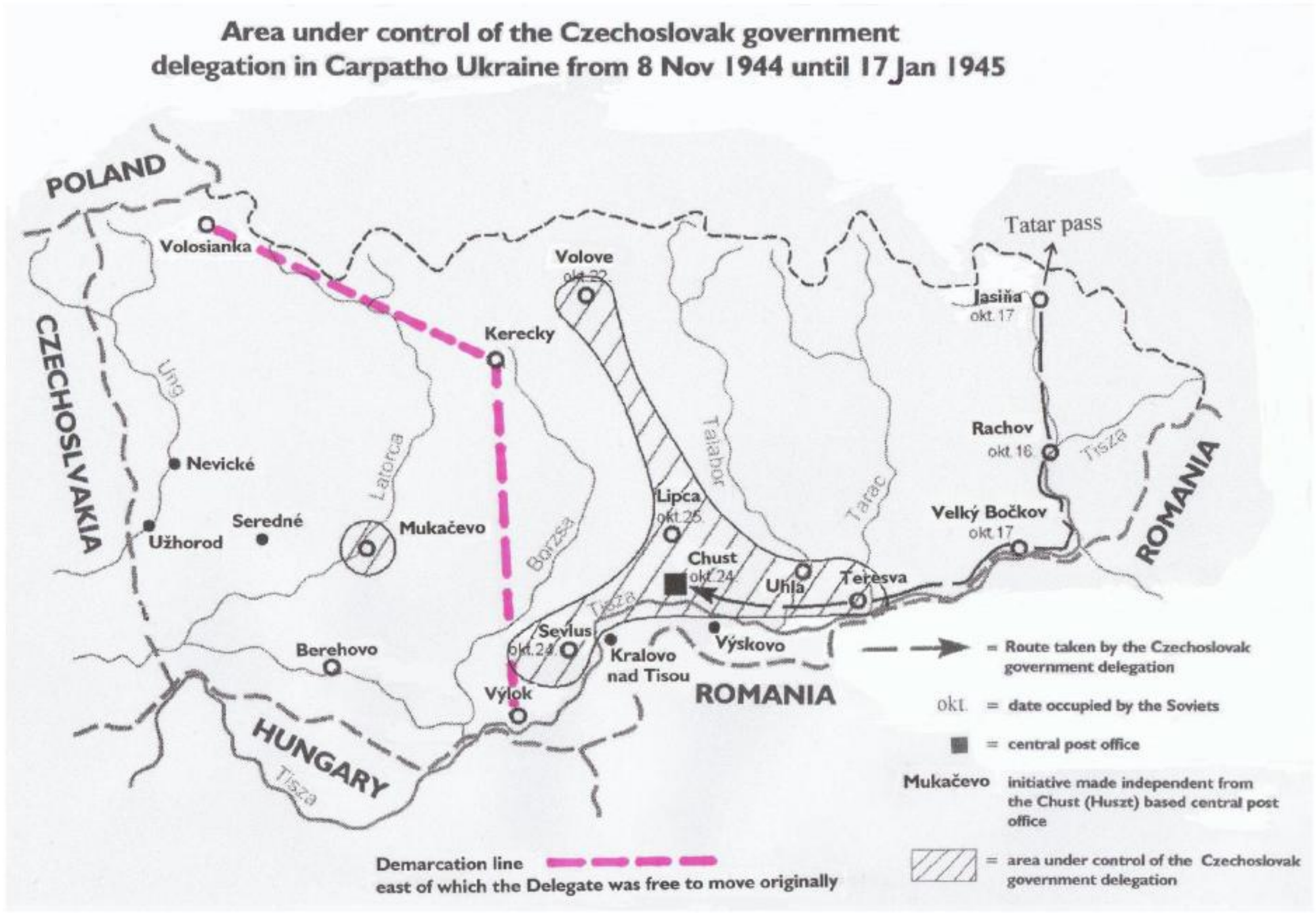
II.

When the stocks of postage stamps in the liberated territory are exhausted , postage is to be paid in cash until further notice.

III.

New tariffs for postage fees will by made public by means of a new regulation as soon as the new Czechoslovak stamps will become available for sale.

Nemec
Government Delegate



<u>Some background information on the Government Delegation.</u>

The London based Czechoslovak government in exile, constituted this Delegation during June 1944. It consisted of 20 persons and was headed by Mr. Nemec at that time Minister of Commerce and Reconstruction The main task was to reestablish the Czechoslovak administration. The authority of the Delegate was given by the text of the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement, especially its articles 2, 5 and 6 and by the decree of the President concerning the Provisory Administration of the Liberated Territories of 03-08-1944. Since it was, however, not known at the time in what particular direction any further progress of the Red Army would be made and whether it would cross the Czechoslovak border into Silesia, Slovakia or Ruthenia, it was decided to sent the Delegate to Moscow. The Delegation left London for Moscow on 26-08-1944. On 24-08-1944 a revolt broke out in Banská Bystrica and was expected to be successful with the help of the Red Army. The Delegation than flew to Banská Bystrica on 07-10-1944. The rising however loosed ground and meanwhile the Red Army had crossed the Carpathians and Mukačevo fell on 26-10-144 and Užhorod the next day. In agreement with President Beneš, the Czechoslovak Government in London decided that the Delegation should leave Slovakia. Consequently the delegation flew to Lwow in Poland whence it progressed by cars to Turka, the then headquarters of the 4th Ukranian Front. Due to unwillingness of general Petrov, the Delegation was not allowed to establish its seat in Užhorod, but was given to understand to stay east of the line Volosianka (Hajasd) Kerecky (Kerecke) Výlok (Tiszaújlak) . The Delegate chose Chust as his seat and arrived there on 28-10-1944. After a visit to Moscow where he was faced with unexpected events and even treacherous manipulations from unexpected sides he left Moscow on 14-01-1945 for Ruthenia very much aware that this province was lost for Czchoslovakia. He arrived in Mukačevo on 16-01-1945 to proceed by car to Chust. Upon having received a kind of ultimatum from the local Chust national council the situation for the Delegate became more and more untenable and preparations were made to leave. On the 2nd of February 1945 he could report to his London Government that the delegation had arrived in Košice, Slovakia.

CENSORSHIP DURING the ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION

The following mark may appear on mail from this period to indicate that the correspondence had been approved.

Dimensions are 35 x 20 mm. Colour: violet or green
ПРОВЕРЕНО = PROVERENO = CENSORED

Censored cover sent by the office of the Government Delegate to Lochovo.

Collection Dr. Walter Rauch

POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION (Chust overprint)

Available Hungarian stamps were overprinted by means of a metal handstamp using black ink.

The following Hungarian postage stamps were overprinted.

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel nr. original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler/pengö overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of *) overprinted stamps
1	Hungarian heroes	705	1 dark green	black	2954
2	Hungarian heroes	706	2 red orange	black	1912
3	Hungarian heroes	707	3 blue	black	106
4	Hungarian heroes	708	4 dark brown	black	2879
5	Hungarian heroes	709	5 red	black	589
6	Hungarian heroes	710	6 dark gray-blue	black	276
7	Hungarian heroes	711	8 dark olive	black	4442
8	Hungarian heroes	712	10 olive-brown	black	3380
9	Hungarian heroes	713	12 blue-green	black	877
10	Hungaria	714	18 lilac	black	1613
11	Crown St Stephen	715	20 red-brown	black	2597
12	Hungaria	716	24 purple	black	252
13	Crown St Stephen	736	30 carmine	black	3008
14	Crown St Stephan	737	50 blue	black	289
15	Crown St Stephen	738	80 olive-brown	black	50
16	Crown St Stephen	739	1 P dark green	black	418
17	Saint Margaret	753	30 red	black	517
18	Kossuth	745	4 brown	black	678
19	Kossuth	746	20 dark olive	black	675
20	Kossuth	748	50 grey-blue	black	165

21	Saint Elisabeth	754	20	brown-olive	black	636
22	Saint Margaret	755	24	purple	black	89
23	ErzsébetSzilágyi	756	30	brown-red	black	1267
24	Dorottya Kanizsai	757	50	dark blue	black	176
25	Zsuzsanna Lorántffy	758	70	red-brown	black	739
26	Ilona Zrinyi	759	80	carmine-brown	black	327
27	Horty, Wm 9	658	2 P	dark brown	black	55
28	Horty, Wm 10	680	2 P	dark brown	black	30
29	Horty, Wm 9	659	5 P	dark purple	black	37
30	Horty, Wm 10	681	5 P	dark purple	black	19
31	Postage due	144	2	brown-red	black	270
32	Postage due	145	3	brown-red	black	160
33	Postage due	146	4	brown-red	black	320
34	Postage due	148	8	brown-red	black	69
35	Postage due	149	10	brown-red	black	215
36	Postage due	150	12	brown-red	black	102
20	Kossuth	748	50	blue	black	165
37	Postage due	151	16	brown-red	black	64
38	Postage due	156	18	brown-red	black	60
39	Postage due	152	20	brown-red	black	242
40	Postage due	154	40	brown-red	black	242

Wm 9

Wm 10

Watermark 9 is a pattern of detached double crosses. It exists in up to 4 positions, depending on how the printing paper was positioned in the printing press. On single stamps it is often not possible to identify the watermark position.

Watermark 10 is a crowned coat of arms with double cross. This also appears in 4 different positions.

Very early use!! Local letter sent 05-12-1944 to Dr. Frantisek Krudský. Dr. Krudský was appointed by Mr. Nemeč as head of the post and telegraph services of the Government delegation. The Hungarian stamps were overprinted on 04-12-1944 a protocol was made to testify this. If the stamps were made available on 04-12-1944 is questionable. The cover might be a first day cover.

nr. 3 nr. 7 nr. 12 nr. 13 nr. 17 nr. 21

nr. 26 nr. 18 nr. 29/30 nr. 20 nr. 37

Stamps with an inverted overprint

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel nr, original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler/pengö overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of *) overprinted stamps
6 In	Hungarian heroes	710	6 dark gray-blue	black	25
11 In	Crown St. Stephen	715	20 red-brown	black	250
13 In	Crown St. Stephen	736	30 carmine	black	300
16 In	Crown St. Stephen	739	1 P dark green	black	40
17 In	Saint Margaret	753	30 red	black	50
18 In	Kossuth	745	4 brown	black	65
21 In	Saint Elisabeth	754	20 brown-olive	black	100

21 In

18 In

17 In

Overprinted but not issued stamps

Two stamps were overprinted but were never sold at the counters of the post offices. Some sources reported that the quantities overprinted were considered too low and for that reason not released for sale.

number	overprinted Hungarian stamps	Michel nr. original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of *) overprinted stamps
41N	Christmas stamp	742	4 dark green	black	50
42N	Postage due	157	30 brown-red	black	47

*) Source: Rauch, Pofis Catalogue and von Steiden

Forged overprints

It is always highly recommended to have overprinted stamps expertised by a well known expert. This is even more essential if no stamps for comparison are available.

One of the forged overprints can immediately be recognized by the form of the "háček" on the "Č", but more details are visible when making an enlargement.

Enlarged picture of a 12 fi. Hungarian stamp (number 9) out of the list. Having a forged overprint. For comparison the genuine 10 fi. postage due.

1. Shape of "háček" very much different.
2. Shape of the lower bend of the "S" is different.
3. Also both "4's"in 1944 deviate from the original one.
4. The height of the letters is different.

Trial prints for the Chust issue an intriguing story

The well known collector Vladimir Markus of Vienna published an article in the German periodical "Forschungsberichte aus der Tschechoslowakei Philatelie" on the highly interesting and unknown history of the trial prints for this issue. It was published in the year 1995, volume 2.

Below is given a shortened translation of his article.

Before the metal hand stamp was produced by the engraver Izak a rubber hand stamp was made to carry out some trials for the planned new issue. Due to shortage of available unused stamps, these trials were carried out using already cancelled stamps or stamps which had too many dirty spots, which made them unsuitable for overprinting. The results however with the rubber hand stamp were of such a poor quality that it was decided not to continue. An order was given to burn the rubber hand stamp and all the available trial prints. An employee of the Chust post office named Filip was ordered to carry it out. Mr. Filip however kept a number of trial prints apart and succeeded in smuggling them out of the premises. Only many years later this was made known by his colleague Zékány. Mr. Zékány was a stamp collector and purchased the trial prints from Mr. Filip. The reason why he sold the stamps was by the government forced clearing of his village Horinčovo in order to construct a large power station. He was in need of money to move and to find himself a new house. As all the persons involved are no longer with us, the story can now be told.

Currently 22 Hungarian postage stamps are known with the trial overprint by means of a rubber hand stamp.
Hungarian heroes and churches (1.1.1943) 1,2,3,4,6,8,10,12,18,20,30 and 50 fi.
Famous women (1.8.1944) 20 and 70 fi.
Postage dues (1941 – 1942) 2,8 and 20f. and only two each of 4 and 40 fi.
Horty (1942) 2 Pengö.

In his article Mr. Markus mentioned two letters written by Zékány and Fedeleš in which both confirm the story about the trial prints. Both letters are reproduced in the article together with a translation in German. Both letters were written to Mr. Němec a close friend of Mr. Markus. (This Mr. Němec was not a relative of the minister).

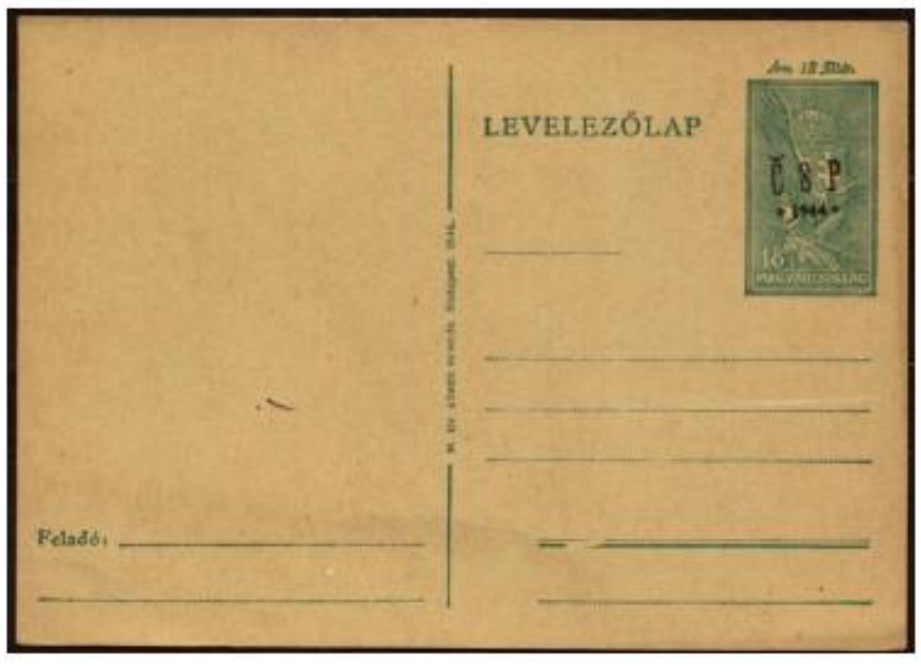
Examples of the trial print made with the rubber hand stamp

Hungarian postal stationery issued or prepared by the provisional Czechoslovak authority

Three items were provided with the Chust overprint:

- 244 copies of a 30 fi.Hungarian folded letter card.
- 1600 copies of the Hungarian 18 fi. postcard with Turul bird. The issue of this card was prepared, but political developments prevented this. A number of these cards were provided with a second overprint in Mukačevo and Užhorod as well.
- 180 copies each of both parts of the Hungarian double postcard for domestic use. Both parts were separated and sold individually. All these cards were sold at Chust.

30 filler Hungarian letter card



18 filler Hungarian post card

The revolutionary overprints

A. The overprint of Mukačevo

As mentioned before the Mukačevo overprint is a private overprint, tolerated for a few days during December 1944 by the National Council, which was the ruling authority at that time in Mukačevo A great number of Hungarian stamps were overprinted as well as many postal stationery and postal forms. Overprinted postcards can be found genuinely used but all of the remaining postal stationary has a speculative character. All covers franked with these overprinted stamps show a large linear postmark in black with the name of the town MUKAČEVO, which appears in two different types. Next to this postmark a former Hungarian date stamp was placed, from which the Hungarian text was removed and the date sequence changed into the former Czechoslovak style. Mail franked with Mukačevo overprints was only accepted for correspondence within the liberated area of the country. Mail addressed to the occupied part was returned to the sender with the mark "Do obsázene části CSR neni doprava" (the overprint ČSR is not accepted for the occupied territory).

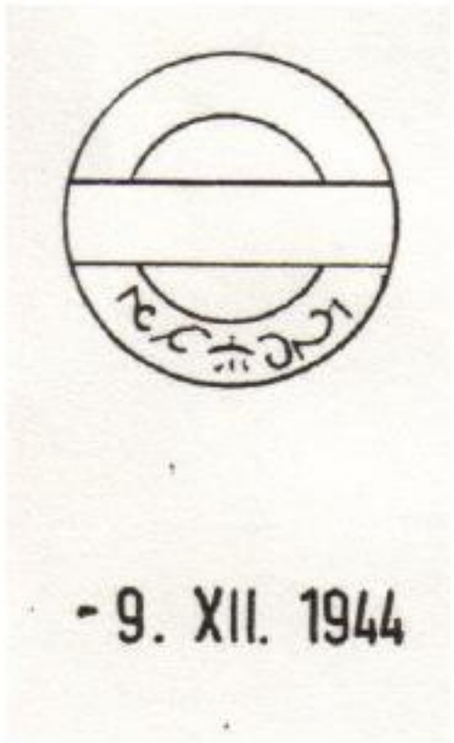
type I

type 2

Cover sent on 9 –12-1944, having the type I Mukačevo linear hand stamp The two rectangular marks with the Cyrillic text are censor marks. These only appear on covers with type I Mukačevo postmark.

Cover sent on 15-12-1944, having the type 2 Mukacevo linear hand stamp. An older Czechoslovak censor mark is used. This only appears on covers with type 2 Mukačevo postmark.

From date stamps used on covers with type 2 Mukačevo postmark only the Hungarian name of the post office has been removed. The date is still the original Hungarian style.



The modified Hungarian date stamp used on covers with type I Mukačevo postmark.

The additional hand stamp used for the date in the above handstamp.

Example of a cover sent from Mukačevo to Prague with Hungarian stamps overprinted in Mukačevo.
The cover was not admitted and returned to sender.
Provided with the mark "Do obsázene části CSR neni doprava" (Ex collection Dr. Walter Rauch)

The following Hungarian postage stamps were overprinted

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel nr. original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler/pengö overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
1	Széchenyi	660	10 green	black	60
2	Széchenyi	661	16 olive-brown	black	155
3	Széchenyi	662	20 brown-red	black	55
4	Széchenyi	663	32 orange	black	35
5	Széchenyi	664	40 dark blue	black	45
6	Crown St Stephen	669	8 dark green	black	3000
7	Horty Wm 9	657	1 P blue-green	black	50
8	Horty Wm 9	658	2 P dark brown	black	100
9	Horty Wm 9	659	5 P dark purple	black	50
10	Death István Horty	695	20 black	black	250
11	Hungarian heroes	705	1 dark green	black	1540
12	Hungarian heroes	706	2 red-orange	black	116
13	Hungarian heroes	707	3 blue	black	55
14	Hungarian heroes	708	4 dark brown	black	460
15	Hungarian heroes	709	5 red	black	150
16	Hungarian heroes	710	6 dark grey-blue	black	200
17	Hungarian heroes	711	8 dark olive	black	840
18	Hungarian heroes	712	10 olive-brown	black	920
19	Hungarian heroes	713	12 blue-green	black	50
20	Hungaria	714	18 lilac	black	2200
21	Crown St Stephen	715	20 red-brown	black	160
22	Hungaria	716	24 purple	black	200
23	Crown St Stephen	717	30 carmine	black	85
24	Crown St Stephen	718	40 grey-black	black	60
25	Basilica Esztergom	719	50 ultramarine	black	60
26	Evangelical Church	720	70 dark green	black	100
27	Mathias Church	721	80 ochre-brown	black	50
28	War charity	722	1+1 grey-black	black	50
29	War charity	723	3+1 dark lilac	black	50
30	War charity	724	4+1 carmine-brown	black	50
31	War charity	725	8 +2 dark green	black	50
32	War charity	726	12 +2 dark brown	black	50
33	War charity	727	20 +2 carmine-brown	black	50
34	War charity	728	40 + 4 dark blue	black	50
35	War charity	729	50 +6 red-brown	black	50
36	War charity	730	70+ 8 green-blue	black	50
37	Horty fund	731	8 +8 dark blue-green	black	50
38	Horty fund	732	12 +12 blue	black	50
39	Horty fund	733	20 + 20 red-brown	black	50
40	Horty fund	734	30 +30 lilac-carmine	black	50
41	István Horty	735	30 +20 dark purple	black	150
42	Crown St Stephen	736	30 carmine	black	2100
43	Crown St Stephen	737	50 blue	black	100
44	Crown St Stephen	738	80 olive-brown	black	60
45	Crown St Stephen	739	1P dark green	black	280
46	Crown St Stephen	740	2P brown	black	77
47	Crown St Stephen	741	5P lilac	black	32
48	Christmas	742	4 dark green	black	60
49	Christmas	743	20 blue	black	50
50	Christmas	744	30 brown-orange	black	50
51	Lajos Kossuth	745	4 carmine-brown	black	205
52	Lajos Kossuth	746	20 dark olive	black	150
53	Lajos Kossuth	747	30 red-brown	black	180

54	Lajos Kossuth	748	50f blue	black	60
55	Red Cross	749	20 +20 carmine-red	black	50
56	Red Cross	750	30 +30 brown-red	black	50
57	Red Cross	751	50 +50 dark lilac-red	black	50
58	Red Cross	752	70 +70 blue-red	black	50
59	St Margareth	753	30 brown-carmine	black	420
60	Saint Elisabeth	754	20 brown-olive	black	95
61	Saint Margaret	755	24 purple	black	25
62	Erzsébet Szilágyi	756	30 brown-red	black	1150
63	Dorottya Kanizsai	757	50 dark blue	black	120
64	Zsuzsanna Lorántffy	758	70 red-brown	black	218
65	Ilona Zrinyi	759	80 carmine-brown	black	195

11

41

14

43

Stamps with an inverted overprint

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel no. original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
8	Horty Wm9	658	2 P dark brown	black	10
16	Hungarian heroes	710	6 grey-blue	black	20
20	Hungaria	714	18 lilac	black	5
44	Crown St Stephen	738	80 olive-brown	black	5

Overprinted postage due stamps

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel no. original Hungarian stamp	face value in filler overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
PD 1	Postage due	P 144	2 brown-carmine	black	270
PD 2	Postage due	P 145	3 brown-carmine	black	165
PD 3	Postage due	P 146	4 brown-carmine	black	230
PD 4	Postage due	P 147	6 brown-carmine	black	60
PD 5	Postage due	P 148	8 brown-carmine	black	69
PD 6	Postage due	P 149	10 brown-carmine	black	215
PD 7	Postage due	P 150	12 brown-carmine	black	102
PD 8	Postage due	P 151	16 brown-carmine	black	64
PD 9	Postage due	P 152	18 brown-carmine	black	60
PD 10	Postage due	P 153	20 brown-carmine	black	242
PD 11	Postage due	P 154	24 brown-carmine	black	60
PD 12	Postage due	P 155	30 brown-carmine	black	60
PD 13	Postage due	P 156	36 brown carmine	black	20
PD 14	Postage due	P 157	40 brown-carmine	black	85
PD 15	Postage due	P 158	50 brown carmine	black	60
PD 16	Postage due	P 159	60 brown carmine	black	60

DANGEROUS MANUPULATIONS WITH THE MUKAČEVO OVERPRINT

The two covers shown on the first row are both giving the impression they are registered covers. The left one has a supposed registration number of 27 and the right one number 29. Both are addressed to the same recipient. First of all one should bear in mind that the Mukačevo overprint was only tolerated by the NRZU during a few days in December 1944, whilst on these covers a date is shown in the Hungarian fashion as 945 1. 7. This is already most suspicious as in Rakos, being under NRZU rule, the date sequence would be day-month-year. The Rakos marking is reported to be used during period 9, although Dr. Simady already mentions in his book that the use was against the rules. Also altering the name Rakos into the old Czechoslovak name of Rakošín is something the NRZU would not have appreciated . Both covers have the same date. Why sending two R-covers to the same addressee at the same time and why using a printed address and a manuscript one. Does perhaps a similar one with the R-number 28 also exists?

Cover originating from the collection of Andrew Cronin. It was auctioned on 24-09-2009 at Cherrystone auctioneers of New York. It achieved a hammer price of $ 425 = € 300

A similar cover is pictured in the Catalogue "Československo 1944 – 1945 with the sub title Zakarpatská Ukrajina" issued by Jiří Majer in 2008

Two more similar items were auctioned in the same auction as the one above. Lots 2028 and 2029 refer. The hammer price was $ 160 and $ 170 respectively.

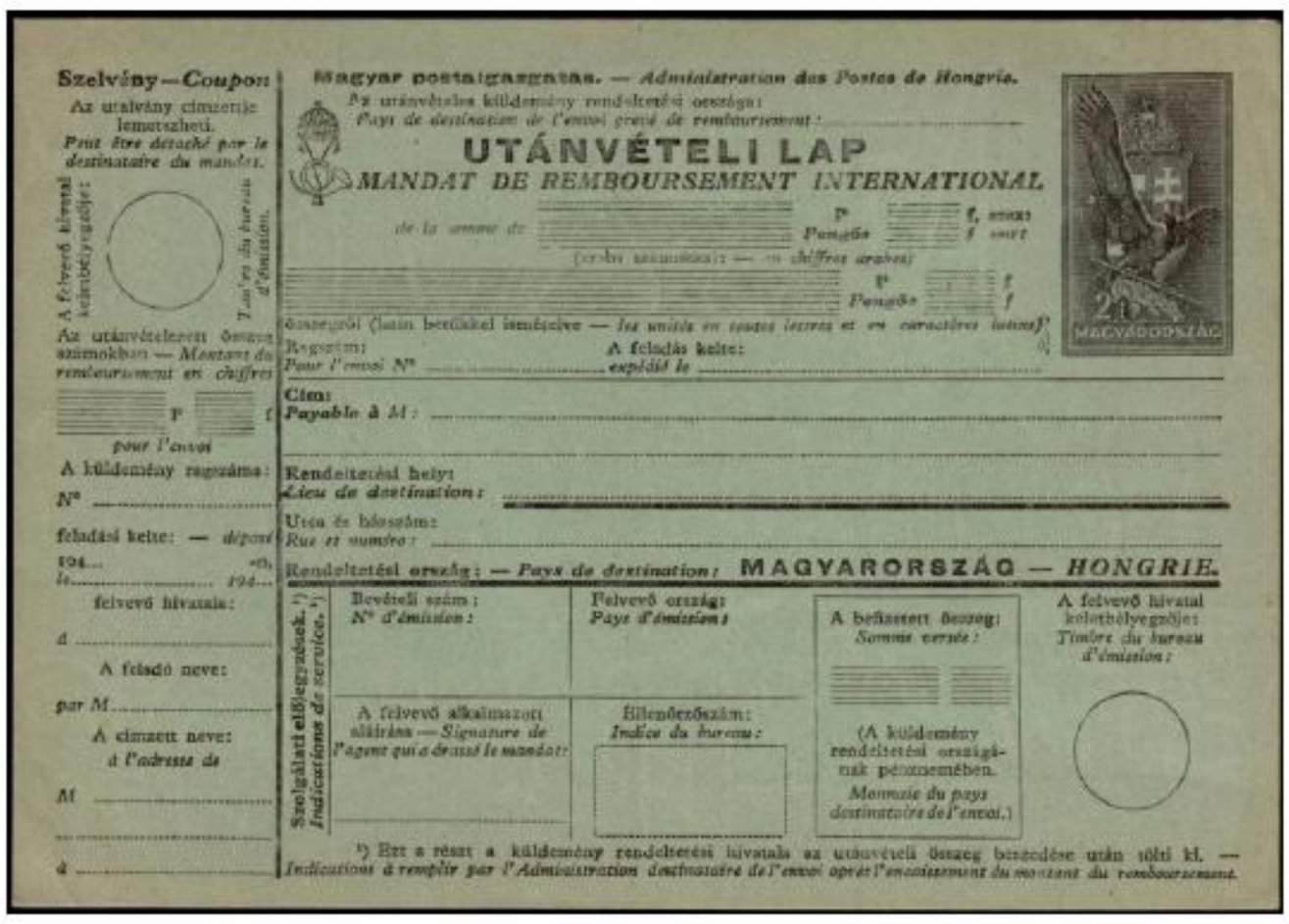
These two window envelopes show the same stamps although not registered. The right one has the phoney date of 945 . 1 . 9. whilst also one of the markings has the name altered into Rakošín.

Possible conclusion may be that the clerk of the post office of Rákos lent a hand in producing some would be interesting items.

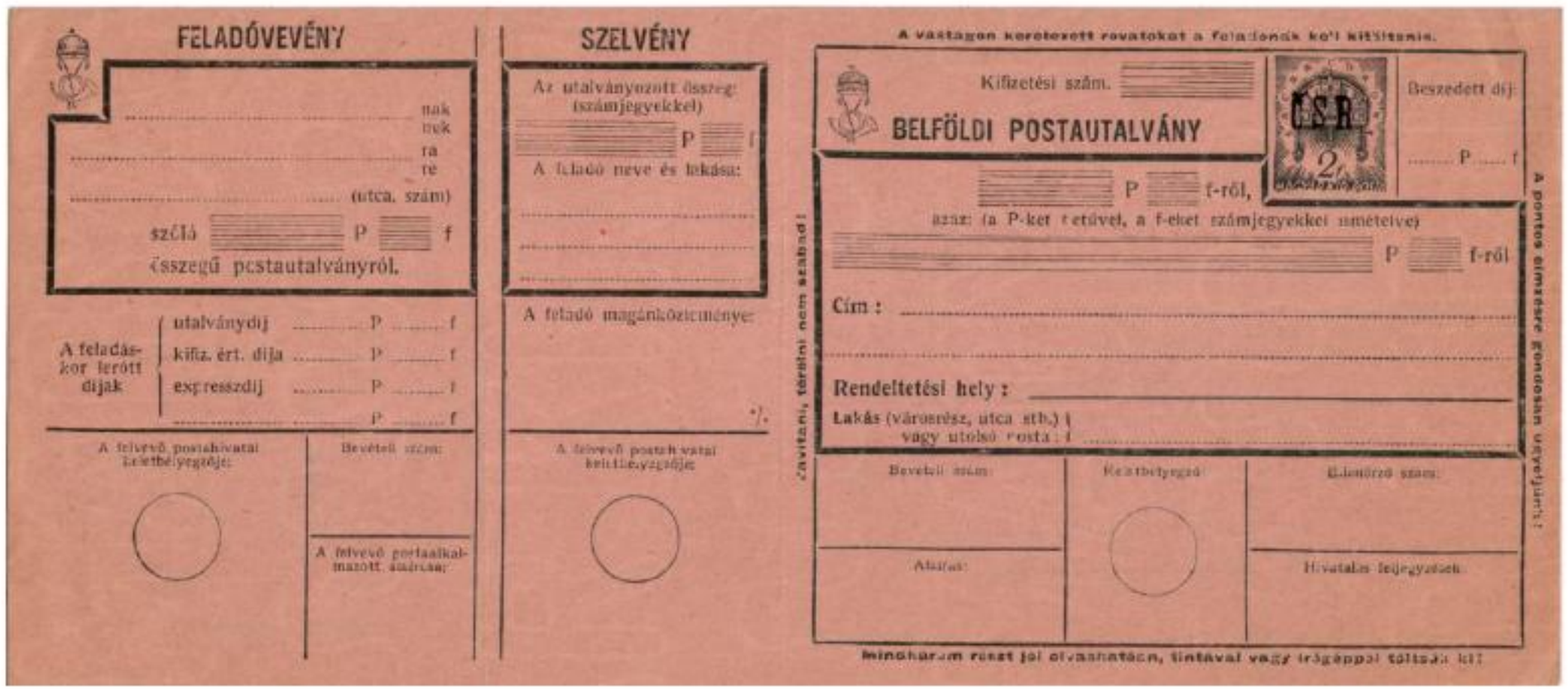
Highly speculative overprints

Apart from the postage stamps listed in the tables on the foregoing pages a great many fiscal labels have been overprinted as well. These overprints are however highly speculative and served no postal need at all. The objective of the initiators of them was mainly to make profits by selling to stamp collectors. The same applies to the postcards provided with the Mukačevo overprint and the numerous overprinted postal forms with imprinted Hungarian postage stamps. Although these forms are catalogued at very high prices in several catalogues the writer's personal opinion is that these products are not really collectable. A few examples of these products are shown below.

Fiscal labels with overprint of Mukačevo



International dispatch note for consignments sent C.O.D



Domestic money order

B. The overprint of Berehovo

Also in this town several "Hungarian postage stamps were overprinted with the abbreviation "ČSP". Berehovo however was never controlled by the "Government delegation" based in Chust. The overprint is purely a product of civilians sympathizing with the return to Czechoslovakia. Stamps with Berehovo overprint have never been postally used.

The following Hungarian postage stamps were overprinted in Berehovo

number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel no. original stamp	face value overprinted stamp in filler/pengö
1	Crown St Stephen	665	1 purple
2	Crown St Stephen	666	3 dark brown
3	Crown St Stephen	667	5 dark violet
4	Crown St Stephen	668	6 green
5	Crown St Stephen	669	8 dark green
6	Crown St Stephen	671	12 orange-red
7	St Stephen	672	20 carmine
8	St Stephen	673	24 carmine-brown
9	Mary patron Saint of Hungary	678	80 olive-brown
10	Hungarian heroes	705	1 dark green
11	Hungarian heroes	706	2 red-orange
12	Hungarian heroes	707	3 blue
13	Hungarian heroes	708	4 dark brown
14	Hungarian heroes	709	5 red
15	Hungarian heroes	710	6 dark grey-blue
16	Hungarian heroes	711	8 dark olive
17	Hungarian heroes	712	10 olive-brown
18	Hungarian heroes	713	12 blue-green
19	Hungaria	714	18 lilac
20	Crown St Stephen	715	20 red-brown
21	Hungaria	716	24 purple
22	Crown St Stephen	736	30 carmine
23	Crown St Stephen	737	50 blue
24	Crown St Stephen	738	80 olive-brown
25	Crown St Stephen	739	1 P dark green
26	Saint Elisabeth	754	20 brown-olive
27	Saint Margaret	755	24 purple
28	Erzsébet Szilágyi	756	30 brown-red
29	Dorottya Kanizsai	757	50 dark blue
30	Zsuzsanna Lorántffy	758	70 red-brown
31	Ilona Zrinyi	759	80 carmine-brown

C. The overprint of Teresva on Hungarian stamps

Although some literature mention that these overprints appear on letters, the writer has never seen such one. Only for matter of completeness has this speculative issue mentioned here.

PERIOD 11

DE FACTO AUTONOMOUS PERIOD OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL DURING 1944-1945

The political situation remained very difficult and resulted finally in ceding the territory of Carpatho Ukraine to the Soviet Union.

26-11-1944 The national committees installed by the Soviets and convened in Mukachevo adopted a resolution, in which they expressed their wish to unite Carpatho Ukraine with the Soviet-Union and to secede from Czechoslovakia. A national council of the Transcarpatian Ukraine should be elected and this body should put into effect the decisions of the Congress regarding the reunion of Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Soviet Union.

This national council (NRZU) was headed by Ivan Ivanovič Turjanica and had its head office in Užhorod. Of course this body was not independent from the Soviets, their instructions were always carried out.

The National Council appointed Mr. Langfelder to administer the Post and Telegraph office.

03-01-1945 By order of Mr. Langfelder all available postage stamps and postal stationery would be collected and be sent to the central post office of Užhorod. The intention was to provide them with an overprint. The remaining Hungarian postmarks were nationalized immediately by removing the Hungarian names of towns and villages. Also new postmarks were prepared, with text only in the Ukrainian language with cyrillic letters. These new postmarks would contain the name of the town and the text: Transcarpatian Ukraine post in ..... Also all mail , with the exception of official letters, would be sent to Užhorod to be censored.

end Jan 1945 The post offices started to operate again

10-02-1945 The overprinted Hungarian stamps became available.

04-04-1945 The NRZU gradually gained influence over the whole territory, causing the Czechoslovak delegation to leave Chust. From this date the whole Transcarpatian Ukraine was under control of the NRZU.

29-06-1945 By signing a treaty between the Czechoslovak government and the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak republic ceded this part of the 1st republic to the Soviet Union.

22-11-1945 Ratification of the treaty by the Czechoslovak parliament. The Soviet parliament followed on the 27-11-1945.

From this date Transcarpathia was incorporated in the Soviet postal system.

Notes:

1 Not only the territory of former Podkarpatska Rus was ceded to the Soviet Union, but also a small piece of land in south-east Slovakia. The railway connection Čop-Užok would be in Soviet hands for obvious reasons and this was also valid for the main connection overland between Čop and Užhorod. As a consequence of this the post offices of Čop and Surty were transferred as well. However during NRZU-times Čop already was under NRZU jurisdiction and the standard NRZU rubber cancel was used at the post office.

2 From 15 November 1945 all NRZU postage stamps became invalid. Mixed frankings with the 2nd and 3rd issue would not be possible in the regular mail service. The rubber hand stamps for cancellations were however still used during a limited period. These types of cancellations, originating from smaller post offices, can be found until the end January 1946.

Postal rates

As no denomination of currency is mentioned on the stamps, it was originally assumed that Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and Russian money could be used. Some information however can be obtained from the Sovjet stamp periodical "Sowjetskij kollektioner" in which the Carpatho-Ukrainian stamp collector Dr. Petrezkij published an article on this subject. He wrote that in those days Hungarian Pengö and Czechoslovak Crowns were legal currency. For that reason the currency was not stated on the overprinted stamps. He added however that in the official publications in which the face value of the stamps was announced the Hungarian Pengö = 100 filler was mentioned.

Based on information obtained from publications of the Hungarian expert Béla Simády and the Czechoslovak expert Miroslav Blaha, the following list is made.

Rates valid from 01- 03-1945 until 15-11-1945 *)

Printed matter	40 (filler)
Domestic postcard	40 (filler)
Domestic letter (20 grams)	60 (filler)
Foreign postcard	100 (filler)
Foreign letter	200 (filler)
Registration fee	140 (filler)

It is reasonable to assume that for letters, having a weight between 20 and 40 grams, an additional 60 filler had to be paid for a domestic letter. Tariffs however need further study.

*) In the circular letter issued by Mr. Langfelder on the 3rd of January 1945 he states at point 6 "The tariffs have to be strictly adhered to and added between brackets see enclosure" One should assume this enclosure would give the most needed information on the tariffs but up to this moment this enclosure has not been traced (see page 168).

SUMMARY OF POST OFFICES DURING NRZU-rule

Originally this list was based on the data as published in Dr. Simady's book "Kárpátalja postatörténete". However in his catalogue "Zakarpatská Ukrajina" published in 2008 Jiří Majer " provides us with additional information. He has listed all possible postal offices and indicated the post offices of which cancels were recorded. The cancels recorded are printed in red in the list below. Of course further discoveries may happen. The Hungarian and where possible the Czech names are checked by consulting the Hungarian "Lelkes" This resulted in a few discrepancies with the Majer catalogue.

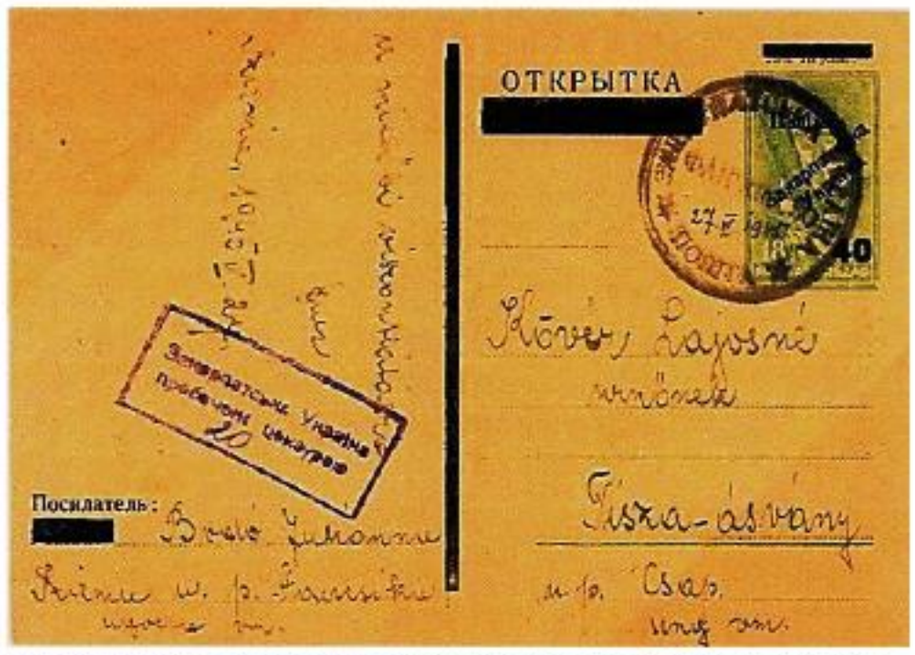
Name in:			
Ukrainian Transcript	Hungarian	Czech	Ukrainian
ANTONiVKA	ANTALÓC	ANTALOVCE	АНТОНІВКА
BAKOSH	BAKOS	BAKOŠ	БАКОШ
BARANINTSJI	BARANYA	BARANINCE	БАРАНИНЦІ
BARKASOVO	BARKASZÓ	BARKASOVO	БАРКАСОВО
BATOVO	BÁTYU	BAŤOVO	БАТЬОВО
BEDEVLIA	BEDŐHÁZA	BEDEVĽA	БЕДЕВЛЯ
BILASOVITSIA	BAGOLYHÁZA	BELASOVICE	БІЛАСОВИЦЯ
BILIN	BILIN	BELÍN	БІЛИН
BILOVARTSI	KISKIRVA	BELOVAREC	БЕЛОВАРЦЫ
BEREGI	NAGYBEREG	BEREHY	БЕРЕГИ
BEREGOVO A	BEREGSZÁSZ A	BEREHOVO A	БЕРЕГОВО А
BEREGOVO B	BEREGSZÁSZ B	BEREHOVO B	БЕРЕГОВО Б
BEREZINKA	BEREGLEÁNYFALVA	BEREZINKA	БЕРЕЗИНКА
BEREZNIKI	BEREZNEK	BEREZNIK	БЕРЕЗНИКИ
BILKI	BILKE	BÍLKY	БІЛКИ
BISTRITSIA	REPEDE	BYSTŘICE	БИСТРИЦЯ
BOBOVE	TISZABÖKÉNY	BOBOVO	БОБОВЕ
BOGDAN	TISZABOGDÁNY	BOHDAN	БОГДАН
BORZHAVSKE	NAGYBORZSAVA	VEĽKÝ BORŠAVA	БОРЖАВСЬКЕ
BROD	BORÓD	BROD	БРОД
BUSHTINO	BUSTYAHÁHA	BUŠTINO	БУШТИНО
BUKOVETS	BEREGBÁRDOS	BUKOVEC	БЧКОВЕЦ
CHABANIVKA	BACSÓ	BAČOVO	ЧАБАНИВКА
CHEPA	CSEPE	ČEPA	ЧЕПА
CHERVENEVE	CSERLENŐ	ČERVEŇOVO	ЧЕРВЕНЕВЕ
CHINADIEVO	SZENTMIKLÓS	ČIŇAĎOVO	ЧИНАДІЕВО
CHORNA	CSARNATŐ	ČERNÁ	ЧОРНА
CHORNA TISA	FEKETETISZA	ČERNÁ TISA	ЧОРНА ТИСА
CHORNOGOLOVIA	SÓHÁT	ČERNOHLAVA	ЧОРНОГОЛОВЯ
CHERNOTISIV	FEKETEARDÓ	ČERNÝ ARDOV	ЧОРНОТИСІВ
CHERNYI POTIK	KÉNEZPATAK	ČERNÝ POTOK	ЧОРНИЙ ПОТІК
CHOMONIN	CSONGOR	ČOMONÍN	ЧОМОНИН
CHOP	CSAP	ČOP	ЧОП
CHUMALEVE	CSOMÁNFALVA	ČOMALOVO	ЧУМАЛЕВЕ
DANILOVE	HUSZTSÓFALVA	DANILOVO	ДАНИЛОВЕ
DOVGE	DOLHA	DOVHÉ	ДОВГЕ
DOROBRATOVE	DRÁGABÁRTFALVA	DRAHOBRATOVO	ДОРОБРАТОВЕ
DOBROCILLIA	BENE	BEŇA	ДОБРОСИЛЛЯ
DRACHINO	UJTŐVISFALVA	DRAČINA	ДРАЧИНО
DRAGOVO	KÖVESLIGET	DRAHOVO	ДРАГОВО
DRICINA	DERCEN	DRYSINA	ДРИСІНА
DROTINTSI	TISZASZIRMA	SIRMA	ДРОТИНЦІ
DUBVE	DOMBÓ	DUBOVÉ	ДУБВЕ
DUBRINICH	BERCSÉNYIFALVA	DUBRINIČE	ДУБРИНИЧ
DUNKOVITSYA	NYÍRESÚJFALU	DUNCOVICA	ДУНКОВИЦЯ
DUSINO	DUSZINA	DUSINA	ДУСИНО
DIAKOVO	NEVETLENFALU	ĎAKOVO	ДЯКОВО
GORINCHOVO	HERINCSE	HORINČOVO	ГОРИНЧОВО
ESENJ	ESZENY	ESEŇ	ЕСЕНЬ
FANCHIKOVO	FANCSIKA	FANČIKOVO	ФАНЧИКОВО
GANYTSI	GÁNYA	GANICA	ГАНИЦІ
GALOCH	GÁLOCS	GOLOČ	ГАЛОЧ
GATJ	GÁT	HAŤ U BEREHOVA	ГАТЬ

GLIBOKE	MÉLYÚT	HLUBOKÁ	ГЛИБОКЕ
GOLYATIN	TARFALU	HOLATÍN	ГОЛЯТИН
GOLUBINE	GALAMBOS	HOLUBINNÉ	ГОЛУБИНЕ
GORINCHOVO	HERINCSE	HORINČOVO	ГОРИНЧОВО
GUKLIVIY	ZÚGO	HUKLIVÝ	ГУКЛИВИЙ
KHMILNIK	KOMLÓS	CHOMLUŠ	ХМИЛЬНИК
KHOLMOK	HOMOC	CHOMOK	ХОЛМОК
KHUDLOVE	HORLYÓ	CHUDLOVO	ХУДЛОВЕ
KHUST	HUSZT	CHUST	ХУСТ
KHIZHA	KISTARNA	CHYŽÍ	ХИЖА
IVANIVTSI	IVÁNYI	IVANOVCE	ІВАНІВЦІ
ILYNITSIA	ILONCA	ILNICE	ИЛЬЙНИЦЯ
IMCTICHOVE	MISZTICE	IMSTIČEVO	ІМСТИЧОВЕ
IRSHAVA	ILOSVA	IRŠAVA	ИРШАВА
IZA	IZA	IZA	ІЗА
ISKI	ISZKA	IZKY	ИСКИ
IVANIVKA	MAKKOSJÁNOSI	JÁNOŠOVO	ИВАНИВКА
VISHKOVO	VISK	VÝSKOVO NAD TISOU	ВИШКОВЕ
YASINYA	KÖRÖSMEZŐ	JASIŇA	ЯСІНЯ
KALINI	ALSÓKÁLINFALVA	KALYNY	КАЛИНИ
KALNIK	BEREGSÁRRÉT	KALNÍK	КАЛЬНИК
KARPATI	BEREGVÁR	KARPATY	КАРПАТИ
KELECHIN	KELECSENY	KELEČÍN	КЕЛЕЧИН
KERETSKI	KERECKE	KERECKY	КЕРЕЦЬКИ
KIRESHI	KŐRÖSÖS	KIREŠI	КИРЕШИ
KIBLYARI	KÖBLÉR	KYBLJARY	КИБЛЯРИ
KIViAZD	BEREGKÖVESD	KIVJAŽD	КИВЯЖД
KLENOVTSI	FRIGYESFALVA	FRIDÉŠOVO	КЛЕНОВЦІ
KOBILETSKA POLIANA	GYERTYÁNLIGET	KOBILECKÁ POLIANA	КОБИЛЕЦЬКА ПОЛЯНА
KOLODNE	DARVA	KOLODNÉ	КОЛЬЧИНЕ
KOLOCHAVA	ALSÓKALOCSA	KOLOČAVA	КОЛОЧАВА
KOPASHNEVE	GERNYÉS	KOPAŠŇOVO	КОПАШНЕВЕ
KOPINIVTSI	NAGYMOGYORÓS	KOPINOVCE	КОПИНІВЦІ
KORITNYANI	KEREKNYE	KORYTŇANY	КОРИТНЯНИ
KOSIVSKAYA POLIANA	KASZÓMEZŐ	KOSIVSKÁ POLANA	КОСІВСКАЯ ПОЛЯНА
KOSINO	MEZŐKASZONY	KOSINO	КОСИНО
KOSTILIVKA	BARNABAS	BERLEBAŽ	КОСТІЛИВКА
KOSTRINI	CSONTOS	KOSTRINA	КОСТРИНИ
KOSHELEVE	KESELMEZŐ	KOŠELOVO	КОШЕЛЕВЕ
KOROLEVO	KIRÁLYHÁZA	KRALOVO NAD TISOU	КОРОЛЕВО
KRASNA	TARACKRAZSNA	KRASNÁ	КРАСНА
KRICHOVE	KRICSFALVA	KRIČOVO	КРИЧОВО
KRIVA	NAGYKIRVA	KŘIVÁ	КРИВА
KUSHNITSYA	KOVÁCSTÉT	KUŠNICE	КУШНИЦЯ
KVASOVE	KOVÁSZÓ	KVASOVÉ	КВАСОВЕ
KHOLMETSJ	KORLÁTHELMEC	CHLUMEC	ХОЛМЕЦЬ
KVASI	TISZABORKÚT	KVASY	КВАСИ
KUCHAVA	NÉMETKUCSOVA	NEMECKÁ KUČOVÁ	КУЧАВА
LALOVO	BEREGLEÁNYFALVA	LALOVO	ЛАЛОВО
LAZESCHINA	MEZŐHAT	LAZEŠČINA	ЛАЗЕСЧИНА
LAZI	LÁZI	LAZY	ЛАЗИ
LIPETSKA POLYANA	LIPCSEMEZŐ	LIPECKÁ POLANA	ЛИПЕЦЬКА ПОЛЯНА
LIPCHA	LIPCSE	LIPČA	ЛИПЧА
LIPOVETSJ	HÁRS	LIPOVEC	ЛИПОВЕЦЬ
LIPOVE	HEJTEN	LIPOVO	ЛИПОВЕ
LISICHEVE	RÓKAMEZŐ	LISIČEVO	ЛИСИЧЕВЕ
LISKOVETSJ	LENGYELSZÁLLÁS	LÍSKOVEC	ЛИСКОВЕЦЬ
LIUTA	LYUTA	LJUTÁ	ЛЮТА
LOKHOVO	LOHÓ	LOCHOVO	ЛОХОВО
LOPUKHOV	BRUSZTURA	BRUSTURY	ЛОПУХОВ

LOZYANSKIY LUG	CSERJÉS LONKA	LOZANSKÝ LUH	ЛОЗЯНСЬКИЙ ЛУГ
LUG	SZÉLESLONKA	ŠIROKÝ LUH	ЛУГ
LUGI	LÁPOSMEZŐ	LUHY	ЛУГИ
LUKOVE	LUKOVA	LUKOVO	ЛУКОВЕ
MAIDAN	MAJDÁNKA	MAJDAN	МАЙДАН
MAKAREVO	KAKARJA	MAKARJEVO	МАКАРЬЕВО
MALIY BEREZNIY	KISBEREZNA	MALÝ BEREZNÝ	МАПИЙ БЕРЕЗНИЙ
MALA DOBRONJ	KISDOBRONY	MALÁ DOBROŇ	МАПА ДОБРОНЬ
MALIY RAKOVETS	KISRÁKÓC	MALÝ RAKOVEC	МАПИЙ РАКОВЕЦ
MATIYOVO	MÁTYFALVA	MATĚJOVO	МАТІЙОВО
MACHOLA	MACSOLA	MOČOLA	МАЧОЛА
MONASTIRETSJ	MONOSTOR	MONASTÝR	МОНАСТИРЕЦЬ
MUKACHEVO	MUNKÁCS	MUKAČEVO	МУКАЧЕВО
MUKACHEVO B	MUNKÁCS B	MUKAČEVO B	МУКАЧЕВО Б
MALYI BEREZNYI	NAGYMUZSÁLY	MUŽIJOVO	МАЛИЙ БЕРЕЗНИЙ
NANKOVE	HUZTKŐZ	NANKOVO	НАНКОВЕ
NEGROVETSJ	FELSŐ KALOCSA	NEHROVEC	НЕГРОВЕЦЬ
NELIPINE	HÁRSFALVA	NELIPINO	НЕЛИПИНЕ
NERESZNICHIA	ALSÓNERESZNICE	NERESNICE	НЕРЕСНИЦЯ
NIZHNIY BISTRIY	ALSÓBISZTRA	DOLNÍ BYSTRÝ	НИЖНИЙ БИСТРИЙ
NIZHNIY KOROPETS	ALSÓKEREPEC	DOLNÍ KOROPEC	НИЖНИЙ КОРОПЕЦ
NIZHNIE REMETI	FELSŐ REMETE	DOLNÍ REMETY	НИЖНИЕРЕМЕТИ
NIZHNE SELISCHE	ALSÓSZELISTYE	DOLNÍ SELIŠTĚ	НИЖНЕ СЕЛИЩЕ
NIZHNIY STUDENIY	ALSÓHIDEKPATAK	DOLNÍ STUDENÁ	НИЖНИЙ СТУДЕНИЙ
NIZHNI VERECHKI	ALSÓVERECKE	NIŽNÍ VERECKY	НИЖНІ ВЕРЕЦЬКИ
NOVOBAROVE	ÚJBÁRD	NOVE BAROVO	НОВОБАРОВЕ
NOVE DAVIDKOVO	ÚJDÁVIDHÁZA	NOVÉ DAVIDKOVO	НОВЕ ДАВИДКОВО
NOVE SELO	BEREGÚJFALU	NOVÉ SELO	НОВЕ СЕЛО
NOVESELITSYA	TARÚJFALU	NOVOSELICE (distr. Volové)	НОВОСЕЛИЦЯ
NOVESELITSYA	KISRÉTFALU	NOVOSELICE (distr. Mukačevo)	НОВОСЕЛИЦЯ
OBAVA	DUNKÓFALVA	OBAVA	ОБАВА
OLEKSANDRIVKA	ÓSANDORFALVA	ŠANDROVO	ОЛЕКСАНДРІВКА
OLESHNIK	SZŐLLŐSSEGRES	OLEŠNÍK	ЩЛЕШНИК
OKRUGLA	KEREKHEGY	KEREKHEĎ	ОКРУГЛА
ONOK	ILONOKÚJFALU	ONOK	ОНОК
OLOSYEVO	SÁROSOROSZI	OROŠOVO	ОПОСИЕВО
OSIY	SZÁJKÓFALVA	OSOJ	ОСИЙ
PATSKANOVO	PATAKOS	PACKAŇOVO	ПАЦКАНЬОВО
PALANOK	VÁRPALÁNKA	PALANOK	ПАЛАНОК
PASIKA	KISHIDVÉG	PASEKA	ПАСИКА
PERECHIN	PERECSENY	PEREČÍN	ПЕРЕЧИН
PETROVO	TISZAPÉTERFALVA	PETROVO	ПЕТРОВО
PERECHRECTYA	TISZKERESZTÚR		ПЕРЕХРЕСТЯ
PIDPLESHA	PELESALJA	PODPLEŠA	ПІДПЛЕША
PIDVINOGRADIV	SZŐLLŐSVÉGARDÓ	ARDOVEC	ПІДВИНОГРАДІВ
POLIANA	POLENA	POLANA U SVALAVY	ПОЛЯНА
POPOVE	PAPI	POPOVÉ	ПОПОВЕ
POROSHKOVO	POROSKÓ	POROŠKOV	ПОРОШКОВО
PRIBORZHAVSKE	ZADNYA	PRIBOR	ПРИБОРЖАВСЬКЕ
PUSHKINO	ÚJVERBŐC	NOVÝ VRBOVEC	ПУШКИНО
PUZNIAKIVTSI	SZARVASRÉT	PUSŇAKOVCE	ПУЗНЯКІВЦІ
RAFAYNOVE	RAFAJNAÚJFALU	RAFAJNOVO	РАФАЙНОВЕ
RAKHIV	RAHÓ	RACHOV	РАХІВ
RAKOSHIN	BEREGRÁKOS	RÁKOŠIN	РАКОШИН
RATIVYI	RÁT	RÁTOVCE	РАТІВЦІ
REPINNE	REPENYE	REPINNÉ	РЕПИННЕ
RIVNE	ROVNE	ROVNÉ	РИВНЕ
ROSISHKA	RÁSZÓCSKA	ROZSOŠKA	РОСІШКА
ROKOSIV	RAKASZ	ROKOSOV	РОКОСІВ
ROSOSH	BOSZOS	ROSOŠ	РОСОШ

ROSVIGOVO	OROSZVÉG	ROSVEGO	РОСВИГОВО
ROZDNIKIVKA	BEREGFORRÁZ	IZVOR	РОЗДНИКІВКА
ROZTOKI	NYILAS	ROSTOKY	РОЗТОКИ
ROZTOKA	ROSZTOKA	ROZTOKA	РОЗТОКА
RUSKA MOKRA	OROSZMOKRA	RUSKÁ MOKRÁ	РУСКА МОКРА
RUSKI KOMARIVTSI	OROSZKOMORÓC	RUSKÉ KOMÁROVCE	РУСКІ КОМАРІВЦІ
RUSKE POLE	ÚRMEZŐ	URMEŽOVO	РУСКЕ ПОЛЕ
SEREDNE	SZEREDNYE	SEREDNÉ	СЕРЕДНЕ
SERDNIA APSHA	KÖZÉAPSA	STŘEDNÍ APŠA	СЕРЕДНЯ АПША
SEVLIUSH	NAGYSZÖLLŐS	SEVLUŠ	СЕВЛЮШ
SILJ	SÓSLAK	SOĽA	СІЛЬ
SILJTSE	BEREGKISFALUD	SELCE	СІЛЬЦЕ
SIMER	OSZEMERE	SIMIR	СІМЕР
SIMERKI	ÚJSZEMERE	SIMIRKY	СІМЕРКИ
SINOVIR	ALSÓSZINEVÉR	SINOVÍR	СИНОВЇР
SINEVIRSKA POLIANA	FELSŐSZINEVÉR	SINOVÍRSKÁ POLANA	СИНЕВИРСКА ПОЛЯНА
SINIAK	KÉKESFÜRED	SIŇAK	СИНЯК
SOYMI	VIZKŐZ	SOJM	СОЙМИ
SOLOMONOVE	TISZASALMON	ŠALAMÚNOVÁ	СОЛОМОНОВЕ
SOLOTVINSKI KOPANI	AKNASLATINA	SLATINSKÉ DOLY	СОЛОТВИНСЬКІ КОПАЛЬНІ
SOLOVKA	SZÁLOKA	SALOKA	СОЛОВКА
SOKIRNICIHA	SZEKLENCE	SEKERNICE	СОКИРНИЦЯ
STANOVE	SZÁNFALVA	STANOVO	СТАНОВЕ
STAVNYI	FENYVESVÖLGY	STAVNÉ	СТАВНИЙ
STRABICHOVO	GOROND	GORONDA	СТРАБИЧОВО
STEBLYINKA	SZÁLDOBOS	SALDOBOŠ	СТЕБЛІНКА
STROYNE	MALMOS	STROJNO	СТРОЙНЕ
STOROZHNIVTSIA	ŐRDARMA	JOVRA	СТОРОЖНИВЦЯ
STUZHBTSIA	PATAKÚJFALU	NOVÁ STUŽICA	СТУЖИЦЯ
SURTI	SZÜRTE	SURTY	СУРТИ
SEREDNE	SZEREDNYE	SEREDNÉ	СЕРЕДНЕ
SERDNIA APSHA	KÖZÉAPSA	STŘEDNÍ APŠA	СЕРЕДНЯ АПША
SEVLIUSH	NAGYSZÖLLŐS	SEVLUŠ	СЕВЛЮШ
SHALANKI	SALÁNK	ŠALANKI	ШАЛАНКИ
SUSKOVE	BÁNYAFALU	SUSKOVE	СУСКОВЕ
SVALIAVA	SZOLYVA	SVALAVA	СВАЛЯВА
SVOBODA	NAGYBAKOS	SVOBODA	СВОБОДА
SHAYAN	SAJÁN	SAJAN	ШАЯН
SHALANKI	SALÁNK	ŠALANKI	ШАЛАНКИ
SHIROKE	FELSŐSÁRAD	ŠIROKÉ	ШИРОКЕ
SHOM	BEREGSOM	ŠOM	ШОМ
TARASIVKA	TERESELPATAK	TERESOVÁ	ТАРАСІВКА
TARNOVTSI	UNGTARNÓC	TARNOVCE	ТАРНОВЦ
TEKOVE	TEKEHÁZA	TEKOVO	ТЕКОВЕ
TEREBLIA	TALABORFALU	TEREBLA	ТЕРЕБЛЯ
TERESVA	TARACKŐZ	TERESVA	ТЕРЕСВА
TERNOVE	KŐKÉNYES	TRNOVO NAD TERESVOU	ТЕРНОВЕ
TIBAVA	HAVASALJA	TYBAVA	ТИБАВА
TIKHYI	TIHA	TICHÝ	ТИХИЙ
TISALOVO	TISZALÓ	TISALOVO	ТИСАЛОВО
TIACHOVO	TÉCSŐ	ŤAČOVO	ТЯЧОВО
TORUNJ	TORONYA	TORUŇ	ТОРУНЬ
TREBUSHANI	TREBUSAJEJÉRPATAK	TREBUŠANY	ТРЕБУШАНИ
TURICHKI	KISTURJASZOK	TUŘIČKY	ТУРИЧКИ
TURIA BISTRA	TURJABISZTRA	TUŘI BYSTRÝ	ТУРЯ БИСТРА
TURIA PASIKA	TURJAVÁGÁS	TUŘÍ PASEKY	ТУРЬЯ ПАСІКА
TURIA POLIANA	TURJAMEZŐ	TUŘÍ POLANA	ТУРЬЯ ПОЛЯНА
TURIA REMETA	TURJAREMETE	TUŘI REMETY	ТУРЯ РЕМЕТА
UGLIA	UGLJA	UHLA	УГЛЯ
USTCHORNA	KIRÁLYMEZŐ	USŤČORNA	УСТЬЧОРНА

UZHGOROD A	UNGVÁR A	UŽHOROD A	УЖГОРОД А
UZHGOROD B	UNGVÁR B	UŽHOROD B	УЖГОРОД Б
UZHGOROD	UNGVÁR	UŽHOROD	УХГОРОД
UZHGOROD 2	UNGVÁR 2	UŽOOROD 2	УЖГОРОД 2
UZHOK	UZSOK	UŽOK	УЖОК
VARI	VÁRI	VARY	ВАРИ
VELIKA BAKTA	NAGYBAKTA	VELIKÁ BÁŤKA	ВЕЛИКА БАКТА
VELIKA BEGANJ	NAGYBEGÁNY	VELIKÁ BĚHAŇ	ВЕЛИКА БЕГАНЬ
VERKHNIY BISTRIY	FELSŐSEBES	HORNÍ BYSTRÝ	ВЕРХНИЙ БИСТРИЙ
VERKHNI VOROTA	FELSŐVERECKE	HORNÍ VOROTA	ВЕРХНІ ВОРОТА
VELIKA DOBRONJ	NAGYDOBRONY	VELIKÁ DOBROŇ	ВЕЛИКА ДОБРОНЬ
VELIKI GEYEVTSI	NAGYGEJŐC	VELIKÉ GEJOVCE	ВЕЛИКІ ГЕЇВЦІ
VELIKA KOPANIA	FELSŐVERESMART	VELIKÁ KOPAŇA	ВЕЛИКА КОПАНЯ
VELIKI LAZI	NAGYLAZ	VELIKÉ LAZY	ВЕЛИКІ ЛАЗИ
VELIKIY BEREZNIY	NAGYBEREZNA	VELKÝ BEREZNÝ	ВЕЛИКИЙ БЕРЕЗНИЙ
VELIKIY BICHKIV	NAGYBOCSKÓ	VELIKÝ BOČOV	ВЕЛИКИЙ БИЧКІВ
VELIKI KOMIATI	MAGYARKOMJÁT	VELIKÉ KOMŇATY	ВЕЛИКІ КОМЬЯТИ
VELIKIJ LUCSKI	NAGYLUCSKA	VELIKÉ LOUČKY	ВЕЛИКИЙ ЛУЧКИ
VELIKA PALADJ	NAGYPALÁD	VELIKÝ PALAD	ВЕЛИКА ПАЛАДЬ
VELIKIY RAKOVETSJ	NAGYRÁKÓC	VELKY RAKOVEC	ВЕЛИКИЙ РАКОВЕЦЬ
VELIKA UGOLJKA	NAGYUGOLKA	VELIKÁ UHELKA	ВЕЛИКА УГОЛЬКА
VELKHNAIA VIZNITSIA	FELSŐVIZNICE	HORNÍ VIŽNICA	ВЕРХНАЯ ВИЗНИЦЯ
VERBIAZH	VEREBES	VERBIAŽ	ВЕРБЯЖ
VERIATSYA	VERÉCE	VERIACA	ВЕРЯЦЯ
VIKHIVKA	ŐLYVŐS	VLACHOVO	ВІХІВКА
VILKHIVSI	IRHÓC	VULCHOVCE	ВІЛХІВСІ
VILKHIVTSI-LAZI	IRHÓC-LAZY	VULCHOVCE-LAZY	ВІЛХІВЦІ-ЛАЗИ
VILJKHOVCHIK	OLHOVCSIK	VULCHOČIK	ВІЛЬХОВЧИК
VILOK	TISZAÚJLAK	VÝLOK	ВІЛОК
VILSHANI	EGERMEZŐ	OLŠANY	ВІЛЬШАНИ
VISHKA	VIHAROS	VIŠKA	ВИШКА
VOLOSIANKA	HAJASD	VOLOSIANKA	ВОЛОСЯНКА
VOLOVOE	ÖKÖRMEZŐ	VOLOVÉ	ВОЛОВОЕ
VERBOVETS	VERBÖC	VRBOVEC	ВЕРБОВЕЦ
VUCHKOVE	VUCZKÓMEZŐ	VUČKOVO	ВУЧКОВЕ
ZABRIDJ	RÉVHELY	ZÁBROĎ	ЗАБРІДЬ
ZAGATTIA	HÁTMEG	ZÁHATÍ	ЗАГАТТЯ
ZALUCHIA	BEREGKISALMÁZ	ZÁLUŽ	ЗАЛУЖЯ
ZAPSONJ	ZAPSZONY	ZAPŠON	ЗАПСОНЬ
ZARICHEVE	DRUGETHÁZA	ZARIČOVO	ЗАРІЧЕВЕ
ZAVIDOVO	DÁVIDFALVA	ZAVIDOVO	ЗАВИДОВО
ZNIACHEVE	IGNÉCZ	ZNAČEVO	ЗНЯЧЕВЕ
ZHDENEVE	SZÁRVASHÁZA	ŽDĚŇOVO	ЖДЕНЕВЕ
ZHNIATINO	IZNYÉTE	ŽŇATINO	ЖНЯТИНО
ZHONAVA	MALOMRÉT	ŽORNAVA	ЖОРНАВА



Previously unrecorded NRZU cancel of Fančikovo on postal stationary type PS 2. Handwritten date 27-IV-1945. It is mailed in a little village near Fančikovo and sent to Tiszaásvány near Csap

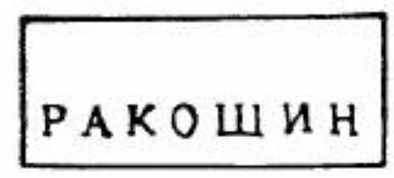
Postmark of ПОРОШКОВО (Poroshkovo)
Cover is sent to Ertinje pod Krkonoše = Rtyně v Podkronoši in Czechoslovakia.

POSTMARKS USED DURING THIS PERIOD

The new standard hand stamps were made of rubber having a diameter in between 36 and 44 mm. The date was added manually, or by using the linear date section of a former Hungarian canceller .The name of the town or village was stated in capital Cyrillic letters. An exception was Szeredne. At the post office of this village two hand stamps were used, one with capital letters and one with normal letters. Also the diameter may vary. The ink used may have several colours, depending on what ink was available.

For some time Berehovo also used a provisional postmark. How long this was in operation is not known.

Also Rakosin used a different kind of hand stamp to cancel postage stamps. This was made from an existing bi-lingual one used during period 9, by removing the Hungarian text. This hand stamp was also used as a registration label.



When the Czechoslovak delegation left Chust on the 4th April 1945, the Post office used a provisional postmark, during a limited period of time. This was prepared by changing a Hungarian canceller with code letter "D". The Ukrainian spelling was corrected together with the date order. Further the Hungarian name was removed from the canceller.

Salanki, used a provisional postmark having in the upper segment the Cyrillic spelled name ШАЛАНКИ (SALANKI) and in the bottom segment the Cyrillic letters З.Ч. (Abbreviation for Zakarpatská Ukraina).

Examples of NRZU cancels

The diameter of the respective cancels varies in between 36 and 44 mm.
The colour of the ink was dependant on what was available at the time.

ТРЕБУЩАНИ – TREBUSAFEJÉRPATAK - TREBUŠANY

ВІЛОК – TISZAÚJLAK - VÝLOK

РАХІВ – RAHÓ - RACHOV

ТЯЧОВО – TÉCSŐ - ŤAČOVO

ВАРИ – VÁRI - VARÝ

БІЛКИ – BILKE – BÍLKY

ЕСЕНЬ – ESZENY - ESEŇ

СТАВНИЙ – FENYVESVŐLGY – STAVNÉ

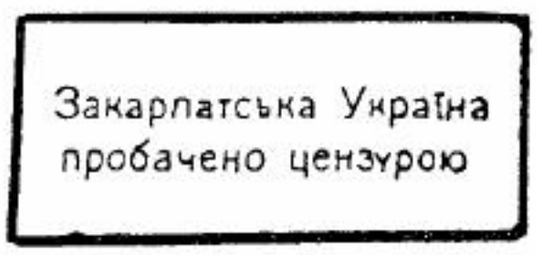
ЧИНАДІЄВО – SZENTMIKLÓS - ČIŇADOVO

РОСВИГОВО – OROSZVÉG – ROSVEGO

МУКАЧЕВО Б – MUNKÁCS B – MUKAČEVO B

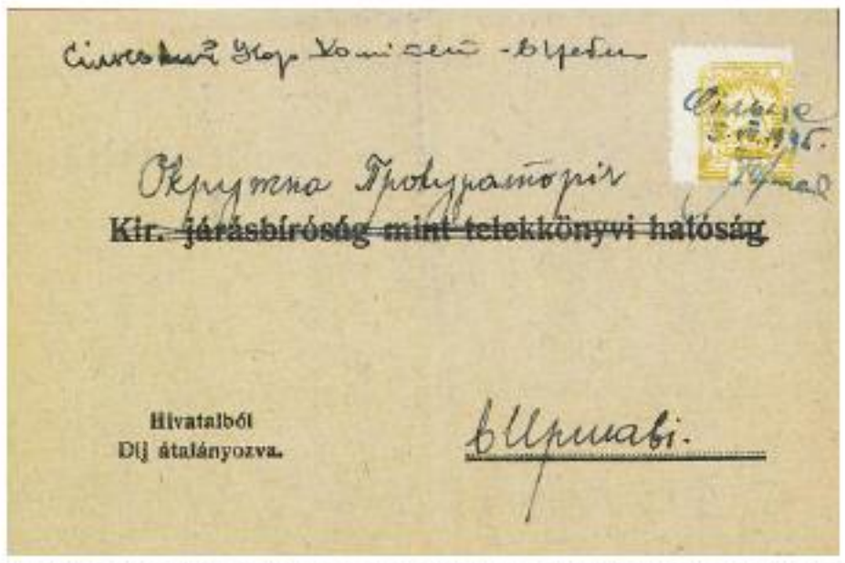
ГОРИНЧОВО – HERINCSE - HORINČOVO

CENSORSHIP DURING the NRZU-PERIOD



The mark shown here may appear on mail from this period to indicate that the correspondence has been approved. This handstamp is sized 44 x 18 mm. and can be found with a great variety of inks. The translation of the Ukrainian text is as follows "Transcarpatian Ukraine passed censor"

MANUSCRIPT CANCELED STAMPS



From Silce and Saluš manuscript cancellations exist on the definitive issues. From Serednye and Vylok on the overprinted. ones.

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT ISSUED BY MR. LANGFELDER, which was the legal ground for overprinting the Hungarian stamps.

Народна Рада Закарпатської України.
Уповноваження з справах комуніканій.
Число:XII.130.000.....1945.

О бі ж н и к

Всім рочтовим урядам і окружним та місцевим комітетам З. У.

В интересі вподення хід почтової слухби, наказую студжчо:

1./ Всі почтові і телеграфичні уряди негайно мають зачати свою діятельність.

а./Служба у телефону і телеграфу має держатися цілих 24 годин /на три зміни/.

б/ Треба негайно організувати почту по округах і то так, що всякий округа або районової почти організує місцові почтові уряди, дасть предтоходня-ма сіотоніесній осіб, т.е. вибору почасних службовців. До того часу, поки-во організація не буде проведена по округах, окружні почти будуть тотовати писъма для зорочних місцевим народним комітетам, котрі учнуть почту роздіяти приватолям.

в./ ~~Тилеграфово тічьни пуотоурочні писъма почто всети в ніч Ті-писъма, по не суть процтоурочні, будити по почто.~~

2./ Всі засоби почтових марок и цінних папіров потрібно негайно занести на дірекціо почти в Ужгороді, для пропочатання Народнов Ради

3./ Початки негайно треба увести і то у тих початом у котрих тонот був український і мадярський,мадярський напис можно зкіасти і зіотанося тільки український,дата тилеграфо поки нових почт,зіотанося отарацобто рік,місяць,день;

4./ При отготовленни новых почтом не обхідно дбати того,щоби они були грамотно написані та цітчим наслідуючий зміотанпочата Закарпатської України в ...../Ужгороді/.

5./ Дуже отрого треба прижерхуватися тарифу,який в цивтоні прожиздав.

6./ Всі посилки позкиоізуровлині , мимо почти урядової, треба зіконалти до Ужгороду. на жирокіо почт.

7./ Негайно треба поотупити на всіх почтових урядах до організації лавкових курсів.

8./ Потрібно також приотупити до полготівки курсів для осхощів.

Ужгород. 3. січня 1945

Translation of Mr. Langfelder's cicular leter.

National Council of Carpatho-Ukraine
Plenipotentiary for Communications
Number: XII. 130.000. 1945

Circular letter
To all Post officials, Districts officials and Municipalities of Carpatho-Ukraine

In order to set up the postal system the following measures must be taken;

1) All Post and Telegraph officials have to start their activities at once
   a) Telephone and Telegraph offices must be operational during 24 hours (3shifts)

   b) District post offices have to be set up instantly Responsible for this action is the head of the district authority or the head of the district post office. The new to be appointed postmen should be engaged on a temporarily basis.
   Until the post offices are fully operational, all the mail should be handed in to the local council , which body is to take care for handing over the mail to the addressee.

2) All postage stamps and postal stationery in stock have to be sent to the Postmaster of the post office at Uzhgorod, to be provided with an overprint.

3) All cancellers have to be altered at once. The Hungarian text in the Ukrainian-Hungarian date stamps have to be removed. As yet the date bridge remains unchanged, year, month, day.

4) When making the new cancellers the correct spelling of the texts have to be guaranteed. These texts should be in line with the following example: ПОШТА ЗАКАРПАТСЬКА УАРАЇНА in " name locality" for instance Ужгород.

5) Postal tariffs have to be strictly adhered to (see enclosure).

6) All uncensored mail, with the exception of official mail, should be forwarded to the post office of Uzhgorod.

7) All heads of post offices have to set up a language course.

8) It is also necessary to prepare professional courses.

Uzhgorod 3rd January 1945 (Seal)

POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY THE NRZU

The National Council (NRZU) had issued an order to send all available postage stamps and postal stationery to the central post office in Užhorod in order to be overprinted . This happened in two editions.
First edition issued on the 1st of February 1945 and printed by Földesi. *)
Second edition issued on the 20th of March 1945 and printed by LITO LAM.
*) Some confusion has arisen about who printed the first edition and who the second. The well known and respected Dr. Simády states in his handbook: LITO LAM produced the first edition and Földesi the second, which is contradictory to the information given by both Táborský and Blahá. In his article published in 1972 in the journal "Filatelistické sešity" Mr. Blahá refers to information received from Mr. A.Dobej who was involved in the preparation of the 2nd issue of the overprint. According to Mr. Blahá Földesi printed the 1st issue and LITO LAM the second. Also Táborský refers at the end of his booklet to the cooperation and assistance of "members of the commission which prepared both overprint editions". The conclusion that Földesi printed the 1st and LITO LAM the 2nd seems to be justified.

First edition (for full list of overprinted stamps see page 173) Types as determined by Simády.

14 type IIIa

17 type II

19 type II

4 type IIIb

5 type IIIc

10 type IIIc

13 type IIIb

3 type IV

Hungarian postage, postage due and wine revenue stamps were overprinted , both in vertical strips of 10. The postage due and wine revenue stamps could be used as normal stamps. Further a great number of fiscal labels were provided with an overprint. Experts however differ with opinion whether these originally were also intended to be used as postage stamps or are trial prints. In fact they have never been issued officially but can be found on a few covers.

For the first edition two styles of overprints were used

Overprint style A

Overprint style B

Style A was used for overprinting the stamps listed on page 173 (numbers 1 – 24)and fiscal labels (numbers 1 – 50) see pages 174 and 175
Style B was used for the wine revenue stamps (numbers 25 – 27) and fiscal labels 51 and 52

Style A overprint
As the printers of this first edition were to face shortages of capital letters of the same type, they used both Grotesque (without serifs) and Antique ones (with serifs). This and a number of further differences made it possible to determine the position in the overprinted strip. Again experts differ somewhat with opinion in establishing the number of types. In the table on the next page the type number is mentioned for each position in the strip in accordance with the opinion of Simady, Blaha and Rauch. Simády goes into greater detail and also determines types 1c and 1d, as well as IIIb and IIIc. Blaha very much differs with opinion in determining the type for position 8. He specifies both the Cyrillic "II" and "3" to be of the " Antique" type (with serifs) and classifies

position 8 a type IV overprint. It is very clear however the Cyrillic "3" is printed in Grotesque Position 8 is definitively type I overprint and unfortunately wrongly classified by Blaha. In the catalogue of von Steiden the types mentioned are almost identical to the Simady ones. Carrigan in his recently published handbook follows Rauch. In my collection the system of Simady is followed as more details are given to determine the sequence number in the overprinted strip of 10.

The basic types of the style "A" overprint.

type Ia

type Ib

type II

type IIIa

type IIIb

type IV

Style B overprint

Also the wine revenue stamps were overprinted on vertical strips of 10. Different from the second edition (see page 174), the face value of the stamp is printed at the bottom right. One sub-type exists, having the left part of the vertical bar of the Cyrillic " T" broken off. (Position 6 in the strip of 10) This subtype is referred to as type !a.

type Ia

Cover with Basic style "B" overprint together with type Ia

COMPARISON OF TYPES AS SPECIFIED BY THE MOST WELL KNOWN EXPERTS

	Types according to			remarks	
	Simady	Blaha	Rauch		
1	IIIa	IIIa	IIIa	П З	without "a" Закарпатськ
2	II	II	II	П З	
3	Ia	I	I	П З	Пошта
4	IIIb	III	III	П З	У same level " pointed
5	Ib	Ia	Ia	П З	heavily damaged "Н" Украї.на
6	IIIc	III	III	П З	У lower " long, curved
7	Ic	I	I	П З	thinner " pointed
8	Id	IV	I	П З	square " top bulbous
9	IV	IV	IV	П З	
10	IV	IV	IV	П З	

П З Antiqua (with serifs)

П З Grotesque (without serifs)

The words "Закарпатська Україна" are printed at an angle of 36°, however the top position of some stamps of the first edition (position 1), which is of the type IIIa also does occur printed at an angle of 27° or even 23° (very rare).

Forged overprints

The forgeries accounted for so far are mostly forgeries of the 2nd edition. One however is found with similarities to the 1st edition. It can be recognized by the "3" used in Закаратська this is neither of the Antiqua nor of the Grotesque type and also the "i" in "Україна" has only one dot instead of two. Most striking however is the absence of a face value.

The 1st edition comprises the following regular postage due and wine revenue stamps.

sequence number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel nr. original Hungarian stamp	face value overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
1	Hungarian heroes	706	40/2	black	48
2	Hungarian heroes	711	40/8	black	830
3	Hungarian heroes	712	40/10	black	1040
4	Hungarian heroes	714	40/18	red	1490
5	Crown St Stephen	739	200/1P	black	510
6	Saint Margaret	753	60/30	black	2580
7	St. Elisabeth	754	60/20	black	290
8	St. Margaret	755	60/24	black	470
9	St. Margaret	755	60/24	red	24
10	Elisabeth Szilagyi	756	60/30	black	890
11	Dorothea Kanizsai	757	100/50	red	200
12	Susan Lorántffy	758	140/70	black	270
13	Elona Zrinyi	759	200/80	black	270
14	Mathias church	721	200/80	black	24
15	Horty	658	400/2P	black	270
16	Horty	659	1000/5P	black	51
17	Kossuth	745	40/4	black	87
18	Kossuth	748	100/50	black	87
19	Postage due	144	10/2	black	500
20	Postage due	148	20/8	black	490
21	Postage due	149	20/10	black	460
22	Postage due	150	30/12	black	200
23	Postage due	152	40/20	black	410
24	Postage due	154	100/40	black	160

NOTE No. 6 of the above list is not mentioned in the Michel catalogue under Carpatho-Ukraine

List of wine revenue stamps with 1st edition overprint

sequence number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel nr. original Hungarian stamp	face value overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
25	Wine revenue	-	40/10	black	852
26	Wine revenue	-	40/20	black	612
27	Wine revenue	-	60/50	black	401

NOTE The new face value of the overprinted wine revenue stamps is at the right side of the stamp
The overprinted postage due and wine revenue stamps were used as normal postage stamps.

SUMMARY OF OVERPRINTED FISCAL LABELS

The fiscal labels were overprinted at the printers Földesi and have consequently all the characteristics of the first edition.

PA

PB

PC

PD

PE

PF

PG

PH

PI

sequence number	type	face value	colour	number of overprinted
1	PA	10 on 2f	red-brown/green	100
2	PA	10 on 4f	red/orange	109
3	PA	40 on 4f	red/orange	170
4	PA	40 on 5f	blue/orange	372
5	PA	40 on 10f	orange/green	430
6	PA	40 on 20f	brown/blue	80
7	PA	60 on 30f	violet/orange	205
8	PA	60 on 40f	red/blue	76
9	PA	1.00 on 40f	red/blue	130
10	PA	1.00 on 50f	green/orange	107
11	PA	2.00 on 50f	green/orange	43
12	PB	2.00 on 1P	green/pink	276
13	PB	4.00 on 2P	carmine/green	155
14	PB	4.00 on 3P	brown/grey	13
15	PB	6.00 on 3P	brown/grey	50
16	PB	10.00 on 5P	blue/grey	14
17	PC	2.00 on 10P	cherry red/grey	2
18	PC	2.00 on 20P	green/ivory	14
19	PI	2.00 on 50P	olive/yellow	2
20	PD	10 on 3f	crimson/brown	107
21	PD	40 on 15f	brown/yellow	218
22	PD	60 on 30f	red/orange	4
23	PD	1.00 on 45f	lilac/violet	54
24	PD	1.40 on 60f	blue/greyish-pink	80
25	PD	1.40 on 60f	ultramarine/greyish-pink	75
26	PD	6.00 on 3P	blue/yellowish-brown	61
27	PD	15.00 on 7.50P	brown/greyish-orange	2

Sequence number	type	Face value	colour	Number of overprinted *)
28	PE	20 on 10f	blue/green	50
29	PE	40 on 10f	blue/green	11
30	PE	40 on 20f	green-orange/red	2
31	PE	60 on 30f	violet/orange	78
32	PE	1.00 on 50f	orange-blue/green	77
33	PE	2.00 on 50f	orange-blue/green	3
34	PF	2.00 on 1P	violet/orange	20
35	PF	4.00 on 2P	brown/blue	14
36	PG	6.00 on 5P	green/grey	2
37	PG	10.00 on 5P	green/grey	11
38	PH	10 on 5f	brown	100
39	PH	20 on 10f	violet	99
40	PH	40 on 20f	blue	200
41	PH	1.00 on 50f	green	100
42	PH	2.00 on 1P	red	282
43	PH	5.00 on 2P	violet	9
44	PH	6.00 on 3P	brown/orange	20
45	PH	10.00 on 4P	blue/green	12
46	PH	10.00 on 5P	blue/orange	18
47	PH	15.00 on 6P	red/grey	20
48	PH	20.00 on 10P	dark-blue/grey	9
49	PH	40.00 on 20P	brown/blue	6
50	PH	60.00 on 30P	green/grey	10
51	PI	4.00 on 2P	brown/pink	117
52	PI	10.00 on 5P	green/grey	5

Cover sent locally within the village of Rosvigovo (РОСВИГОВО) on 12-02-1945.
Made free with overprinted fiscal labels used as normal postage stamps.

*) source: Filatelistické sešity 1972 . 15

Inverted overprints of the 1st edition

Of the first edition only inverted overprints of two revenue stamps are known. They are extremely rare and only 10 copies of each stamp specified below were overprinted.

no. 20 20/8 postage due
no. 22 30/12 postage due

Second edition

Again Hungarian postage, postage due and wine revenue stamps were overprinted, but for this edition in vertical strips of 5. The overprinting was done at the printers "Lito LAM". The overprinted wine revenue stamps have the new face value printed at the bottom but on the left side. Both Taborský and Blaha *) mention that philatelists were assisting the printers when preparing the 2nd edition. Blahá even mentions the name of Mr. A Dobej. For this reason this overprint was carried out more carefully.

Local registered cover sent on 10-IV-1945 in Uzgorod (УЖГОРОД) with provisional hand drawn R-label.

Types of the 2nd edition

The stamps were overprinted in vertical strips of 5. Due to minor differences in the overprinting plate, it is possible to distinguish 5 types and thus to determine the position of each individual stamp in the strip of 5.

1

2

3

4

5

original strip

reconstruction

type 1

the left leg of the Cyrillic "Н" in **Україна** *is slightly deformed*

type 2

The left one of the two points on the **Ї** *is longer and the distance between both points is wider.*

type 3

The right leg of the **"ш"** *in* **"Пошта"** *is shorter.*

type 4

The two points above the **"ї"** *in* **"Україна"** *touch each other. The one at the right is longer*

type 5

The **"ш"** *in* **"Пошта"** *has a little point or a small vertical line in between the middle leg and the leg at the right*

The wine revenue stamps of the 2nd edition

The face value is printed at the bottom left of the little stamp

The 2nd edition comprises the following regular, postage due and wine revenue stamps

Sequence number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel no. original Hungarian stamp	face value overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number of overprinted stamps
28	Hungarian heroes	705	10/1	black	144
29	Hungarian heroes	706	10/2	black	104
30	Hungarian heroes	707	10/3	red	117
31	Hungarian heroes	707	10/3	black	10
32	Hungarian heroes	706	40/2	black	121
33	Hungarian heroes	709	40/5	black	99
34	Hungarian heroes	711	40/8	black	26
35	Hungarian heroes	712	40/10	black	26
36	Hungarian heroes	713	40/12	black	96
37	Hungaria	714	40/18	red	14
38	Crown St Stephen	715	40/20	black	161
39	Hungarian heroes	705	60/1	black	1940
40	Hungarian heroes	706	60/2	black	970
41	Hungarian heroes	707	60/3	black	1264
42	Hungarian heroes	707	60/3	red	20
43	Hungarian heroes	708	60/4	black	7078
44	Hungarian heroes	709	60/5	black	448
45	Hungarian heroes	710	60/6	black	1317
46	Hungarian heroes	711	60/8	black	696
47	Hungarian heroes	712	60/10	black	4055
48	Hungarian heroes	713	60/12	black	820
49	Hungaria	714	60/18	red	4489
50	Hungaria	714	60/18	black	20
51	Crown St Stephen	715	60/20	black	1462
52	Hungarian heroes	716	60/24	black	313
53	Crown St Stephen	717	60/30	black	1549
54	Crown St Stephen	737	200/50	red	279
55	Crown St Stephen	737	200/50	black	8
56	Crown St Stephen	738	200/80	black	190
57	Crown St Stephen	739	200/1P	black	315
58	St Margaret	753	60/30	black	2646
59	St Elisabeth	754	40/20	black	108
60	St Elisabeth	754	60/20	black	185
61	St Margaret	755	60/24	black	89
62	St Margaret	755	60/24	red	79
63	Elisabeth Szilágyi	756	60/30	black	1506
64	Dorothea Kanizsai	757	100/50	red	121
65	Susan Lorántffy	758	140/70	black	61
66	Dorothea Kanizsai	757	200/50	red	139
67	Susan Lorántffy	758	200/70	black	331
68	Elona Zrinyi	759	200/80	black	266
69	Crown St Stephen	666	60/3	black	116
70	Crown St Stephen	604	60/16	black	107
71	St Stephen	673	60/24	black	88
72	Cathedral	717	60/30	black	84
73	Cathedral	718	60/40	black	68
74	Cathedral	719	200 /50	black	68
75	Cathedral	720	200/70	black	65
76	Cathedral	721	200/80	black	51

77a	Horty (Wm 9)	657	200/1P	black	16
77b	Horty (Wm 10)	679	200/1P	black	76
78a	Horty (Wm 9)	658	400/2P	black	10
78b	Horty (Wm 10)	680	400/2P	black	270
79a	Horty (Wm 9)	659	1000/5P	black	8
79b	Horty (Wm 10)	681	1000/5P	black	51
80	Széchenyi	660	40/10	black	74
81	Széchenyi	661	60/16	black	64
82	Széchenyi	662	100/20	black	68
83	Széchenyi	663	140/32	black	69
84	Széchenyi	664	200/40	black	78
85	War charity	722	20/1+1	black	204
86	War charity	727	40/20+2	black	86
87	War charity	724	60/4+1	black	220
88	War charity	725	60/8+2	black	108
89	War charity	726	60/12+2	black	109
90	War charity	727	60/20+2	black	20
91	War charity	728	60/40+4	black	117
92	War charity	729	100/50+6	black	103
93	War charity	730	140/70+8	black	103
94	Christmas	742	60/4	black	479
95	Christmas	743	60/20	black	382
96	Christmas	744	60/30	black	278
97	Red cross	749	100/20+20	black	84
98	Red cross	750	140/30+30	black	68
99	Red cross	751	200/50+50	black	74
100	Red cross	752	400/40+40	black	58
101	Kossuth	745	40/4	black	172
102	Kossuth	747	40/30	black	107
103	Kossuth	746	60/20	black	161
104	Kossuth	748	100/50	black	54
105	Kossuth	748	200/50	red	157
106a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P144	10/2	black	20
106b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P144	10/2	black	412
107	Postage due (Wm 10)	P145	10/3	black	253
108a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P148	20/8	black	12
108b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P148	20/8	black	119
109a	Postage due (Wm9)	P149	20/10	black	12
109b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P149	20/10	black	203
110a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P150	30/12	black	12
110b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P150	30/12	black	13
111a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P152	40/20	black	20
111b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P152	40/20	black	105
112a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P146	60/4	black	8
112b	Postage due (Wm10)	P146	60/4	black	494
113a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P147	60/6	black	6
113b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P147	60/6	black	195
114a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P151	60/16	black	5
114b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P151	60/16	black	266
115a	Postage due (Wm 9)	P154	100/40	black	12
115b	Postage due (Wm 10)	P154	100/40	black	106
116	Wine revenue	-	40/10	black	170
117	Wine revenue	-	40/20	back	80
118	Wine revenue	-	60/50	black	35

Wm 9

Wm 10

Postage due 106b

Horty 79b

Széchenyi 81

Red cross 99

War charity 86

Inverted overprints of the 2nd edition

From the numbers 28-72 inverted overprints are known. The number inverted is however extremely low and may vary between only one for no. 72 and 17 for no. 33. Needless to say they are very rare and much sought after. Also 3 copies exist of wine revenue stamp number118

no. 40 no. 45 no. 53

Also the remainder of the stamps already overprinted at Chust were again overprinted with the NRZU (or Užhorod) overprint.

Sequence number	overprinted Hungarian stamp	Michel no original Hungarian stamp	face value overprinted stamp	colour of the overprint	number overprinted stamps
119	Hungarian heroes	705	60/1	black	171
120	Hungarian heroes	706	60/2	black	173
121	Hungarian heroes	708	60/4	black	173
122	Hungarian heroes	711	60/8	black	269
123	Hungarian heroes	712	60/10	black	273
124	Hungarian heroes	713	60/12	black	73
125	Hungaria	714	60/18	black	170
126	Crown St Stephen	715	60/20	black	73
127	Crown St Stephen	717	60/30	black	186
128	Elisabeth Szilágyi	756	60/30	black	73
129	Susan Lorántffy	758	200/70	black	73
130	Kossuth	745	60/4	black	73

The double overprint

Hungarian hero no.124

Extremely rare are the inverted overprints of the double overprint, but they do exist with all of the above listed stamps. No more then 3 are reported to exist of each item.

Forged overprints 2nd edition

Several forgeries are known. The most common is the one referred to as the "Budapest forgery". This is a poorly done overprint carried out by a rubber handstamp whilst for the original ones typographic printing is used. Size of letters and numerals differ from the genuine ones (fig 1). An other even more poorly done does not show any numerals or only "00". They are very recognizable. (fig 2) Some more forgeries are known, but rather rare. As stated before , only buy your stamps from a reputable source and when in doubt consult an expert.

fig 1

fig 2

The 3 definitive issues of the NRZU

The 1st Definitive issue.

The first locally by "Litho LAM" produced set consisted of three values. 60, 100 and 200. **The 60** value exists in two types, which can be determined by the position of the **"П" in "ПОШТА".** In type I the "П" is directly above the O, while in type II the "П" is shifted slightly to the right. Officially the stamps were issued with a 11½ line perforation however imperforated items exist with all three stamps. The printing plate of the 60 and 100 consists of 56 fields, 6 fields are not used for a stamp, but only a little star is shown. As the picture of the complete plate shows, stamps with a coupon are also possible. On the field in the left bottom corner plate number 1 is printed next to the little star. The 200 is printed from 2 different plates. Several colour shades exist of each stamp.

Design and engraving: T. Mošković
The 60 denomination became available on 01-05-1945
The 100 denomination was supplied to the post offices on 06 and 07-05-1945
The 200 value followed on the 25-05-1945

Trial prints were made with different shaped letters in the word "ПОШТА"

smaller letters

larger letters

smaller letters

larger letters

regular issue

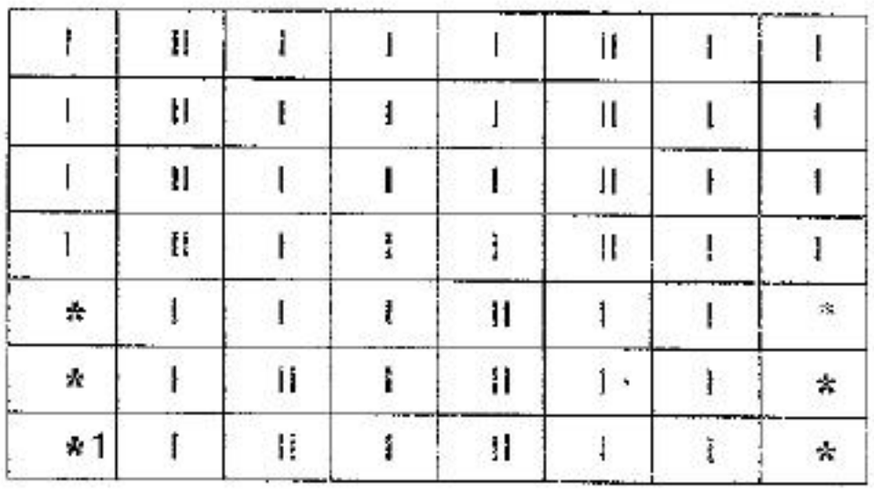
The 3 values of the 1st definitive issue

type I type II

60	red	soldier	L 11½	
60	red	soldier	imperforated	
100	ultramarine	broken chain	L 11½	
100	ultramarine	broken chain	imperforated	
100	dark blue	broken chain	L 11½	
100	dark blue	broken chain	imperforated	
200	blue/red	fist	L 11½	
200	blue/red	fist	imperforated	

Horizontal gutter
extremely rare and not mentioned
in any catalgue up to now (2012)

Printing form of the 60, indicating the position of the types I and II



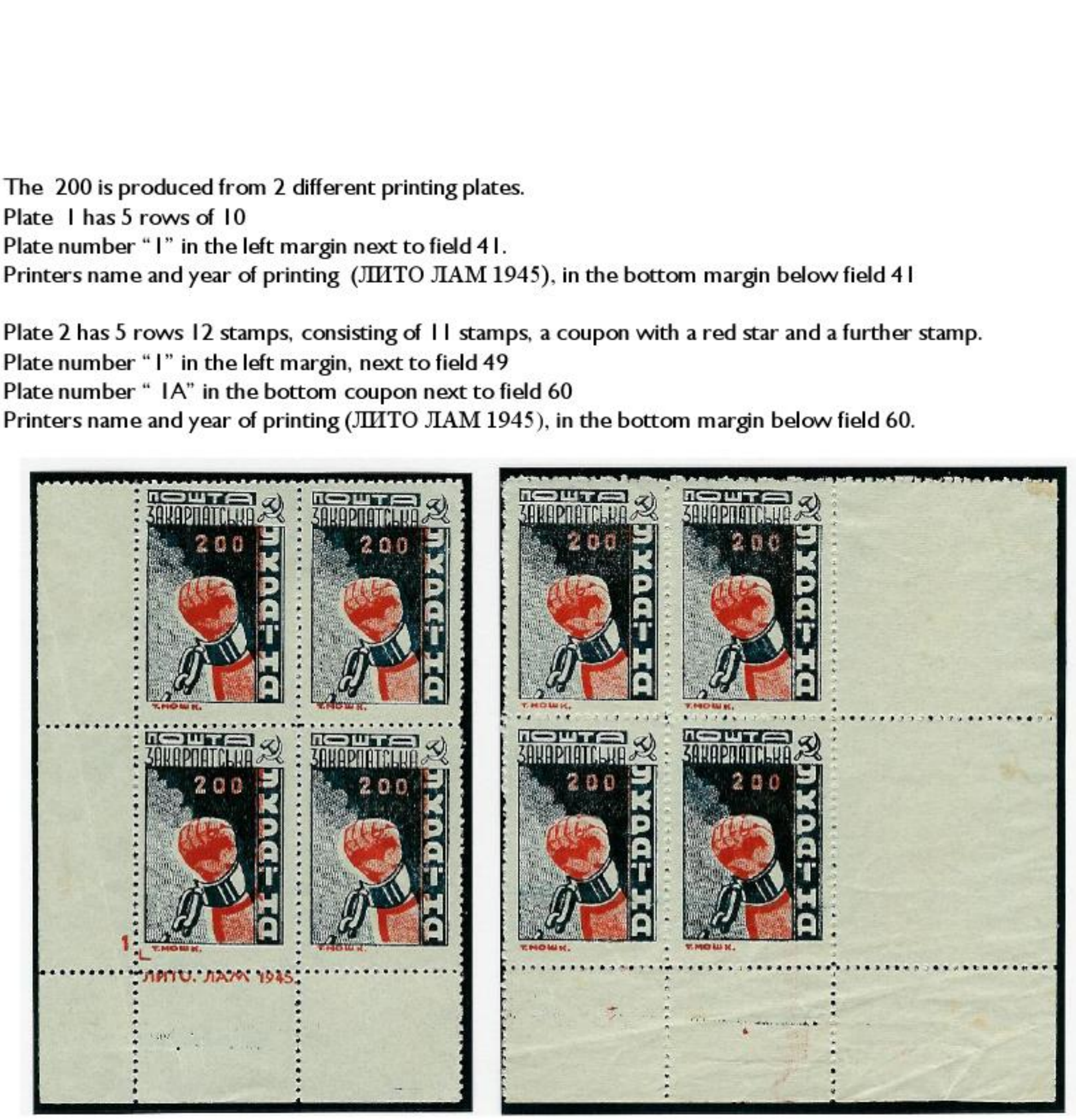
Numbers printed

red 60: 45,165 imperforated: 5,000
blue 100: 67,297 imperforated: 7,500
blue/red 200: 40,719 imperforated 4,500

The printing form of the 100, is similar to that employed for the 60

The 200 is produced from 2 different printing plates.
Plate 1 has 5 rows of 10
Plate number "1" in the left margin next to field 41.
Printers name and year of printing (ЛИТО ЛАМ 1945), in the bottom margin below field 41

Plate 2 has 5 rows 12 stamps, consisting of 11 stamps, a coupon with a red star and a further stamp.
Plate number "1" in the left margin, next to field 49
Plate number " 1A" in the bottom coupon next to field 60
Printers name and year of printing (ЛИТО ЛАМ 1945), in the bottom margin below field 60.



Left- and right hand bottom corner blocks, originating from plate 1

strip of 11 stamps, field with a red star and again a stamp, originating from plate 2 *)
*) shown by permission of Mr. J. Carrigan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

1

printing plate 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	*	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	*	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	* 1A	60

1

printing plate 2

Essay of a unapproved design

Only Blaha mentions this essay in his book "Zakarpatsko"
It is printed on thin almost translucent gummed paper. Three copies in the shown colour blue could be traced so far.

Black prints, colour trials, printing errors, perforation errors and printers waste

The value of these items should not be exaggerated.

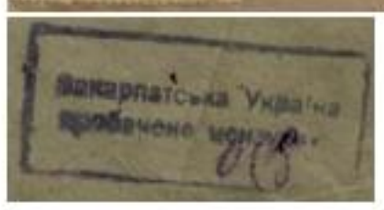
printers waste, original colour on thick yellow paper

black print on grayish paper

printing error, normal paper without gum

colour brown, normal paper
also exists on very thick paper

only horizontal perforation



Censor mark
All letters had to be sent to Uzgorod to be censored

Censor mark

arrival mark of Budapest

Domestic Cover sent 25-05-1945 from Mukachevo to Uzgorod. The tariff applied was 60 (most probably Hungarian fillers). This is in line with the assumed tariffs.

Foreign cover sent 09-07-1945 from Chust to Budapest. To cancel the stamp the adapted post mark of Chust was used (pictured on page 167). The tariff applied was 200, which is in line with the assumed tariffs. (registration fee 140 + domestic letter 60 see page 165)

2nd Definitive Issue end of June 1945

Design: A.M. Dobej and A. A. Kocka
Printers: Lito Lam
Line perforation 11½

Numbers printed (all colour shades together)

10 (f)	227,900	imperforated	11,600
20 (f)	101,600	imperforated	5,400
40 (f)	223,200	imperforated	11,600
60 (f)	325,700	imperforated	17,000
100 (f)	141,600	imperforated	7,400
200 (f)	133,200	imperforated	7,000

The set consists of six values. All were printed in sheets of 200, consisting of side-by-side panes of 100, separated by a horizontal gutter strip. The gutter strip of the 100 and 200 values shows a double coloured line in the middle of the gutter, indicating where the two panes should be separated. Left to printing field 91, the plate number 1 is shown in the sheet's margin. Next to printing field 191 plate number 1A appears. The name of the printers is shown under positions 199 and 200 of the right hand pane , but only in the printing sheets of the 10, 40, 100 and 200 values. All values exist unperforated . Also a great many colour shades are known.

10	olive	soviet star	L11½
10	olive	soviet star	imperforated
10	yellow	soviet star	L11½
20	light grey	soviet star	L11½
20	light grey	soviet star	imperforated
20	dark grey	soviet star	L11½
20	dark grey	soviet star	imperforated
40	light green	soviet star	L11½
40	light green	soviet star	imperforated
40	dark green	soviet star	L11½
40	dark green	soviet star	imperforated
60	red	soviet star	L11½
60	red	soviet star	imperforated
60	brown-red	soviet star	L11½
100	blue /red	soviet star	L11½
100	blue/red	soviet star	imperforated
200	brown/red	soviet star	L11½
200	brown/red	soviet star	imperforated

Cover sent on 01-10-1945 from Gorincsovo (ГОРИНЧОВО) to Užhorod. 60 was probably the postage for a domestic letter.

Registered domestic cover sent 12-06-1945. The registration fee was 140 (f) and the tariff for a domestic letter was assumed to be 60 (f). The cover is franked in line with the assumed tariffs .
Pictured next to the cover is the receipt for mailing a registered cover.

Right pane of a printing sheet of 200 stamps. Under the printing fields 199 and 200, the name of the printers can be seen. The plate number is printed in the sheet margin left of printing field 91.

Letter sent on 06-06-1945 from Ljuta in Carpatho-Ukraine to Prague in Czechoslovakia. Normal foreign letter , correctly franked with a 200 stamp of the second definitive issue.

Design by Dobej for 2nd issue

Mirror image of a pen-drawing, Mr Dobej made of a design for the 2nd issue which was not approved.

Printing errors

The values 100 and 200 were printed in the value tablet during a second printing procedure. Because some sheets with blue stamps were put in the printing press erroneously whilst printing 200 in the value tablet blue stamps with the figure 200 printed have been produced. The same happened when printing 100 in the value tablet and sheets with brown stamps were put in the printing press. Also shifted numerals 100 and 200 exist as well as blue and brown stamps without values.
Also many perforation mistakes can be found. These errors were mostly caused by the rather primitive printing presses available at the time these stamps were produced.
The paper used and the gum varies as well.

blue stamp with 200 in value tablet

double print of 100

brown stamp with 100 in value tablet

shifted 200

The horizontal gutter pairs

Due to the printing technique adopted, gutter pairs of all six values exist perforated as well as unperforated. They came into existence as the two panes of a printing form were not separated as was the intention. There is one remark to be made about the gutters of the grey 20. Most of the existing gutters of this denomination are glued together. One has to be very careful and examine such gutters closely. Almost all of the printed sheets of this stamp have been cut in two as was the instruction. Only one or two sheets survived uncut. Therefore no more than 20 gutter pairs can exist. Catalogues undervalue this item due to insufficient knowledge.

perforated horizontal gutter pair, with 4 stamps

imperforated gutter pair with plate number

3rd Definitive Issue September 1945

Printers: Lito Lam (ЛИТО ЛАМ)
Line perforation 11½

Numbers printed (all colour shades together)

10 (f)	30,000	imperforated	2,000
20 (f)	71,600	imperforated	2,000

perforated set

without " 1" in 19 due to overinking

imperforated set

The third definitive issue consists of 2 values, 10 yellow and 20 grey. The stamps were issued in September 1945 and the design is similar to the 2nd issue. The difference is the addition of the numerals "19"and "45" adjacent to the value tablet. On the 10 value portions of these numerals are occasionally obscured by overinking. Shades of grey can be found of the 20 Value. Both stamps are known imperforated.
Both values were printed in a similar way to the 2nd definitive issue. Sheets of 200, consisting of 2 panes of 100 separated by a horizontal gutter strip. The name of the printers appear again under the printing fields 99 and 200 (ЛИТО ЛАМ УЖГОРОД). The plate numbers changed into 2 and 2A and are printed in Italics.

When Carpatho-Ukraine was annexed to the USSR (15-11-1945) all stamps issued by the national council remained valid until 15-11-1945 (see also page 186). The use of the 3rd issue was therefore limited from September 1945 to 15-11-1945 Covers are very rare. This local letter was mailed in Užhorod on the 18-09-1945. The correct rate was 40.

Plate number 2

Official document issued by Mr. Langfelder, plenipotentiary of the NRZU, announcing the end of the validity of the postage stamps issued by this body.

21 листопада 1945р.
№ 3024/1945
Предмет: Ликвидирование знаков почтовой оплати Закарпатськой Украины

Уполномоченный Н.Р.З.У.
по делам финансов
г. У ж г о р о д

В связи с введением в обращение на территории Закарпатской Украины советских денег и советских знаков почтовой оплаты необходимо ликвидировать местные знаки почтовой оплаты Закарпатской Украины, из - данные на основании Постановления Народной Рады Закарпатской Украины от 28 февраля 1945 г. № XII-130.660/1945 и бывшие в обращении по 14 ноября 1945г.

Наличные марки управление связи проектирует распродать как филателистическую ценность, но необходимо уничтожить и типографские клише, то есть образцы марок нарисованные на камне и находящиеся в закрытых железных ящиках в Ужгородской конторе связи. По одному ключу от этих ящиков находятся в управлении связи, а по одному контрольному ключу были при окончании печатания марок переданы представителю финотдела Н.Р.З.У., Александру Терентяку /см. письмо финотдела от 12.VI.1945г., №42.078-IУ/1945/.

Просим Вашего распоряжения о том, чтобы представитель финотдела Н.Р.З.У. прибыл с ключами в управление связи и присутствовал при вскрытии упомянутых железных ящиков и уничтожении образцов марок.

Начальник управления
связи З:У.
/Лангфельдер/

Translation:
2
N

Re: end of validity of the postage stamps
and postal stationery of Transcarpathian Ukraine

The plenipotentiary of the peoples council of
Transcarpathian Ukraine, in charge with financial
matters.
City of UZGOROD

In connection with the introduction of Soviet currency and Soviet stamps and postal stationery in the territory of Transcarpathian Ukraine it is imperative to lift the validity of the regional postage stamps and postal stationery, which were issued by order N ° XII-130.660/1945 of 28 February 1945 of the peoples council of Transcarpathian Ukraine and which were in circulation until and inclusive 14th November 1945.

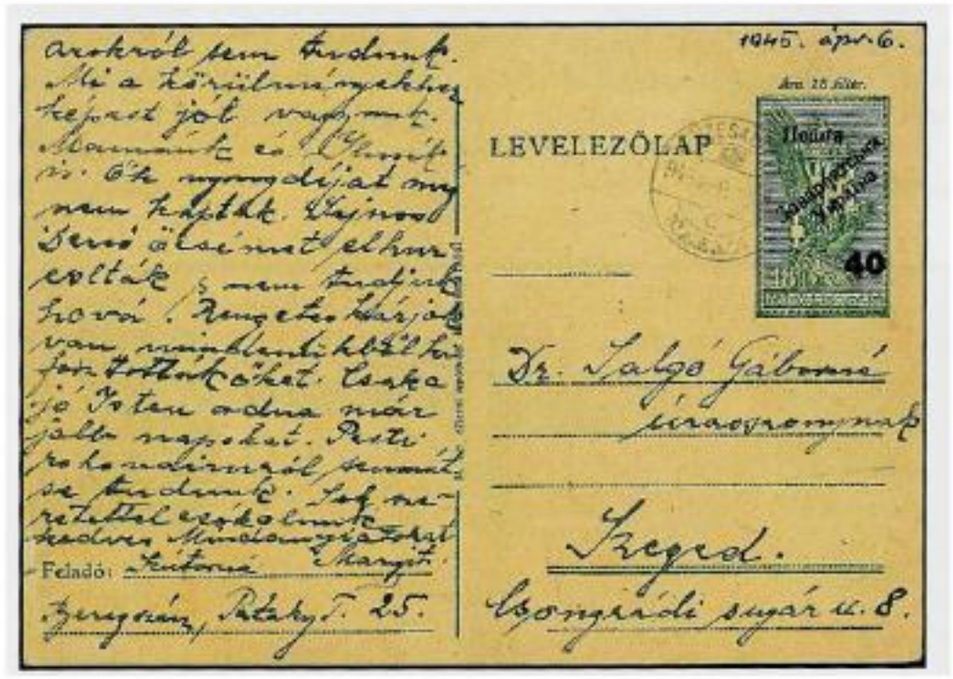
The department of Communication has the intention to sell the remaining stock of postage stamps as objects having a philatelic value, however feels obliged to destroy the printing plates bearing the engraved images of the postage stamps, which are kept in locked steel chests provided with two locks. The key for one lock is kept at the department of Communication and after the printing of the stamps the second one has been entrusted to Aleksandr Terentjak, representative of the financial department of the peoples council of Transcarpathian Ukraine. See letter N° 42.078-IV/1945 of 12-06-1945 of the financial department.

We request you to issue orders to send a representative of the financial department of the peoples council of Trancarpathian Ukraine to the department of Communication to be present when the chests are opened and to witness the destruction of the printing plates

Head of the department of Communications
of Transcarpathian Ukraine /Langfelder/

POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED DURING NRZU rule

a) postcards with overprint of Užhorod



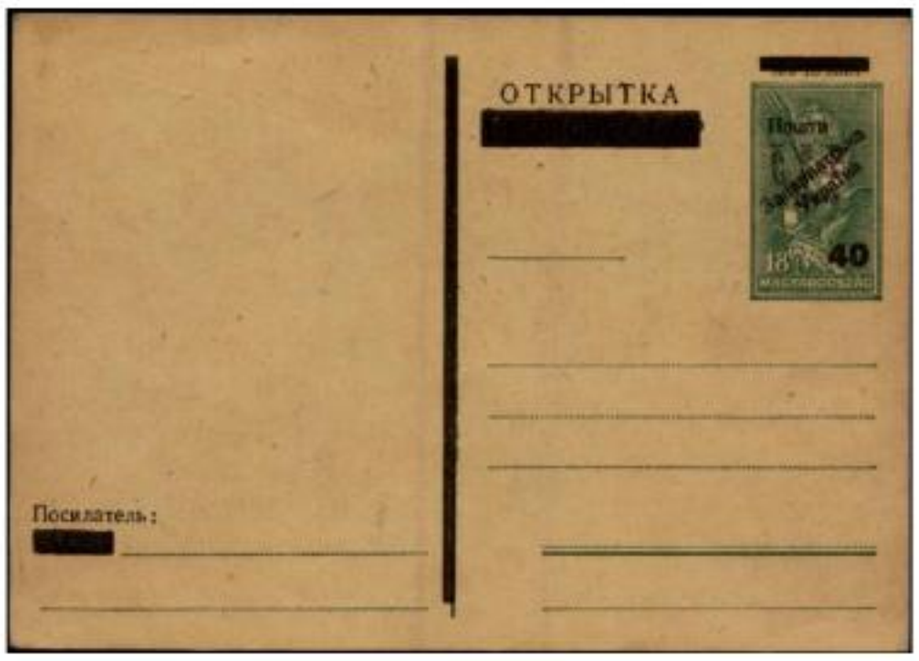
Hungarian 18 fi. postcard issued in 1943.
Overprinted with the new face value of 40 and the text
" Пошта Закарпатська Україна".
Colour of the overprint: black.

According to Blahá this card is extremely rare. It was intended as a trial overprint and the number off cards issued is very low.

reference no. PS 1

Similar Hungarian postcard, same overprint but in addition the Hungarian text on the card itself has been made black and Ruthenian text printed instead . Many shifted overprints of the text are known.

reference no. PS 2



Same as PS 2, but earlier was provided with the overprint of Chust (ČSP 1944) thus creating a double overprint.

Some 5000 copies were overprinted with both overpints, this according to a non official estimate in Užhorod.

reference no. PS 3

b) postcards with overprint of Mukačevo

Hungarian 12f postcard, overprinted with new value of 40h. and diagonal text "ЗАКАРПАТСЬКА УКРАЇНА". Hungarian text made black and new text in Ruthenian language.
Colour of overprint: black.
Angle of the overprint 60°

reference no. PS 4

Same as PS 4, but now on Hungarian postcard of 18 fi.

reference no. PS 5

Same as PS 5, but now on earlier overprinted postcard with CHUST overprint (ČSP 1944), thus creating a double overprint.

reference no. PS 6

Hungarian 12 fi. postcard but the overprint is done in red and the new face value is 1 P. The overprinting of the Hungarian text "Levelezolap" was done by a bar having a height of 9 mm.

reference no. PS 7

Hungarian 18 fi. postcard with the same overprint as PS 7.

reference no PS 8

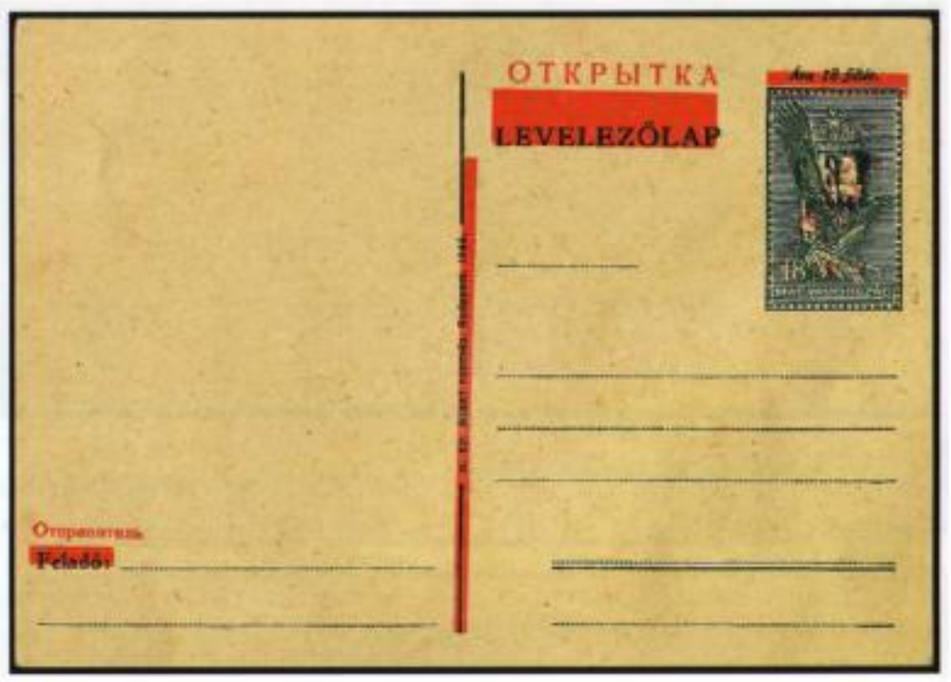
Same overprint, but on a double postcard (message part).

This card was sold on 13-09-2008 at the Jiři Majer auction for a hammer price of 39000 Kč (€ 1560) Lot 999

reference no. PS 9

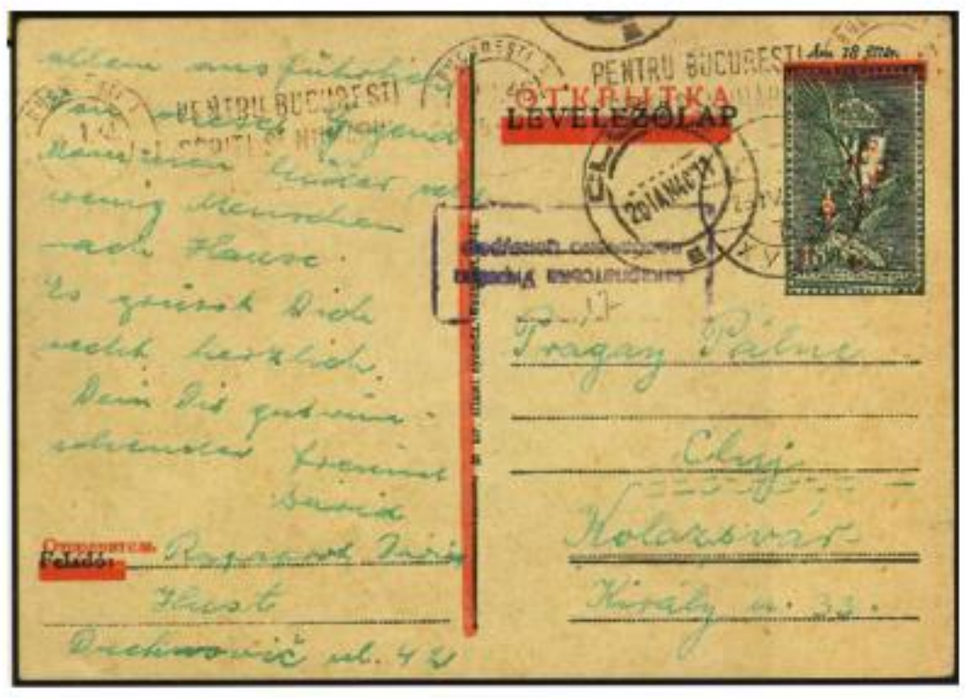
Overprint on the reply part of a double card. Large bar to hide the Hungarian text. Both parts of the double cards were separated and each part used as a domestic postcard.

reference no. PS 10



Overprint on earlier overprint of Chust (this was in black). Red overprint on black overprint!

reference no. PS 11



This card is similar to PS 8, however the bar over the Hungarian text has a height of 4 mm.

reference no. PS 12

c) postcards with overprint of Berehovo

Overprint on 18 fi Hungarian postcard, text almost vertical, new face value 40 fi. Black bar above postage stamp has a length of 22 mm.

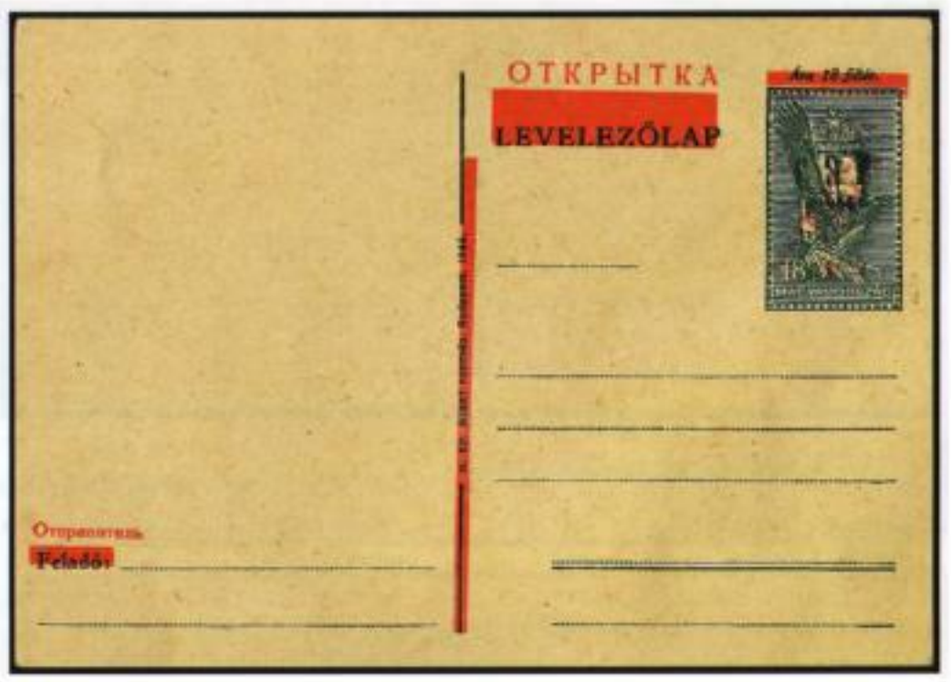
reference no. PS 13

As PS 13, however the bar above the postage stamp has a length of 18 mm.

reference no. PS 14

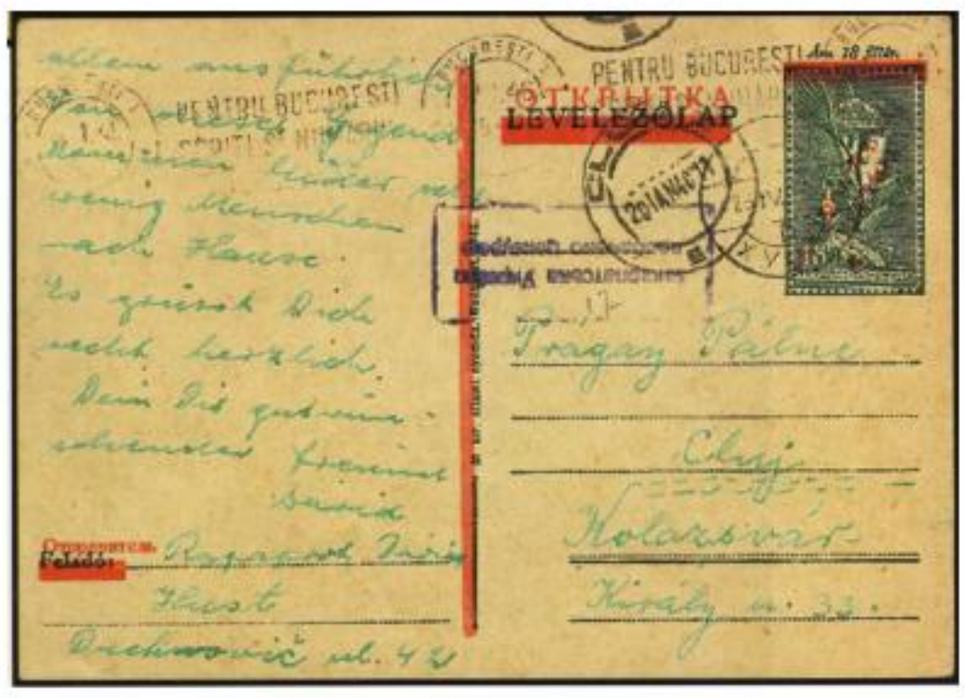
Overprint on the reply part of a double card. Large bar to hide the Hungarian text. Both parts of the double cards were separated and each part used as a domestic postcard.

reference no. PS 10



Overprint on earlier overprint of Chust (this was in black). Red overprint on black overprint!

reference no. PS 11



This card is similar to PS 8, however the bar over the Hungarian text has a height of 4 mm.

reference no. PS 12

c) postcards with overprint of Berehovo

Overprint on 18 fi Hungarian postcard, text almost vertical, new face value 40 fi. Black bar above postage stamp has a length of 22 mm.

reference no. PS 13

As PS 13, however the bar above the postage stamp has a length of 18 mm.

reference no. PS 14

reference no. PS 14

Overprint on 18 fi. Hungarian postcard, earlier provided with the Chust overprint ČSP 1944. Double overprint.

reference no. PS 15

d) Overprints on Hungarian field postcards

Hungarian field postcard for the correspondence between the soldiers and home (green-grey colour) and overprinted with the text "Закарпатська Україна" with two Cyrillic written words underneath each other and in between 3 stripes. Over the Hungarian text a black bar and new text in Ruthenian. Face value 40 fi.

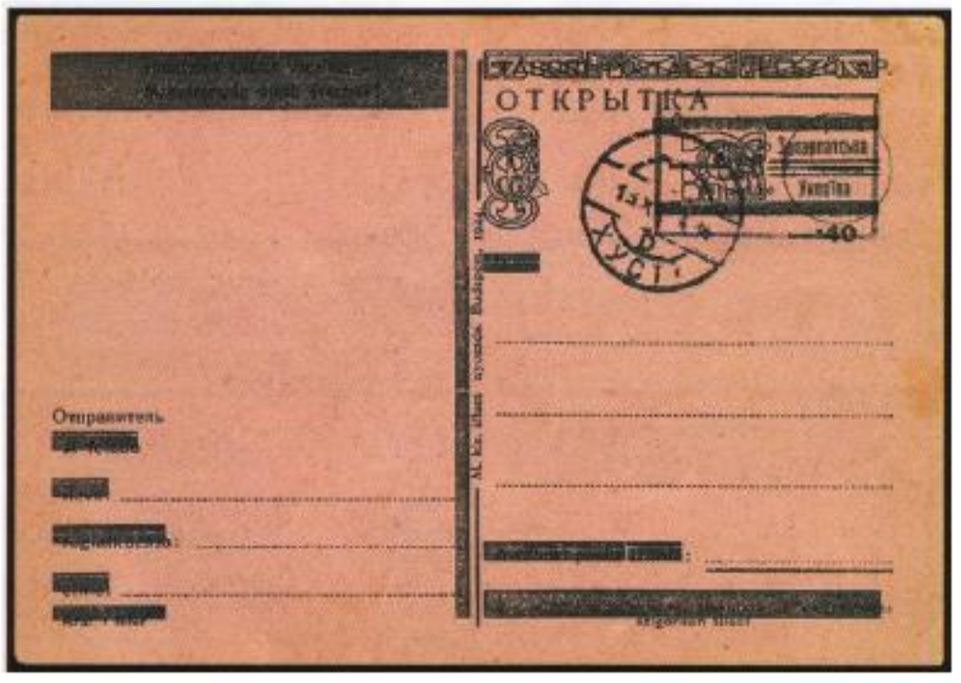
reference no. PS 16

Hungarian field postcard for correspondence between home and the soldiers. Pinkish colour. The card was overprinted earlier at Chust, with a boxed text as shown below. Again overprinted in the same way as PS 16. Again a double overprint.

reference no. PS 17

Same Hungarian field postcard as PS 17, however the black bar in the left upper corner is longer.

reference no. PS 18



The overprinting of all these postcards was by no means carried out carefully, therefore shifted overprints and cards overprinted twice occur occasionally.
It is always highly recommended that these postcards be examined by an expert, in particular the double overprinted ones.

The philatelic manipulations of the late VIKTOR INDRA

In his article on the above subject, which is published in the AIEP magazine of May 2006, Andrew Cronin writes "After his death (Viktor Indra) in 1988, I eventually acquired some of his material from Carpatho-Ukraine, Mongolia and Tuva. Upon careful examination, I then discovered that he had the most unfortunate habit of "improving" the cards and covers that he addressed to himself as returned registered mail."

After having studied the article of Mr. Cronin I looked with a fair amount of suspicion at every item showing the address of Mr. Indra , who lived in Olomouc Czechoslovakia. It appeared there are good reasons for this attitude.

The following items were pictured by Mr. Cronin

Let us consider this registered cover. The first observation to be made are the Czechoslovak stamps on the cover. These stamps were not valid in Čop at that time.. The registration label is from Czechoslovak origin and was used by the Czechoslovak Army. It is very doubtful whether these registration labels survived the Hungarian occupation period and apart from that this type was never available at the post office of Čop.
The Čop postmark itself seems to be alright. The manuscript date must have been added later.
See the date in the Čop postmark on the cover pictured here below. If the cover really went to Štěpánov u Olomouce is also doubtful. Most probably the whole letter is fabricated and the date stamp of Štěpánov is a strike on request of Mr. Indra. whilst he himself mounted the R-label.

Let us first of all compare the strike of the Čop postmark on these two covers with the one on the cover with the Czechoslovak stamps. The strike on the covers with the 200 NRZU stamp have a worn look about them, even though dated 06-08-1945 and 08-08-1945 respectively, with the name Cop (ЧОР in Cyrillic) consisting of three blobs. How can that be possible when we have a clear strike op the top letter dated 15-08-1945. The inference must surely be that the COP canceller was discarded at a later date in worn condition and was used by Mr. Indra to concoct the two " registered" covers, with him also drawing in red pencil the two " R" designations No.82 and 112. Also the " ЗАКАЗНОЕ" remark on the above right hand letter is added by Mr. Indra as can be concluded from further investigated covers shown on the following pages.

When looking at the hand written Russian word "*заказное*" = registered on the two covers pictured below and compare it with the one on the Carpatho Ukraine cover on the previous page it is obvious that the handwriting is the same.. These two covers were sent from the Soviet republic of TUVA to Mr. Indra in Olomouc. It is highly unlikely that the post official in АДЫР-КЕЖИГ =Adyr-Kejig and the one in МОРЕН = Moren not to mention the post official in Čop (Carpatho Ukraine) have all the same handwriting. The conclusion can only be that Mr Indra has " improved" these covers.

This cover is pictured on page 144 of Jiří Majer's catalogue " Zakarpatská Ukrajina" . Again a cover with the remark "ЗАКАЗНОЕ" in the handwriting of Mr. Indra.
Also the postmark of Čop is the same with the 3 blobs as pictured on the previous page.. Conclusion can only be that again it has been improved by Mr. Indra.

A last subject are the covers addressed to Ivan Popenko of Rachovo, either in Latin script or in Cyrillic..

This cover originates from the Czechoslovak presence in Chust. as of 8 November 1944. In his article on the manipulations of Viktor Indra , Andrew Cronin writes and I quote "The two strikes of the commemorative postmark are genuine, but the EXPRESSZ cover never went to Ivan Popenko in Rachovo. A careful analysis of the address and the typewritten correspondence from Mr. Indra seen by me all indicate that they came from the same typewriter. Moreover, Mr. Indra was living under Axis occupation in Moravia on 8 November 1944, so there was no possibility that he was then communicating with Ivan Popenko. The inescapable conclusion is that this cover was originally blank, with the address and the Hungarian "EXPRESSZ" label added after World War II to give the impression that it had gone through the post.

The cover on the left is pictured by Andrew Cronin and the one to the right belongs to the writers collection. Both covers are from Horincovo and addressed to Ivan Popenko. All the stamps, overprints and postmarks are genuine but, during the autonomous period in 1945, the supposed date of posting should have been handwritten within the strikes of the postmarks.. Moreover the registration labels of Horincovo are from the Czechoslovak postal administration prior to 16 March 1939 and it is highly unlikely that any such labels would have survived the subsequent Hungarian occupation of 1939 – 1944. Unfortunately the cover on the right is pictured on the first two editions of the handbook but has now been replaced.

PERIOD 12

THE SOVIET POSTAL ADMINISTRATION 1945 UNTIL 1992

Carpatho Ukraine was annexed by the Soviet Union on 15-11-1945. The legal basis was a treaty signed on 29-06-1945 in Moscow between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on a "basis of friendship" as it was officially called. The first paragraph of this treaty reads as follows:

"*Transcarpathian Ukraine (referred to as Subcarpathian Ruthenia in the Czecho-Slovak Constitution), which was incorporated as an autonomous unit into the frame of the Czecho-Slovak Republic pursuant to the St. Germain-en-Laye Treaty of September 10, 1919, is being united with its age-old fatherland Ukraine in concurrence with the wishes manifested by the population of Transcarpathian Ukraine and on the basis of a friendly understanding between the two High Contracting Parties and enters the frame of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.*

The border between Slovakia and Transcarpathian Ukraine that existed prior to September 29, 1938 remains, with introduced changes, the border between Czecho-Slovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as depicted on the appended map".

Stalin always had the intention to annex Carpatho-Ukraine, as this would give him access to the Hungarian plains and to Czechoslovakia and to keep a strong hold on these countries as satellites. He kept his intentions hidden from Dr.Beneš, the Czechoslovak President, who believed originally that Czechoslovakia could be re-established within its pre-Munich borders. That was also why he sent a governmental delegation from his London Government in Exile headed by Mr. Němec to Chust. His eyes were opened when the National Committees of all Ukraine adopted a resolution at its congress in Mukačevo, on 26-11-1944. This congress was of course inspired and controlled by the Red Army political officers on instructions from Moscow.

This resolution reads as follows and is referred to in the 1st paragraph of the 15-11-1945 treaty when it referred to the "'*wishes manifested by the population of Transcarpathian Ukraine*"

"The first Congress of the National Committees of all Transcarpathian Ukraine Resolves:

1. *To unite Transcarpathian Ukraine with its great mother, the Soviet Ukraine and to secede from Czechoslovakia.*
2. *To ask the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to include Transcarpathian Ukraine as a part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.*
3. *To elect a National Council of Transcarpathian Ukraine as the only central authority executing the will of the people in the territory of Transcarpathian Ukraine.*
4. *To empower and obligate the National Council of Transcarpathian Ukraine to put into effect the decisions of the congress regarding the reunion of Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine."*

The effects of the Soviet annexation on the postal services

On 15-11-1945 Soviet postage stamps were made available to the post office and the soviet postal tariffs were applicable. The postage stamps issued by the NRZU (the national council) lost their validity on 14-11-1945. The rubber hand stamps of the Carpatho Ukraine were used until February 1946, when they were replaced by the Soviet metal date stamps. However some letters franked with the 2nd NRZU issue were handled by the Soviet mail after they lost their validity.

Folded letter sent on 25-12-1945 from Veliky Berezny. Postage paid by using Carpatho Ukrainian stamps.

Documents of the transition period

Hungarian postcard with the Berehovo overprint from Period 11. The card was posted on the 17-12-1945, it could only be used when Soviet stamps were used for franking.

Typical triangle letter from the beginning of the Soviet period. NRZU cancel of Uzgorod and separate date 18-XII-45.

Cover with 15 kop Soviet stamp, cancelled with the newly introduced soviet date stamp of Uzgorod and also the NRZU hand stamp of Uzgorod.

Some general remarks about period 12

When preparing the period 12 chapter, during which Carpatho Ukraine was part of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic a great number of subjects arose which have never been explored in the western world. Possibly also because the postal history of this period was never popular with philatelists and the existing sources are hardly admissible due to language problems. It was only possible to explore this period with the help of many friends, but the chapter is far from complete and needs additions and possible corrections.

The introduction of the first Soviet date stamps

On the 22nd of January 1946 the name of Carpatho Ukraine was officially altered to Zakarpatskoi Oblast =the region behind the Carpathian mountains. (Behind as viewed from the Soviet Union). The first date stamps were introduced by the Soviet postal administration in the year 1946, see types A1, A2 , A3 and A4 below. These date stamps were mono-lingual Russian. The upper segment having the Soviet star with hammer and sickle, flanked at one side by CC and at the other by CP. The name of the post office ,written in Cyrillic alphabet, is followed by " ЗАКАРПАТ. ОБЛ." (Type A 1) or " ЗАКАРП. ОБЛ" (Type A 2). This depends on the length of the name of the post office., whilst in type A 3 the name of Zakarpatska "ЗАКАРПТСКОЙ" is written in full.

type A 1
Date stamp of Uzhgorod
" ЗАКАРПАТ. ОБЛ"
mono-lingual

type A 2
Date stamp of Neresnitsa
НЕРЕСНИЦА ЗАКАРП.ОБЛ
mono-lingual

type A 3
Date stamp of Uzhgorod
"ЗАКАРПАТСКОЙ"
mono-lingual

Language- and spellings-difficulties

This is a transit date stamp, which can be found on the reverse of covers sent abroad. These covers were handled by the P.O. of Uzhorod. Note the spelling used for Uzhorod, this a transliteration based on the Ukrainian language, see page 190 (diameter 29 mm).

R- cover sent abroad to Slezská in Czechoslovakia on 07-07-1946 from Velikii Bereznyi (Nagyberezna in Hungarian and Velký Berezný in Czech). The Cyrillic spelling used on this mono-lingual date stamp is as follows: БЕРЕЗНЬЙ ВЕЛИКИЙ. (Bereznyi Velikii)
The post official wrote in the provisional R-label Vel. Berezna, which is a mixture of Russian or Czech and Hungarian. This illustrates the language difficulties at the beginning of period 12.

First date stamp
mono-lingual ТЯЧЕВО.

Another example of these language difficulties is the first date stamp of Tiatchev the name was spelled ТЯЧЕВО (Tiatchevo) originally instead of ТЯЧЕВ, which name was used in the later date stamps.
Perhaps attentive collectors find more.

Later used bi-lingual date stamp ТЯЧЕВ / ТЯЧІВ.

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type A 1
Date stamp of Uzhgorod
" ЗАКАРПАТ. ОБЛ"
mono-lingual

type A 2
Date stamp of Neresnitsa
НЕРЕСНИЦА ЗАКАРП.ОБЛ
mono-lingual

type A 3
Date stamp of Uzhgorod
"ЗАКАРПАТСКОЙ"
mono-lingual

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Perhaps attentive collectors find more.

Later used bi-lingual date stamp ТЯЧЕВ / ТЯЧІВ.

The name of Sevloch (Sevluš / Nagyszöllős) changed to Vinogradov

On 25-06-1946 the name of Sevluš was changed to Vinogradov.

As can be seen on this R-cover the post official in 1948 still used a registration stamp with a transcript of the old name (Sevloch).

Also interesting to note is that the date stamp of Vinogradov was bi-lingual in 1948.

type F1

Also the date stamp used on this cover is special. As mentioned before the first date stamps were all mono-lingual Russian having a diameter of 25 mm. This date stamp with the date 03-05-1948 is however bi-lingual Russian/Ukrainian and its diameter is 29 mm. This date stamp was probably introduced at the time of change of name from Sevloch to Vinogradov. This is the only bi-lingual date stamp with only "ЗАКАРПАТ." in the lower segment and having a diameter of 29 mm. This date stamp is classified as type F 1.

Also during 1953 the name of Volové (Ökörmező) was changed to MEJGORE

Apart from the classified date stamps A 1 to A 3 two more date stamps of the same type were found which in this book have classification numbers A 4 and A5. Type A 4 has the addition "К.РА" to the name of the post office. It was only traced in connection with the post office of Ujgorod (УЖГОРОД). Type A5 has the addition "УКР. РСР."

A 4

A 5

K.PA short for: Комендатура, which can be translated as the management (of the GPO at Ujgorod)
УКР РСР short for: Українска Радянська Соціалістична Республіка = Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

<u>Also transliteration could give rise to confusion.</u>

Transliterations can be made from the Russian Cyrillic spelling as original position or the Ukrainian ditto, this leading to a different Latin spelling. But even if the Cyrillic spelling in both languages is the same a different transliteration may be possible as the Russians and Ukrainians sometimes use the same letter for a different sound. To explain this, the Russian "Г" is in Latin a "G" whilst the Ukrainian "Г" is an H in Latin. This is noticeable in the transliteration of УЖГОРОД. The Russians would transliterate Uzgorod, the Ukrainians however Uzhorod. It becomes even more complicated when the UPU (Union postale universelle) gets involved. French is the language used by the UPU for international postal communications. That is the reason why the Latin transcriptions on the international Latin R-stamps as well as on other forms for international usage the UPU transliterations are used, which for УЖГОРОД is UJGOROD. In the Latin date stamp of the capital the Ukrainian transliteration is used although a date stamp with UJGOROD was also used (see page 211**).** In general in this book, to aid readers, the UPU transliteration is used, with exceptions where it is more appropriate to use the Ukrainian one.

Kopachnovo КОПАШНЕВО
Kostilevka КОСТЫЛЕВКА
Korolevo КОРОЛЕВО
Kosiny КОСИНЫ
Kuchnitsa КУШНИЦА
Kvasy КВАСЫ
Lalovo ЛАЛОВО
Liptcha ЛИПЧА
Liuta ЛЮТА
Lokhovo ЛОХОВО
Lug ЛУГ
Maidan МАЙДАН
Malyi Bereznyi МАЛЫЙ БЕРЕЗНЫЙ
Mejgore МЕЖГОРЬЕ
Motchola МОЧОЛА
Mukatchevo МУКАЧЕВО
Neresnitsa НЕРЕСНИЦЯ
Velikaia Dobron ВЕЛИКАЯ ДОБРОНЬ
Velikaia Kopania ВЕЛИКАЯ КОПАНЯ
Velikie Geevtsy ВЕЛИКИЕ ГЕЕВЦЫ
Velikie Komiaty ВЕЛИКИЕ КОМЬЯТЫ
Velikie Lutchki ВЕЛИКИЕ ЛУЧКИ
Velikii Bytchkov ВЕЛИКИЙ БЫЧКОВ
Velikii Rakovets ВЕЛИКИЙ РАКОВЕЦ
Verchnia Vyznitsa ВЕРХНЯЯ ВИЗНИЙА
Vilok ВИЛОК
Vinogradov ВИНОГРАДОВ
Volosianka ВОЛОСЯНКА
Volovets ВОЛОВЕЦ
Vutchkovo ВУЧКОВО
Vychkovo ВЫШКОВО
Zagate ЗАГАТЬЕ
Zaluje ЗАЛУЖЬЕ
Zaritchevo ЗАРІЧЕВО
Zniatsevo ЗНЯЦЕВО

Domestic R-cover sent from Mukatchevo to Khust on 03-06-1960. Date stamp type A2. The tariff for registered domestic letters amounted to 1 Rubel. This tariff was unchanged from 16-09-1948 until the money reform of 01-01-1961.

International R-cover sent from Khoust to Horní-Litvínov in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia on 01-03-1949. Date stamp A1. The tariff for a registered foreign letter amounted to 1.30 R. This tariff was in force until 10-06-1950.

Domestic cover sent 16-09-1958 from Tarnovtsy to Ujgorod. The tariff for an ordinary domestic letter was 49 kop. This tariff was valid from 16-09-1948 until 01-01-1961. The postage stamp is cancelled by a date stamp type A2.

International- registered airmail cover, sent 18-05-1957 from Ujgorod to Elisabethville in Belgian Congo. Date stamp type A 1.

From 1960 onwards, gradually new date stamps were supplied to the post offices.

These new date stamps were bi-lingual Russian-Ukrainian in case the spelling of the post office's name was different. If the spelling was the same the date stamps were mono-lingual. At the bottom the text "УКР ССР" or " УССР ЗАКАРП." is to be seen, meaning Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic. The diameter of the date stamps of type " B" is 29 mm. In cases of long names two concentric text circles were used. The usage was continued also after new date stamps were introduced in 1975, together with postal codes. (see page 201).

type B1
Bi-lingual date stamp of Duszino (Russian) Duszina (Ukrainian)

type B2
Mono-lingual date stamp of Volosyanka, the Russian and Ukrainian spelling is identical

type B3
Text in two concentric circles Bi-lingual Kovsovskaya Polyana/ Kosovskaia Poliana (Russian)

type B4
Bi-lingual date stamp of Volovets, at the bottom УССР ЗАКАРП.

Illustrated airmail cover with imprinted stamp of 6 kop. Additional stamp of 6 kop.

Stamps were cancelled by the mono-lingual date stamp type B2 of Ujgorod

It was sent in 1961 from Ujgorod to a soldier of the Red Army in Czechoslovakia

The boxed postmark with the Cyrillic text "МЕЖАУНАРОАНОЕ" means international

International R-label hand stamp of Ujgorod 5 and boxed postmark "RECOMMANDÉ" meaning registered

The cover was sent shortly after the money reform of 1961. The 12 kop. covers the postage for a registered domestic letter sent by airmail

International registered airmail cover sent from Svaliava to Toronto , Canada on 15-01-1963. The letter never reached Canada as it was returned to the sender on the instruction of the customs office at Tchop. The cover contained postage stamps and at that time this was not allowed. Special postage stamps exchange offices existed for this purpose. The tariff for a registered international airmail letter was 28 kop. Tariff period 01-01-1961 until 10-09-1977. The date stamp is type B2

This marking was made by the customs office of Tchop and states: To be returned to the sender.

Type C I

Not only the date stamps of the B-types were used (see page 197) but also a C-type was used before the postal codes were introduced. This C-type had a diameter of 25 mm and only the mono-lingual version of Peretchin was recorded by the writer.

THE S0VIET POSTAL RATES (The postal rates stated below are preliminary data and are not complete. It was for instance not possible to indicate the tariffs for higher weight classes)

from the start of the annexation until 15-09-1948

local postcards 10 kop
Intercity (trunk) postcards 20 kop
Ordinary local letters 15 kop
local letters above 20 grams 20 kop
Ordinary intercity (trunk) letters 30 kop
Foreign postcard 30 kop
Foreign letter 50 kop
International airmail postcard 60 kop
International airmail letter 1 Rubel

kop is short for kopecks

From 16-09-1948 the tariffs were as follows

postcards 25 kop (no difference between local and intercity postcards and only valid for cards with imprinted stamp)
Ordinary domestic letters and postcards without imprinted stamp 40 kop
(no difference between local and intercity letters)
Letters above 20 grams 60 kop
Illustrated postcards without imprinted stamp 40 kop The Ministry of Communication of the USSR now started to issue illustrated postcards with imprinted stamps
(Imprinted stamp of 25 kop) *)
Registered domestic postcard 1 Rubel
Registered domestic letter 1 Rubel
Domestic airmail letter 1 Rubel
International letter 50 kop
Registered international letter 130 kop
International airmail letter 150 kop
Registered international airmail letter 230 kop
International postcard 30 kop
Registered international postcard 110 kop
*) see next page The money reform of 1961

Registered international cover, sent on 20-05-68 from Peretchin (Перечин) to Hořice v Podkronoší. For Czechoslovakia the domestic postal tariffs were applicable, in this case 10 kop for a registered letter not exceeding 20 gr. Tariff period 01-01-1961 – 10-09-1977 .
Date stamp type C1 (Perechin is the UPU transliteration)

On 10-06-1950 the rates for international mail were lowered the other tariffs remained unchanged

International postcards 25 kop
Registered international postcards 95 kop
Ordinary international letters 40 kop
Registered international letters 110 kop
International airmail letter 140 kop
Registered international airmail letter 210 kop
International airmail postcard 125 kop
International registered airmail postcard 195 kop

On 01-07-1950 the rate for domestic airmail was changed, the other tariffs remained unchanged

domestic airmail letter 60 kop

On 01-09-1957 some rates were changed again

International postcards 40 kop
Illustrated international postcards 55 kop
Registered international postcard 140 kop
Registered illustrated international postcard 155 kop
Ordinary international letters 60 kop
Registered international letters 160 kop
International airmail letter 160 kop
Registered international airmail letter 260 kop
International airmail postcard 140 kop

International registered airmail postcard 240 kop

From 01-01-1961 until 10-09-1977 *)
(On 01-01-1961 a money reform took place, which made completely new tariffs necessary).
10 old Rubels = 1 new Rubel
Domestic postcard 3 kop
Domestic airmail postcard 4 kop
Ordinary domestic letters 4 kop
Domestic letters above 20 grams 6 kop
Registered domestic (airmail) postcards 10 kop
Registered domestic letters 10 kop
Domestic airmail letter 6 kop
Domestic registered airmail letter 12 kop
International letter 6 kop
Registered international letters 18 kop
International airmail letter 16 kop
Registered international airmail letter 28 kop
International postcard 4 kop
Registered international postcard 10 kop
Registered international airmail postcard 26 kop

***) Starting from 01-01-1960 all domestic rates were also valid for the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland and Yougoslavia.**

From 10-09-1977 until 01-01-1982
Domestic letter 4 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 6 kop
Registered domestic letter 10 kop
Domestic airmail letter 6 kop
Registered domestic airmail letter 12 kop
Domestic postcard 3 kop
Registered domestic postcard 10 kop
International letter 15 kop
Registered international letter 47 kop
International airmail letter 32 kop
Registered international airmail letter 64 kop
International postcard 10 kop

Cover sent on 02-12-1957 from Chust (ХУСТ) to Prague. On 01-09-1957 the tariff for international letters was raised from 40 kop to 60 kop. The additional 20 kop stamp covers the increase in postage.

From 01-01-1982 until 01-02-1983
Domestic letter 4 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 6 kop
Registered domestic letter 10 kop
Domestic airmail letter 6 kop
Domestic postcard 3 kop
Registered domestic postcard 10 kop
International letter 20 kop
Registered international letter 80 kop
International airmail letter 45 kop
Registered international airmail letter 105 kop
International postcard 15 kop
Registered international postcard 75 kop

From 01-02-1983 until 01-01-1986
Domestic letter 5 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 10 kop
Registered domestic letter 10 kop
Domestic airmail letter 5 kop (on 01-02-1983 the difference between domestic and international airmail rates were abolished)
Domestic postcard 4 kop
Registered domestic postcard 10 kop
International letter 20 kop
Registered international letter 80 kop
International airmail letter 45 kop

Domestic postcard, sent locally in Ujgorod (Ужгород) on 24-03-62. Postage 3 kop in line with the tariffs valid from 01-01-1961 – 10-09-1977 .

Registered international airmail letter 105 kop
International postcard 15 kop
Registered international postcard 75 kop

From 01-01-1986 until 01-01-1991
Domestic letter 5 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 10 kop
Registered domestic letter 10 kop
domestic postcard 4 kop
Registered inland postcard 10 kop
International letter 30 kop
Registered international letter 130 kop
International airmail letter 50 kop
Registered international airmail letter 150 kop
International postcard 20 kop
Registered international postcard 120 kop

From 01-01-1991 until 01-03-1991
Domestic letter 15 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 25 kop
Registered domestic letter 20 kop
Domestic postcard 10kop
Registered domestic postcard 15 kop
International letter 30 kop
Registered international letter 130 kop
International airmail letter 50 kop
Registered international airmail letter 150 kop
International postcard 20 kop
Registered international postcard 120 kop

From 01-03-1991 until 01-12-1991
Domestic letter 15 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 25 kop
Registered domestic letter 20 kop
Domestic postcard 10 kop
Registered domestic postcard 15 kop
International letter 30 kop
Registered international letter 150 kop
International airmail letter 50 kop
Registered international airmail letter 170 kop
International postcard 20 kop
Registered international postcard 140 kop

From 01-12-1991 until 01-01-1992
Domestic letter 50 kop
Domestic letter above 20 grams 70 kop
Registered domestic letter 150 kop
Domestic postcard 25 kop
Registered domestic postcard 125 kop
International letter 100 kop
Registered international letter 400 kop
International airmail letter 150 kop
Registered international airmail letter 450 kop
International postcard 60 kop
Registered international postcard 360 kop
Note: CIS countries at domestic rates.

Domestic cover sent on 25-10-1962 from Dolgoe (Долгое) to Ujgorod (Ужгород). Postage 4 kop, according to tariffs valid from 01-01-1961 – 10-09-1977 .

Cover sent on 11-01-1989 from Guklivy to Eindhoven, The Netherlands. The tariff for an international letter amounted to 30 kop in accordance with the tariff valid from 01-01-1986 until 01-01-1991 (1 x 15 + 3 x 5 = 30 kopecks).

The money reform of 1961

On 1 January 1961 the Soviet Union carried out a money reform, a new Ruble was introduced, which value was 10 old Rubles. In fact this money reform was a hidden devaluation. This of course could not be advertised as such under the political circumstances of that moment. This becomes more clear when comparing the gold contents to which the Ruble was coupled.
The old Ruble represented the value of 0.222168 grams of gold and the new Ruble 0.987412 grams. This is not 10 times as much but only 4.44 times as much. A devaluation of roughly 56%. This can also be determined when comparing the official rate of exchange for the US Dollar. The old Rubel had a value of 25 dollar cents, the new Ruble 90 dollar cents. Based on Dollars the Ruble lost 64% of its value.

The new Ruble banknote

The impact of the money reform on the postal tariffs

In general the postal tariffs did not change. Simply a zero was deleted and old rates not ending in a zero were rounded off upwards because a coin of half a kopek did not exist. Be careful however as without giving notice two changes in the existing tariffs were made. The R-fee for an international letter was increased from 1 Ruble to 12 new kopeks, which is an increase of 20% . The 2nd change refers to the difference made between postcards and picture postcards. In the period preceding the money reform. the tariff for postcards without an imprinted postage stamp was the same as for an ordinary letter (40 kopeks), whilst the postage for a picture post card with imprinted stamp was 25 kopeks. This distinction was abandoned now and the new tariff for picture postcards with and without imprinted stamp became to be 3 kopeks (same as a domestic postcard.).

The validity of postal stationary issued before the money reform

Old stationary in possession of the public could be used until 30-04-1961. Below two postcards are pictured . The one to the left has a 3 kop imprinted stamp, corresponding with the new tariff introduced on 01-01-1961 for domestic postcards. The one to the right is an old one with a 25 kop imprinted stamp used on 21-03-1961

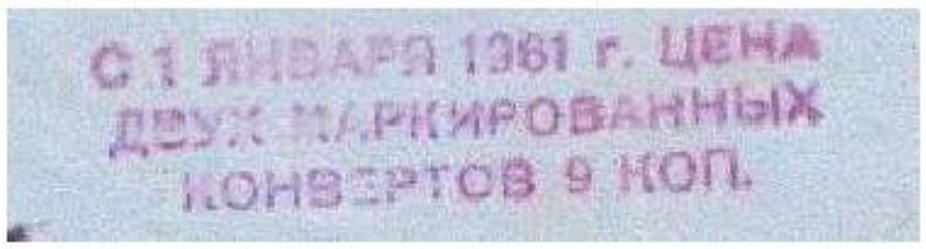
New domestic postcard, 3 (new)kop imprinted stamp. Sent on 23-04-1961 from ЧОР (ČOP in Czech or CSAP in Hungarian) to ХУСТ (Chust in Czech or Huszt in Hungarian). Arrival date stamp of ХУСТ type B2 with date 24-04-1961.

Old domestic postcard, 25 (old)kop imprinted stamp. Sent on **21-03-1961** from ЧОР (ČOP in Czech or CSAP in Hungarian) to ХУСТ (Chust in Czech or Huszt in Hungarian). Arrival date stamp of ХУСТ type B2 with date 22-03-1961

Picture postcard with imprinted stamp of 25 kopecks sent from Pürksi in Estonia to Koluvere in Latvia on 06-03-1961. Arrival date stamp of Koluvere with date 09-03-1961.

Stocks of old stationary available at the post offices.

Some of the old stationary available at the post offices were provided with a hand stamp indicating in Cyrillic the new price. An example is pictured below as well as a cover with this additional hand stamp.



The translation is as follows:
Starting from 1st January 1961 the price of two covers with imprinted stamps amounts to 9 kopeks.
In other words for 2 covers a price of 1 kopek was to be paid, whilst per cover 4 kopeks was charged for the postage.
Two covers were sold together as a coin of half a kopek did not exist.

It is very well possible that similar hand stamps were applied at different post offices and on different postal stationary. The writer would be pleased to receive any additional information you might have available..

Cover with hand stamp as described here above.

Cover was sent on 18-07-1962 from Brakški in Letvia to Riga

In the beginning of January 1961also postal stationary appeared on with the text was printed. This printed text ia always in the same colour as the imprinted stamp. This could lead to the assumption that a special edition was printed with this text before the new postal stationary with the new stamps became available..

Cover sent from Roja in Latvia to Riga on 27-01-1961. The text next to the imprinted postage stamp of 40 old kopeks reads as follows: From the 1st of January 1961 the price of this envelope is 5 kopeks. (4 kopeks for the postage stamp and 1 for the envelope itself)

Picture postcard with imprinted postage tamp of 25 (old)kopeks. On 23-03 1961 this card was sent from Vilnius to Baldone in Latvia. The text next to the imprinted stamp reads as follows: From the 1st of January 1961 the price of this picture postcard is 4 kopeks. (3 kopeks for the postage stamp and 1 for the picture post card itself

<u>Mixed frankings, stamps with face value in old kopeks and ditto in new kopeks.</u>

Also the stamps with face value in old kopeks could be used until the 1st of April 1961. This made mixed franking possible with stamps in the old and new currency.

International cover sent on 01-01-1961 from Khust (Хуст, Chust, Huszt) to Budapest. Starting from 01-01-1960 the postal rates for Hungary were the same as the domestic rates. On 01-01-1961 the new postage for a domestic letter was 4 (new)kopeks. The postage was paid by 1 stamp of 2 new kopeks and 1 stamp of 20 old kopeks = 2 new kopeks. Total 4 new kopeks.

For the 2 new(kopeks) stamp this is the first day of use.

International R-cover sent on 05-03-1961 from Mukatchevo to Zábřeh (Czechoslovakia). Postal rates for Czechoslovakia were the same as the domestic rates.. On 01-01-1961 the new postage for a domestic R-letter was 10 (new) kopeks. The postage was paid by 1 stamp of 4 new kopeks and 1 stamp of 60 (old) kopeks 6 new kopeks. Total postage 10 (new) kopeks.

The handling of insufficiently franked mail

The penalty for insufficiently franked mail was up to 1961 one Ruble. After the money reform this was 10 kopeks. However the postal authorities in the Soviet Union decided to take a generous attitude during the first months and not to charge extra postage. How long this period lasted could not be established, but probably six months.

Local cover posted in Riga on 27-01-196. Sent without paying postage. On the cover is a handstamp of a post official reading " ДОПЛАТИТЬ РИГА = DOPLATIT RIGA= postage due Riga" Originally the postmen filled out 10 kopeks with a red pencil, which was the fine to be paid. But on second thought he corrected this with black pencil to 4 kopeks, which is the normal postage without any surcharge..

This cover with imprinted stamp of 40 old kopeks is not up rated by means of a hand stamp or additional print (as shown on pag 200b). It is probably sent on 05-05-1961 and was no longer valid. The post official again was in doubt, should he charge 10 kopeks or 4 but ultimately it became 4 kopeks. At the rear the cover is backstamped Riga 06-05-1961

Cover sent from Dedovsk near Moscow to Riga on 30-08-1961. Postal stationary with imprinted stamps in old kopeks were only valid until 01-04-1961. This cover with old 40 kopeks stamp was consequently no longer valid. In Riga 10 kopeks postage was charged. The period of a generous approach was apparently over.

The introduction of the postal codes (Zip codes)

During the year 1975 the Soviet postal administration started the introduction of postal codes. All postcodes have six numerals. The code for the Uzhorod is 294000, whilst all the other post offices in the "Zarkapatska Oblast" have codes starting with 295.The introduction of these postcodes was also the reason for providing gradually new date stamps to the post offices. Two types were recorded, type "D" with a diameter of 25 mm and type "E" having a diameter of 29 to 30 mm. Type D exists in a mono-lingual and a bi-lingual version and of type E two bi-lingual versions exist. Over the years new post offices have been opened and below is a list of post offices with their postal code as existed in the year 1988. In case the Russian and Ukrainian spelling is identical the name in Cyrillic is only given once.

type D 1
Mono-lingual date stamp of Svaliava СВАЛЯВА

type D 2
Bi-lingual date stamp of Guklivy ГУКЛВЫЙ – ГУКЛВИЙ

type E 1
Bi lingual in two concentric circles

type E 2
Bi-lingual of Sokirnitsa СОКИРНИЦА - СОКИРНИЦЯ

all have CCCP in the upper segment

The postal code is not on the new date stamps but they are a great help in determining the name of the source village or town where the mail has been posted. During Soviet times it was very common to use envelopes with imprinted stamps. On these envelopes a special provision was made where the sender could write his address with postal code. This also applied to the postcards. The 4th numeral of the code is allocated to a district, but apparently the districts borders during Soviet times changed several times. You may find the list below helpful, but the district borders indicated on the map on page 207 do not entirely correspond with the ones at the time the postal codes were introduced.

2951 is for district Uzhgorod
2952 is for district Irchava
2953 is for district Svaliava
2954 is for district Mukatchevo
2955 is for district Vinogradov
2956 is for district Beregovo
2957 is for both district Tiachev
2958 is for district Rachov
2950 is for district Peretchin

See map on page 207

The list below has the name of 319 localities in Carpatho Ukraine. Not every little village or hamlet had its own post office. Available literature mentions a total number of about 300 post offices in Zakarpatska Oblast. In the larger towns more post offices were operating

UPU	Transliteration	Russian spelling/Ukrainian spelling	Hungarian	Czech
295622	ALEKSANDROVKA	Александровка/Олександрівка	Ósándorfalva	Šandrovo
295123	ANTONOVKA	Антоновка/Антонівка	Antalócz	Antalovce
295438	BABITCHI	Бабичи/Бабичі	Bábakút	Pokuťa
295507	BAKOSH	Бакош	Bakos	Bakoš
295104	BARANINTSY	Баранинцьі/Баранинцы	Baranya	Baranince
295433	BARKASOVO	Баркасово	Barkaszó	Barkasovo
295501	BATRAD	Батрадь	Bótrágy	Botraď
295730	BEDAVLIA	Бедевля	Bedőháza	Bedevľa
295815	BELAIA TSERKOV	Белая Церковь/Біла Церква	Tiszafejérergyház	
295210	BELKI	Белки/Білки	Bilke	Bílky
295304	BELOSOVITSIA	Белосовиця/Біласовиця	Bagolyháza	Belasovice
295801	BELIN	Белин/Білин	Bilin	Belín

295739	BELOVARTSI	Беловарцы/Біловарці	Kiskirva	Belovarec
295514	BEREGI	Береги/Береги	Nagybereg	Berehy
295510	BEREGOVO	Берегово	Beregszász	Berehovo
295430	BEREZINKA	Березинка	Beregleányfalva	Berezinka
295352	BEREZNIKI	Березники	Bereznek	Berezník
295533	BOBOVOE	Бобовое/Бобове	Tiszabökény	Bobovo
295403	BOBOVISTCHE	Бобовище	Bubuliska	
295526	BODOLIV	Бодолов/Бодолів	Badaló	
295810	BOGDAN	Богдан	Tiszabogdány	Bohdan
295613	BEREZOVO	Березовое/Березове	Berezna	Berezovo
295552	BORJAVSKOE	Боржавское/Боржавське	Nagyborzsova	Boržava
295634	BORONIAVA	Боронява/Боронява	Husztbaranya	
295426	BORODIVKA	Бородовка/Бородівка	Bárdháza	
295528	BORZHAVA	Боржава	Nagyborszava	Veľký Boršava
295205	BROD	Брод/Брід	Boród	Brod
295213	BRONKA	Бронька/Бронька	Szuhabaranka	Broňka
295570	BUSHTYNA	Бущтына/Бущтина	Bustyaháza	Buštino
295290	BUKOVETS	Буковец/Буковець	Beregbárdos	Bukovec
295556	BUKOVOE	Буковое/Букове	Fakóbükk	
295414	BYSTRITSA	Быстрица/Бистриця	Repede	
295620	CHERNAYA	Черная/Чорна	Csarnató	Černá
295555	CHIROKOE	Широков/Широке	Felsősárad	
295621	DANILOVO	Данилово/Данилове	Husztsófalva	Danilovo
295813	DELOVOE	Деловое/Ділове	Trebusafejérpatak	Trebušany
295502	DERENKOVETS	Деренковец/Деренковець	Beregsom	Šom
295535	DJAKOVO	Дьяково/Дякове	Nevetlenfalu	Ďakovo
295741	DIBROVA	Диброва/Діброва	Alsóapsa	Nižná Apša
295129	DIBROVKA	Дибровка/Дібрівка	Ungtölgyes	Dubrovka
295731	DOBRANSKOE	Добрянское/Добрянське	Nyágova	
295522	DOBROSELE	Доброселье/Добросілля	Bene	Beňa
295212	DOLGOE	Долгое/Довге	Dolha	Dovhé
295203	DOROBRATOVO	Доробратово/Доробратове	Drágabártfalva	Drahobratovo
295346	DRATCHINY	Драчины/Драчино	Ujtövisfalva	Dračina
295624	DRAGOVO	Драгово/Драгове	Kövesliget	Drahovo
295545	DROTINTSI	Дротинцы/Дротинці	Tiszaszirma	Sirma
295436	DRYSINA	Дрисина/Дрисіна	Dercen	Drysina
295754	DUBOVOE	Дубовое/Дубове	Dombó	Dubové
295072	DUBRINITCH	Дубринич	Bercsényifalva	Dubriniče
295223	DUBROVKA	Дубровка/Дібрівка	Cserhalom	Dubrovka
295798	DULOVO	Дулово/Дулове	Dulfalva	
295209	DUNKOVITSA	Дунковица/Дунковиця	Nyíresújfalu	Dunkovica
295350	DUSINA	Дусино/Дусина	Zajgó	Dusina
295544	FANTCHIKOVO	Фанчиково/Фанчикове	Fancsika	Fančikovo
295112	GALOTCH	Галоч	Gálocs	Goloč
295752	GANITCHI	Ганичи/Ганичі	Gánya	Ganica
295517	GARASDOVKA	Гараздовка/Гараздівка	Gut	
295513	GAT	Гать	Gát	Hať u Berehova
295128	GLUBOKOE	Глубокое/Глибоке	Mélyút	Hluboka
295742	GLUBOKIJ POTOK	Глубокий Поток/Глибокий Потік	Szorospatak	Hlybokyj Potok
295315	GOLIATIN	Голятин	Tarfalu	
295341	GOLUBINOE	Голубиное/Голубине	Galambos	Holubinne
295611	GORINTCHEVO	Горинчово/Горінчеве	Herincse	Horinčovo
295225	GREBLIA	Гребля	Felsőkaraszló	Hreblja
295740	GRUCHEVO	Грушево/Грушеве	Szentmihálykörtvélyes	Hrusovo
295307	GUKLIVY	Гукливый / Гукливий	Zúgó	Huklivý

295638	JABLUNIVKA	Яблуновка/Яблунівка	Fenes	
295103	JAROK	Ярок	Árok	Jarok
295116	JAVOROVO	Яворово/Яворове	Eszeny	Eseň
295803	JASINJA	Ясиня/Ясіня	Körösmező	Jasina
295568	JULIVTSI	Юливцы/Юлівці	Szőllősgyula	
295204	ILNITSA	Ильница/Ільниця	Ilonca	Ilnice
295222	IMSTITCHOVO	Имстичово/Імстичове	Misztice	Imstičevo
295200	IRCHAVA	Иршава/Іршава	Ilosva	Iršava
295511	IVANOVKA	Ивановка/Іванівка	Makkosjánosi	Jánošovo
295401	IVANOVTSI	Ивановцы/Іванівці	Iványi	Ivanovce
295610	IZA	Иза/Іза	Iza	Iza
295332	IZKI	Изки/Ізки	Iszka	Izky
295302	JDENEVO	Жденево/Ждeневе	Szarvasháza	Ždeňovo
295437	JNIJATINO	Жнятино/Жнятине	Isznyéte	Žňatino
295020	JORNAVA	Жорнава	Malomrét	Žornava
295753	KALINY	Калины/Калини	Alsókálinfalva	Kalyny
295406	KALNIK	Кальник	Beregsárrét	Kalník
295090	KAMIANITSA	Каменица/Кам'яниця	Ókemence	Kamjanyča
295201	KAMIANSKOE	Каменское/Кам'янське	Beregkövesd	Kivjaždd
295411	KARPATI	Карпаты/Карпати	Beregvár	
295337	KELECHIN	Келечин	Kelecsény	
295351	KERETSKI	Керецки/Керецьки	Kerecke	Kerecky
295565	KHIZHA	Хижа	Kistarna	Chyží
295226	KHMELNIK	Хмельник/Хмільник	Komlós	Chomluš
295106	KHOLMETS	Холмец/Холмець	Korláthelmec	Chlumec u Užhorodu
295113	KHOLMOK	Холмок	Homoc	Chomok
295122	KHUDLOVO	Худлове	Horlyó	Chudľovo
295600	KHUST	Хуст	Huszt	Chust
295639	KHUSTETS	Хустец/Хустець	Husztecpatak	
295125	KIBLIARY	Кибляры/Кибляри	Köblér	Kybljary
295609	KIRESHI	Киреши/Кіреши	Kőrösös	Kireši
295407	KLUTCHARKI	Ключарки	Várkulcsa	Kľučárky
295823	KOBYLETSKAIA POLJANA	Кобылецкая Поляна/ Кобилецька Поляна	Gyertyánliget	Kobylecká Polana
295603	KOCHELEVO	Кошелево/Кошелеве	Keselymező	Košeľovo
295415	KOLCHINO	Кольсино/Кольчине	Kölcsény	Kolčino
295726	KOLODNOE	Колодное/Колодне	Darva	Kolodne
295322	KOLOTCHAVA	Колочава	Alsókalocsa	Koločava
295108	KOMAROVTSI	Комаровцы/Комарівці	Palágykomorócz	
295632	KOPACHNOVO	Копашнево/Копашневе	Gernyés	Kopašňovo
295408	KOPINOVTSI	Копиновцы/Копинівці	Nagymogyorós	Kopinovce
295110	KORITNJANI	Корытняны/Коритняни	Kereknye	Korytňany
295560	KOROLEVO	Королево/Королеве	Királyháza	Královo nad Tisou
295822	KOSOVSKAIA POLIANA	Косовская Поляна/Косівська Поляна	Kaszómező	Kosivs'ka Poljana
295812	KOSTILEVKA	Костылевка/Костилівка	Barnabás	Berlebaš
295503	KOSINY	Косины/Косини	Mezőkaszony	Kosino
295030	KOSTRINA	Кострина	Csontos	Kostrina
295627	KRAINIKOVO	Крайниково/Крайникове	Mihálka	
295755	KRASNA	Красна	Tarackraszna	Krasna
295725	KRITCHEVO	Кричево/Кричове	Kricsfalva	Kryčovo
295605	KRIVA	Крива	Nagykirva	Křiva
295214	KUCHNITSA	Кушница/Кушниця	Kovácsrét	Kušnice
295440	KUTCHAVA	Кучава	Nemetkucsova	Nemecká Kučová
295527	KVASOVO	Квасово/Квасове	Kovászó	Kvasovo
295802	KVASY	Квасы/Кваси	Tiszaborkút	Kvasy
295421	LALOVO	Лалово/Лалове	Beregleányfalva	Lalovo
295804	LAZESTCHINA	Лазещина	Mezőhát	Lazeščyna
295292	LAZY (district Tiatchev Тячев)	Лазы/Лази	Lázi	Lazy

295711	LAZY (district Volovets	Воловец) Лазы/Лази	Timsor	Lazy
295604	LIPETSKAJA POLJANA	Липецкая Поляна/Липецька Поляна	Lipcsemező	Lypec'ka Poljana
295509	LIPOVOE	Липовое/Липове	Hetjen	Lipovo
295318	LISKOVETS	Лесковец/Лісковець	Lengyelszállás	
295215	LISITCHEVO	Лисичево/Лисичеве	Rókamező	Lisičevo
295032	LJUTA	Люта	Havazkőz	Ljutá
295402	LOKHOVO	Лохово/Лохове	Lohó	Lochovo
295757	LOPUKHOV	Лопухов/Лопухів	Brusztura	Brustury
295317	LOZIANSKO	Лозянское/Лозянський	Cserjés	
295814	LUG	Луг	Lonka	Luh
295811	LUGI	Луги	Láposmező	
295216	LUKOVO	Луково/Лукове	Lukova	Lukovo
295311	MAIDAN	Майдан	Majdánka	Majdan
295425	MAKARJEVO	Макарьево	Makarja	Makarjevo
295117	MALAJA DOBRON	Малая Добронь/Мала Добронь	Kisdobrony	Mala Dobroň
295221	MALYI RAKOVETS	Малый Раковец/Малий Раковець	Kisrákóc	Malý Rakovec
295060	MALYI BEREZNYI	Малый Березный/Малий Березний	Kisberezna	Malý Berezný
295539	MATIEVO	Матиево/Матійово	Mátyfalva	Mat'ejovo
295310	MEJGORE	Межгорье/Міжгір'я	Ökörmező	Volové
295612	MONASTIRETS	Монастырец/Монастирець	Monostor	Monastír
295525	MOTCHOLA	Мочола	Macsola	Močola
295521	MUJIEVO	Мужиево/Мужієве	Nagymuzsaly	Mužijovo
295400	MUKATCHEVO	Мукачево/Мукачеве	Munkács	Mukačevo
295630	NANKOVO	Нанково/Нкнкове	Husztköz	Nankovo
295321	NEGROVETS	Негровец/Негровець	Felsőkalocsa	
295353	NELEPINO	Нелепино/Неліпине	Hársfalva	Nelipino
295734	NERESNITSA	Нересница	Nyéresháza	Neresnice
295631	NIJNEE SELISHCHE	Нижнее Селище/Нижне Селище	Alsószelistye	
295515	NIJNIE REMETY	Нижние Ремеы/Нижсні Ремети	Felsőremete	
295301	NIJNIE VOROTA	Нижние Ворота/Нижні Ворота	Alsóvereczke	Nižní Verecky
295614	NIJNII BYSTRYI	Нижний Быстрый/Нижній Бистрий	Alsóbisztra	Nižný Bystrý
295441	NIJNII KOROPETS	Нижньи Коропец/Нижній Коропец	Alsókerepec	Nižný Koropec
295330	NIJNII STUDENYI	Нижний Студеный/Нижній Студений	Alsóhidegpatak	
295121	NIJNJA SOLOTVINA	Нижня Солотвина/Нижне Солотвино	Alsószlatina	Slatinské Doly
295721	NOVOBAROVO	Новобарово/Новобапове	Újbárd	Nové Barovo
295430	NOVOE DAVIDKOVO	Новое Давыдково/Нове Давидково	Ujdávidháza	Nove Davidkovo
295516	NOVOE SELO	Новое Село/Нове Село	Beregújfalu	Nové Selo
295735	NOVOSELITSA(district Meshgorje)	Новоселица/Новоселиця	Tarújfalu	Novoselice
295569	NOVOSELITSA(district Vynohradov)	Новоселица/Новоселийя	Sósfalu	Novoselice
295422	NOVOSELITSA (district Mukatschewe)	Новоселица/Новоселиця	Kisrétfalu	Novoselice
295413	OBAVA	Обава	Dunkófalva	Obava
295712	OKRUGLAIA	Округлая/Округла	Kerekhegy	Kerekheď
295542	OLECHIK	Олешник	Szöllősegres	Olešnik
295744	OLKHOVCHIK	Ольховчик/Вільхівчик	Olhovcsik	Vulchovčik
295732	OLKHOVTSY	Ольховцы/Вільхівці	Irhóc	Vulchovce
295733	OLKHOVTSY-LAZI	Ольховцы-Лазы/Вільхівці-Лази	Irhóc-Lazi	Vulchovce-Lazy
295224	OLKHOVKA	Ольховка/Віьхівка	Ölyvös	Vlachovo
295626	OLSHANI	Ольшаны/Вільшани	Egermező	
295550	ONOK	Онок	Ilonokújfalu	Onok
295101	ONOKOVTSY	Оноковцы/Оноківці	Felsődomonya	
295523	OROSIEVO	Оросиево/Оросиево	Sárosoroszi	Orošovo
295208	OSOJ	Осой/Осій	Szajkófalva	Osoj
295347	PASEKA	Пасека/Пасіка	Kishidvég	Pasika
295124	PATSKANEVO	Пацканево/Пацканьово	Patakos	Packaňovo
295532	PEREKRESTIE	Перекрестье/Перехрестя	Tiszakeresztúr	
295070	PERETCHIN	Перечин	Perecseny	Perečin

295534	PETROVO	Петрово/Петрове	Tiszapéterfalva	Petrovo
295331	PILIPETS	Пилипец/Пилипець	Fülöpfalva	
295602	LIPTCHA	Липча	Lipcse	Lipča
295606	LIPOVETS	Липовец/Липовець	Hárs	
295737	PODPLESHA	Подплеша/Підплеша	Pelesalja	Podpleša
295308	PODPOLOSE	Подполозье/Підполозя	Vezérszállás	
295541	PODVINOGRADOV	Подвиноградов/Підвиноградів	Szöllősvégardó	Ardovec
295342	POLIANA	Поляна	Polena	Polana u Svalavy
295505	POPOVO	Попово/Попове	Papi	
295075	POROCHKOVO	Порошково/Порошкове	Poroskő	Poroškovo
295211	PRIBORJAVSOIE	Приборжавское/Приборжавське	Zadnya	
295537	PUSHKINO	Пушкино/Пушкіно	Újverbőc	Nový Vrbovec
295417	PUZNIAKOVTSI	Пузняковцы/Пузняківці	Szarvasrét	Pusňakovce
295504	RAFAJNOVO	Рафайново/Рафайнове	Rafajnaújfalu	Rafajnovo
295800	RAKHOV	Рахов/Рахів	Rahó	Rachov
295404	RAKOCHIN	Ракошин	Beregrákos	Rákošín
295109	RATOVTSI	Ратовцы/Ратівці	Rát	Rátovce
295333	REPINNOE	Репинное/Репинне	Repenye	Repinné
295343	RODNIKOVKA	Родниковка/Родниківка	Beregforrás	Izvor
295356	ROSOSH	Росош	Kopár	Rosoš
295601	ROKOSOV	Рокосов/Рокосів	Rakasz	Rokosov
295821	ROSOSHKA	Росошка/Росішка	Rászócska	Rozsoška
295291	ROSTOKA	Ростока/Розтока	Rosztoka	Roztoka
295806	ROSTOKI	Ростоки/Розтоки	Nyilas	Rostoky
295434	ROVNO	Ровно/Рівне		
295758	RUSSKAJA MOKRA	Русская Мокрк/Руська Мокра	Oroszmokra	Ruská Mokrá
295127	RUSSKE KOMARIVTSI	Русские Комаровцы/Руські Комарівці	Oroszkomoróc	Ruské Komárovce
295720	RUSSKOE POLE	Русское Поле/Руське Поле	Úrmező	Urmežovo
295506	SHASTAVNOE	Заставное/Заставне		
295202	SELTSE	Сельце/Сільце	Beregkisfalud	Selce
295637	SHAIJAN	Шаян	Saján	Sajan
295553	SHALANKI	Шаланки	Salánk	Šalanky
295555	SHIROKOE	Широкое/Широке	Felsősárad	Vyšní Šard
295736	SHIROKII LUG	Широкий Луг	Széleslonka	Široký Luh
295077	SIMER	Симер/Сімер	Ószemere	Simír
295078	SIMERKI	Симерки/Сімерки	Újszemere	Simirky
295320	SINEVIR	Синевир	Alsószinevér	Sinovír
295324	SINEVIRSKAIA POLIANA	Синевирская Поляна/ Синевирська Поляна	Felsőszinevér	
295412	SINIAK	Синяк	Kékesfüred	Siňak
295555	SIROKOE	Широкое/Широке	Felsősárad	
295309	SKOTARSKE	Скотарское/Скотарське	Kisszolyva	
295334	SOIMY	Соймы/Соймы	Vizköz	
295620	SOKIRNITSA	Сокирница/Сокирниця	Szeklencze	Sekernice
295040	SOL	Соль/Сіль	Sóslak	Soľa
295115	SOLOMONOVO	Соломоново/Соломонове	Tiszasalamon	Šalamúnová
295760	SOLOTVINA	Солотвина	Aknaszlatina	Slatinské Doly
295102	SOLOVKA	Соловка	Szalóka	Saloka
295120	SREDNEE	Среднее/Середнє	Szerednye	Seredné
295825	SREDNEE VODIANOE	Среднее Водяное/Середнє Водяне	Középapsa	Střední Apša
295427	STANOVO	Становo/Станове	Szánfalva	Stanovo
295010	STAVNOE	Ставное/Ставне	Fenyvesvölgy	Stavné
295635	STEBLIVKA	Стеблевка/Стеблівка	Száldobos	Saldoboš
295119	STOROJNITSA	Сторожница/Сторожниця	Őrdarma	Jovra
295432	STRABITCHEVO	Страбичово/Страбичове	Mezőterebes	Strabičovo Goronda
295354	STROJNO	Стройно/Стройне	Malmos	Strojno
295114	STRUMKOVKA	Струмковка/Струмківка	Szürte	Surty

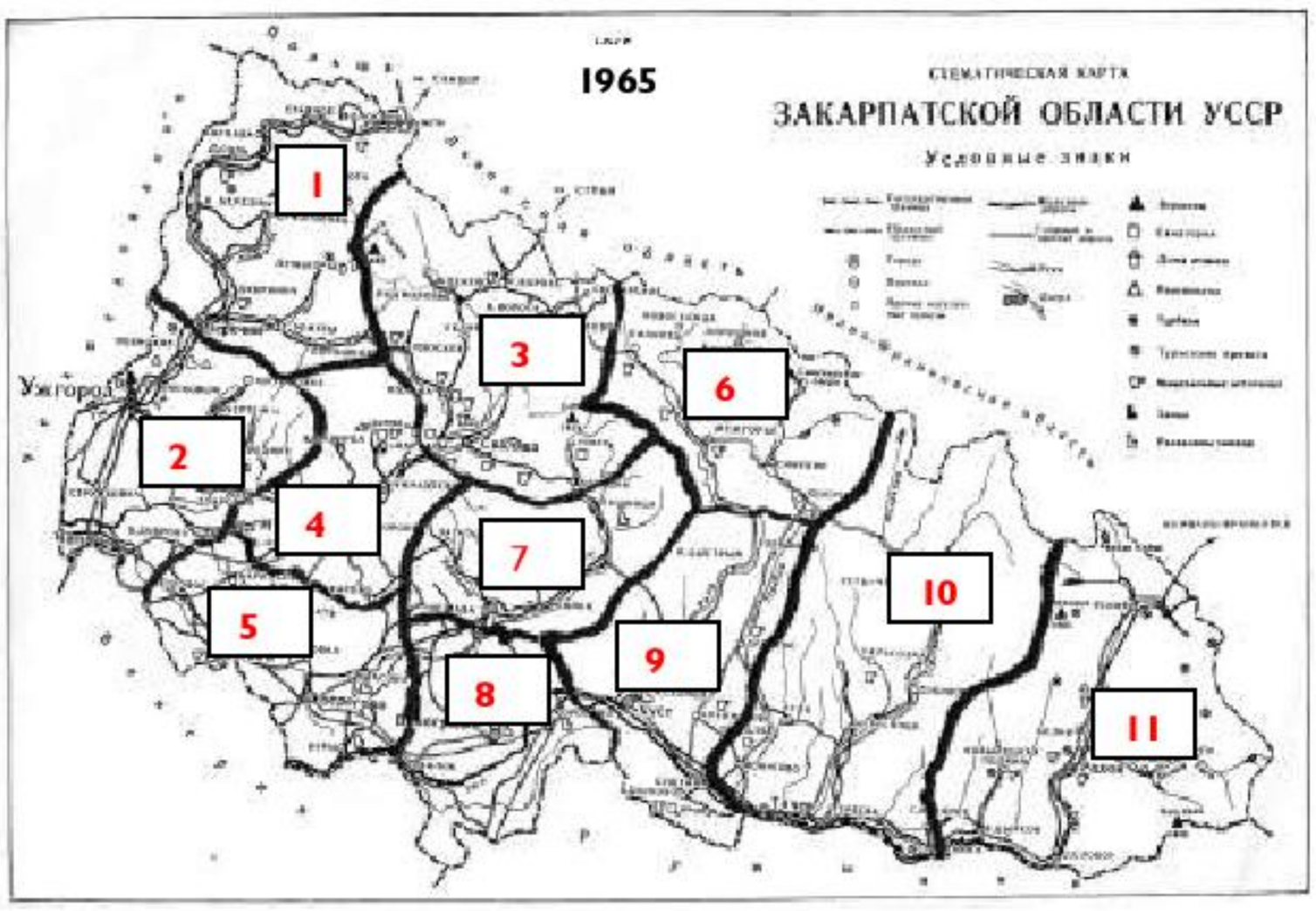
295021	STUZHITSA	Стужица/Стужиця	Patakújfalu	Nová Stužica
295345	SUSKOVOE	Сусковое/Сускове	Bányafalu	Suskovo
295508	SVOBODA	Свобода	Nagybakos	Svoboda
295340	SVALIAVA	Свалява	Szolyva	Svalava
295738	TARASOVKA	Тарасовка/Тарасівка	Tereselpatak	Teresová
295111	TARNOVTSY	Тарновцы/Тарнівці	Ungtarnóc	Tarnovce
295126	TCHABANOVKA	Чабанока/Чабанівка	Bacsó	Bačovo
295563	TCHEPA	Чепа	Csepe	Čepa
295052	TCHERNOGOLOVA	Черноголова/Чорноголова	Sóhát	Černohlava
295207	TCHERNY POTOK	Черный Поток/Чорний Потік	Kenézpatak	Černy Potok
295418	TCHERVENOVO	Червеньово/Червеневе	Cserlenő	Červeňovo
295529	TCHETOVO	Четово/Четове		
295410	TCHINADIEVO	Чинадиево/Чинадіеве	Szentmiklós	Čiňaďovo
295435	TCHOMONIN	Чомонин	Csongor	Čomonin
295081	TCHOP	Чоп	Csap	Čop
295564	TCHORNA	Чорна/Чорна	Csarnató	Černá
295805	TCHORNA TISA	Чорна Тиса	Feketetisza	Černa Tisa
295562	TCHORNOTISOV	Чорнотисов/Чорнотисів	Feketeardó	Černý Ardov
295724	TCHUMALEVO	Чумалево/Чумалеве	Csománfalva	Čomalovo
295561	TEKOVO	Теково/Текове	Tekeháza	Tekovo
295723	TEREBLIA	Теребля	Talaborfalu	Terebla
295580	TERESVA	Тересва	Taracköz	Teresva
295751	TERNOVO	Терново/Тернове	Kökényes	Trnovo nad Teresvou
295710	TIATCHEV	Тячев/Тячів	Técső	Ťačovo
295355	TIBAVA	Тибава	Havasalja	Tybava
295001	TIKHII	Тихий	Tiha	Tichý
295714	TISALOVO	Тисалово	Tiszaló	
295338	TJUSKA	Тюшка	Csuszka	
295313	TORUN	Торунь	Toronya	Torun
295077	TURIA BYSTRAIA	Турья Быстрая/Тур'я-Бистра	Turjasebes	Tuři Bystrý
295074	TURIA PASEKA	Турья Пасека/Тур'я-Пасіка	Turjavágás	
295076	TURIA POLIANA	Турья Поляна/Тур'я-Поляна	Turjamezó	
295073	TURIA REMETY	Турьи Реметы/Тур'і-Ремети	Turjaremete	Tuřï Remety
295079	TURICHKI	Турички	Kisturjaszog	Turičky
295073	TURITSA	Турица/Туриця	Nagyturjaszög	Turice
29400	UJGOROD	Ужгород	Ungvár	Užhorod
295727	UGLJA	Угля	Uglja	Uhľa
295756	UST-TCHORNA	Усть-Чорна	Királymező	Usťčorna
295500	UZLOVOE	Узловое/Вузлове	Bátyú	Baťovo
295002	UZHOK	Ужок	Uzsok	Užok
295524	VARY	Вары/Вари	Vári	Vary
295824	VERKHNEE VODJANOE	Верхнее Водяное/Верхне Водяне	Felsöapsa	
295520	VELIKA BAKTA	Велика Бакта	Nagybakta	Veľká Bakta
295512	VELIKAIA BEGAN	Великая Бегань/Велика Бийгань	Nagybégány	Veliká Běhaň
295118	VELIKAIA DOBRON	Великая Добронь/Велика Добронь	Nagydobrony	Veliká Dobroň
295554	VELIKAIA KOPANIA	Великая Копаня/Велика Копаня	Felsőveresmart	Velika Kopaňa
295729	VELIKAIA UGOLKA	Великая Уголька/Велика Уголька	Nagyugolka	
295536	VELIKAIA PALAD	Великая ПаладьВелика Паладь	Nagypalád	Veliký Palad
295107	VELIKIE GEEVTSY	Великие Геевцы/Великі Геївці	Nagygejőc	Veliké Gejovce
295551	VELIKIE KOMIATY	Великие Комьяты/Великі Ком'яти	Magyarkomját	Veliké Komňaty
295105	VELIKIE LAZY	Великие Лазы/Великі Лази	Nagyláz	Veliké Lazy
295431	VELIKIE LUTCHKI	Великие Лучки/Великі Лучки	Nagylucska	Veliké Loučky
295050	VELIKII BEREZNYI	Великий Березный/Великий Березний	Nagyberezna	Velký Berezný
295820	VELIKII BYTCHKOV	Великий Бычков/Великий Бичків	Nagybocskó	Velikÿ Bočkov
295220	VELIKII RAKOVETS	Великий Раковец/Великий Раковець	Nagyrákóc	Veľký Rakovec
295633	VELJATYN	Велятин	Veléte	

295305	VERBIAJ	Вербяж/Верб'яж	Verebes	Verbiaž
295543	VERBOVETS	Вербовец/Вербовець	Verbőc	
295416	VERCHINA VYZNITSA	Верхняя Визница/Верхня Визниця	Felsőviznice	Vyšná Viznica
295566	VERIATSA	Веряца/Веряця	Veréce	Veriacia
295442	VERKHNII KOROPETS	Верхній Коропець	Felsőkerepec	
295306	VERKHNI VOROTA	Верхние Ворота/Верхні Ворота	Felsőverecke	
295312	VERKHNII BYSTRYI	Верхій Бистрий	Felsősebes	
295530	VILOK	Вилок	Tiszaújlak	Výlok
295540	VINOGRADOV	Виноградов/Виноградів	Nagyszöllős	Sevluš
295000	VOLOSIANKA	Волосянка	Hajasd	Volosianka
295300	VOLOVETS	Воловец/Воловець	Volóc	Volovec
295722	VONIGOVO	Ворнігово/Вонігове	Vajnág	
295031	VISHKA	Вышка/Вишка	Viharos	Viška
295325	VUTCHKOVO	Вучковое/Вучкове	Vucskómező	Vučkovo
295636	VYCHKOVO	Вышково/Вишкове	Visk	Výskovo nad Tisou
295816	VYDRYTCHKY	Выдричкы/Видрички	Vidráspatak	
295538	ZABOLOTE	Заболотье/Заболоття	Fertösalmas	
295053	ZABROD	Забродь/Забрідь	Révhely	Zábroď
295206	ZAGATE	Загатье/Загаття	Hátmeg	Záhatí
295608	ZALOM	Залом	Szakadék	
295423	ZALUJE	Залужье/Залужжя	Beregkisalmás	Záluž
295326	ZAPEREDELE	Запередельe/Запереділля	Gombástelek	
295625	ZAPSON	Запсонь	Zapszony	Zapšon
295071	ZARECHEVO	Заречево/Зарічеве	Drugetháza	Zaričovo
295424	ZAVIDOVO	Завидово	Dávidfalva	Zavidovo
295405	ZNIATSEVO	Зняцево/Зняцеве	Ignécz	Znyaczovo
295623	ZOLOTAREVO	Золотарево/Золотареве	Ötvösfalva	

International airmail cover sent from Guklivy to The Hague in the Netherlands on 24-05-1990

Postage period 01-01-1986 until 01-01-1991

Postage 50 kop



The 11 districts of Zakarpatska Oblast in 1965

1) Peretchin district
2) Uzhgorod district
3) Svaliava district
4) Mukatchevo district
5) Beregovo district
6) Mejgore district
7) Irchava district
8) Vinogradov district
9) Khust district
10) Tiatchev district
11) Rachov district

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Machine cancellations at Post offices

At the post offices of UZHOROD, MUKATCHEVO, KHUST and BEREGOVO machine cancellations were introduced. Up till now 4 types were recorded.

Type 1, 3 wavy lines, bi-lingual, only recorded being used in Beregovo.

Type 2, 3 wavy lines, mono-lingual was used in Khust, Uzhorod and Mukatchevo.

Type 3, Evidence was obtained that the machine cancel with 7 wavy lines was used not only at the Khust post office, but also at Uzgorod. It is not clear whether more post offices used this type of machine cancellation.

A 4th type of machine cancellation was introduced in the 1980's. The wavy lines have a different shape. It was recorded being used in Khust and Uzhorod.

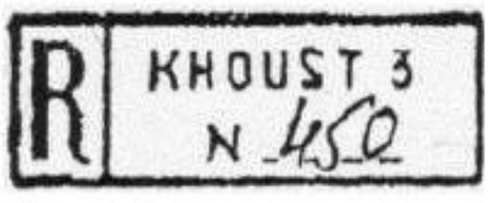
Official cover sent by the Ujgorod branch of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. This ministry was exempt from paying postage. The machine cancellation of Ujgorod is of the type 4.

The official marking of the ministry of Post and Telecommunications

The above machine cancels also appear as arrival postmarks on the reverse of covers.

The marking of registered letters

It is important to distinguish between domestic and international mail. The reason is that in case of domestic mail the Cyrillic alphabet was used for the text in the markings, whilst for international mail the Latin alphabet was used. The Soviet post used several types of hand stamps as a registration label, but also labels appear sporadically as well. In the case of domestic mail a Cyrillic capital letter "З" was placed in the left compartment of a hand stamped label and the name of the post office. In the right hand compartment for foreign mail the letter "R" was used and the name of the post office written in the Latin alphabet. The registration number was to be filled in manually. The "З" is an abbreviation of "Заказное" which means registered. Occasionally a hand stamp with this word was also placed on the cover, but it also appears hand written in full as well as abbreviated "Зак". Occasionally R-labels were used.



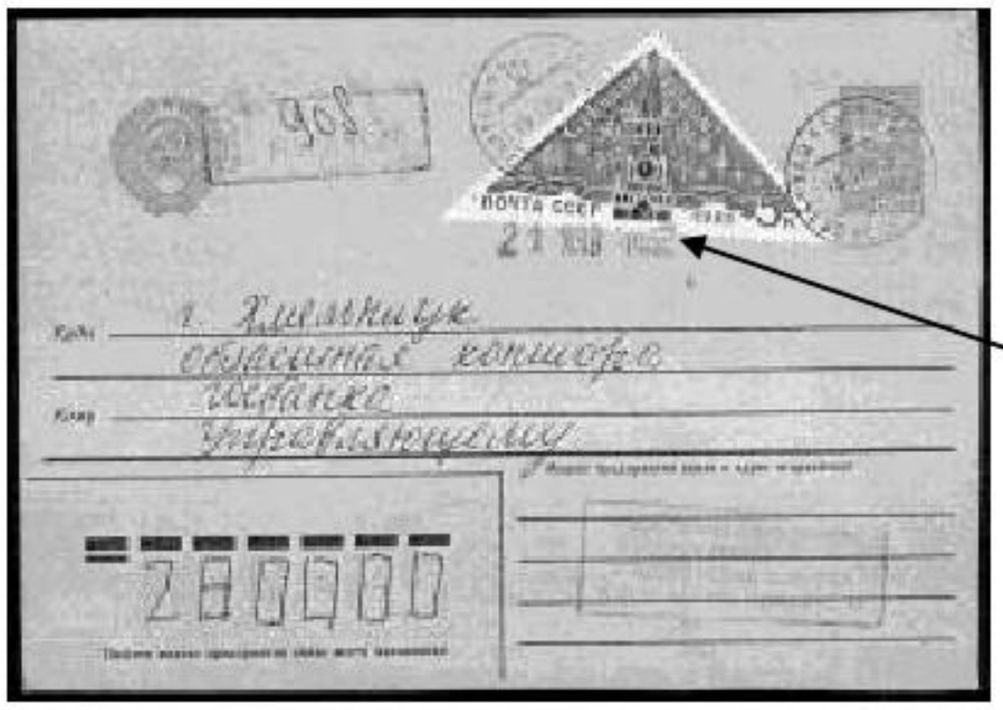
ЗАКАЗНОЕ

The additional marking in Cyrillic for domestic use

The additional marking in French for international use

Starting from the year 1960 after the money reform and the introduction of the type "B" date stamps, the appearance of the Registration stamp changed as well.

Illustrated cover, as issued by the Soviet postal authority in great numbers. The envelope was provided with an imprinted postage stamp and also a large space, where the sender had to state the postal code of the receivers address.
The R-cachet now also mentions the district (ЗАКАРПАТ. ОБЛ.)



This R-cover was sent from Mukatchevo to Chmelnisk on 16-01-1985. It was received at its destination on 21-01-1985. The post office of Chmelnisk marked this with an additional arrival date stamp. This was not standard practice and if this occasionally also happened at post offices in Carpatho-Ukraine could not be established.

THE STORY OF THE POST OFFICE OF KIROVO (КИРОВО in Russian or КІРОВО in Ukrainian)

When you try to trace this postmark in any of the lists of post offices in this chapter, you will not find it.

What is the story behind it ?
In the vicinity of Mukatchevo very near to the little village of Koltchino was the site of the large mechanical engineering company "KIROVO" named after the high ranking Soviet Party official S.M. Kirov (1889 – 1934). In order to accommodate the workers a post office was established here. The period this post office was in operation could not be determined. The date in the pictured postmark is: 25-05-1960.

THE COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS

During the Soviet postal authority only 2 commemorative cancels were used in the Zakarpatska Oblast. The first one was devoted to the 20th anniversary of the incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into the USSR. This was employed at the Ujgorod post office only on 09-06-1965. Although some literature mention that only red ink was used for this commemorative stamp, it also appears in violet as can be seen from the example below.

Cover issued on the same occasion as the commemorative cancel. It is very philatelic inspired and was never posted.

Same cover, but with a violet commemorative cancel. It was sent on 09-06-1965 from Ujgorod to the well known Czechoslovak expert Miroslav Blaha.
The postage for a R-cover to Czechoslovakia was the same as for domestic R-Covers and amounted to 10 kop. Tariff period 01-01-1961 until 01-01-1991

A second commemorative cancel was used at Ujgorod during the XIX international Sport Days for students from 30-06-1990 until 03-07-1990.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES

The following TPO's were recorded

PV UJGOROD – KIJEV
PV UJGOROD – KHARKOV
PV SOLOTVINO – LVOV
PV SOLOTVINO – UJGOROD
PV KUSNICA – BEREGOVO

Most probably these TPO's were operational during the whole period 12, as the same date stamps were recorded also during period 13. The line Kusnica – Beregovo was reported as not being operational for some time.

The two Cyrillic letters "ПВ" preceeding the indication of the railway section in the date stamp, are short for " ПОШТОВИЙ ВАГОН", meaning mail carriage.

Cover sent by airmail from Ujgorod to Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo on 31-08-57. Date stamp of TPO Solotvino – Ujgorod (ПВ СОЛОТВИНО – УЖГОРОД). From 01-09-1957 until 01-01-1961 the postage for an international airmail letter was 160 kop.

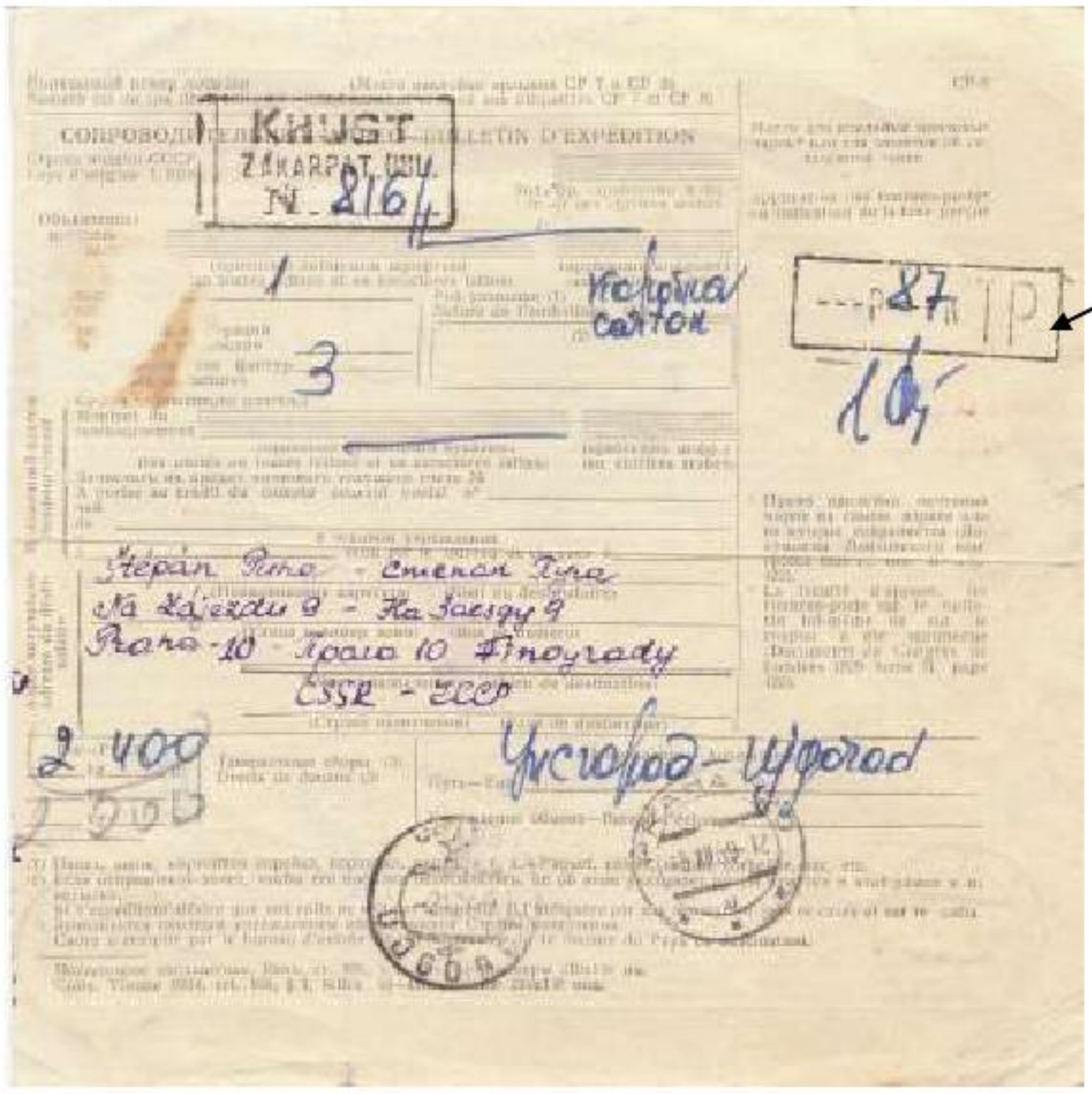
ADDITIONAL POSTMARKS

This mark is used by the customs office in case a letter was not allowed to be sent abroad and was returned to the sender.

This boxed postmark is found on foreign correspondence and means: abroad.

INTERNATIONAL DISPATCH NOTE

This postal form provides the evidence that apart from the already pictured date stamp on page 193 another double circle date stamp using the Latin alphabet was used in Uzhorod. For the spelling of the name of the post office the French (UPU) transliteration was used.



This form was used for a consignment sent by parcel post from Khust to Prague. It was handled by the post office of Uzhorod.

Space for either postage stamps or to write the payable postage. In this case the notation that 87 kopeks were paid.

To indicate the consignment number the Latin version of the registration stamp was used in Khust. An attempt was made to leave the "R" out. Apparently no Latin version of the required hand stamp was available

Upper part of a similar dispatch note. In Ujgorod the correct hand stamp was used.

Advise note in Ukrainian language for a registered letter

Advise note in Russian language for a parcel

Postage stamps with a Carpatho-Ukraine related subject, issued during period 12.

The Soviet postal administration issued only 2 such stamps.

Stamp issued in 1969 to commemorate the 125th birthday of the painter Mihály Munkácsy (see also page 130) Michel 3648

Stamp issued in 1983, to commemorate the commissioning of the natural gas pipeline from Urengoj to Uzhgorod (Michel 5325)

Cinderella's issued by nationalistic organizations during Soviet rule (more exist)

Issued by the Munich exile government in 1948. Also appears unperforated.It shows the parliament building in Chust.

Also issued by the Munich Government in Exile on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1st session of the Carpatho Ukraine parliament in Chust in 1949. It appears in different colours and varieties.

Commemorative sheets, issued for UKRAINPEX 84.

Franking machines

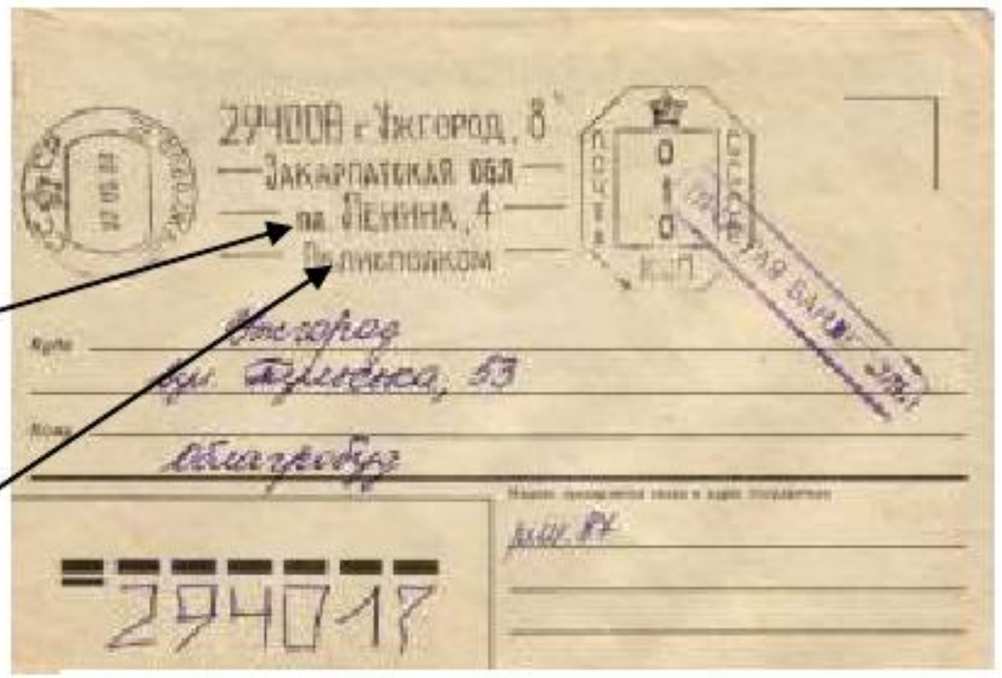
Governmental offices and state owned companies used franking machines for their correspondence.

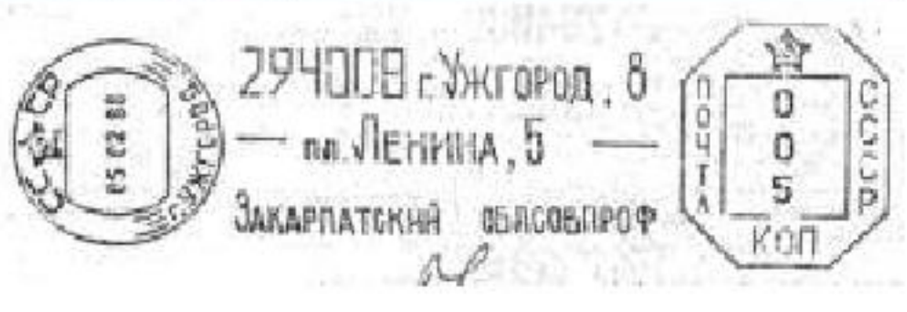
Franking machine used by the provincial administration of "Zakarpatska Oblast"

This local cover was sent on 27-05-1988.
The postage is inclusive of registration (10 kop.)

address: Leninstreet 4

Оьлисполком= Provincial administration





ILLUSTRATED COVERS AND POSTCARDS

A great many illustrated postcards and covers with topics related to Carpatho-Ukraine have been issued over the years. Below 4 such covers are shown all with the image of Fedor Feketa a postmaster of the 19th century to whom a memorial plaque is devoted at the entrance of the Church of Turia Remety

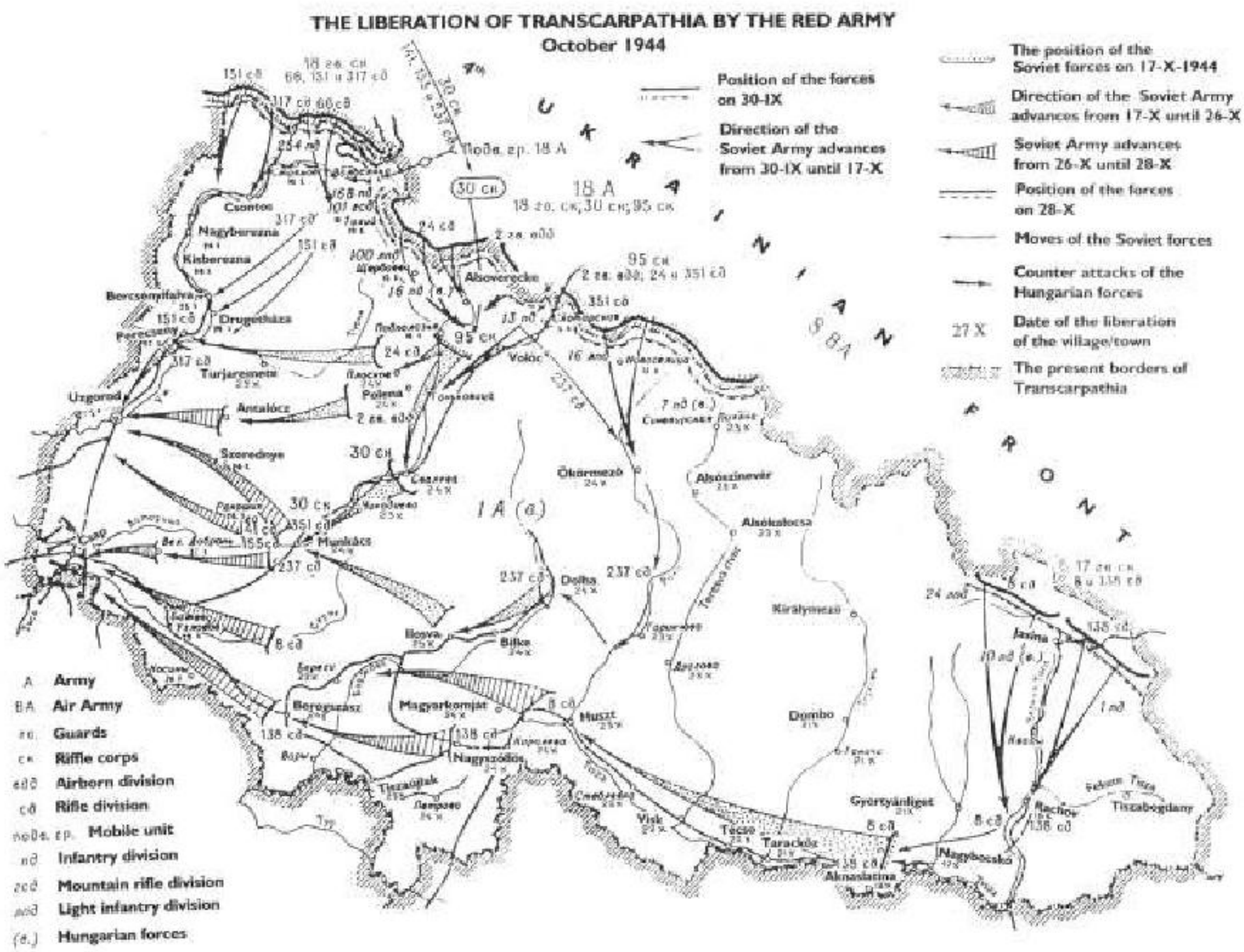
T
b
s

The field post of the Red Army during the Carpathian campaign of October 1944

When trying to get a picture of what happened during the advance of the Red Army in 1944, when the area we focus on was liberated, only two sources could be traced providing some information useful for writing this chapter. All the information given is preliminary and could not be checked by consulting the original sources.

1) A map taken from a book published in 1982 in Kiev by the Historical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, titled "History of towns and villages of the Ukrainian SSR (Transcarpathian county)" Written in the Russian language.
2) The 1st booklet out of a series of 6 written by Lajos Horváth titled "Postal history of Kárpátalja". These booklets are written in the Hungarian language.

Upon comparing both publications some differences were found mainly in the dates that are stated for the start of military operations and the liberation of towns and villages.


THE LIBERATION OF TRANSCARPATHIA BY THE RED ARMY
October 1944
Position of the forces on 30-IX
Direction of the Soviet Army advances from 30-IX until 17-X
The position of the Soviet forces on 17-X-1944
Direction of the Soviet Army advances from 17-X until 26-X
Soviet Army advances from 26-X until 28-X
Position of the forces on 28-X
Moves of the Soviet forces
Counter attacks of the Hungarian forces
27 X Date of the liberation of the village/town
The present borders of Transcarpathia
A Army
BA Air Army
gv. Guards
ck Rifle corps
adb Airborn division
cb Rifle division
mpBr. ep. Mobile unit
nb Infantry division
zcb Mountain rifle division
hnb Light infantry division
(m.) Hungarian forces

The Russian text of the original map is replaced by an English translation. A fair number of the names of villages and towns are replaced by the former Hungarian names for two reasons.:

1) These names are familiar to most of us
2) Lajos Horváth uses these names in his publication and using same names avoids misunderstanding when comparing data.

The from Hungarian into English translated article of Lajos Horváth reads as follows:

On the 27th of September 1944 the 17th Rifle corps, belonging to the 18th Army of the 4th Ukrainian Front crossed the Tatar pass and started the liberation of the Transcarpathian region. The commander of the 4th Ukrainian Front was general Petrov. On Sept 28 they reached the area of the "Fekete Tisza" (Black Tisza river) and the surroundings of Jasina.. The 8th division of the 17th Rifle corps withdraw along the Tisza valley to Galicia. The 138th Rifle division passed Jasina at the east and advanced along the Lazescina valley to the south in the direction of Rachov. It reached the following towns and villages at the dates specified:

Ivan Yefimovich Petrov
* 18-09-1896 Trubchevsk
† 07-04-1958 Moscow

Tiszabogdány) :* *15-10-1944*

*Rahó**) and Tiszaborkut*):* *16-10-1944*

*Alsóverecke**), Barnabás***) , Csontos**), Felsőverecke***) Hajasd**), Kőrösmező**), Malomrét***), Nagybocskó**) and Trebusafejérpatak**):* *17-10-1944*

*Aknaszlatina**), Felsőszinevér***), Frigyesfalva*), Gyertyánliget*), Iszka*), Középapsa*) Majdánka*),Toronya*) and Volóc**):* *18-10-1944*

*Alsóapsa***), Alsónereszníce*), Dombo*),Királymező*) and Zsdenyova*). A Hungarian Army Unit however was able to recapture Csontos* *20-10-1944*

Alsószinevér), Bustyaháza*), Felsőnereszníce***), Irhóc*), Kökényes*), Ökörmező**) Taracköz**), Técső**), Visk*) and Vucskómező***):* *22-10-1944*

*Alsóbisztra***), Alsókalocsa***), Alsoszelistye***), Berezna***), Csománfalva***) Drágabártfalva***), Herincse*), Husztsófalva***) Kövesliget*), Remetevasgyár**), Száldobos***), Szeklence*), Szobránc**) and Talaborfalu*):* *23-10-1944*

*Alsókarszló***), Bilke**), Bród*), Csontos*) (again taken by the Soviet Army), Dolha**), Duszina***), Fancsika***),Feketeardó*), Felsőveresmart*), Hársfalva***), Galambos***), Huszt*), Ilonca*), Ilosva**), Kerecke,*) Királyháza**)Kovácsrét*), Magyarkomját*), Nagyrákóc***), Nagyszöllős**), Nevetlenfalu***), Polena,**) Rakasz***), Szolyva**), Szőllősegres***), Szőllősgyula***), Takcsány**) and Tekeháza***)* *24-10-1944*

Beregkisalmás), Beregkövesd*), Beregleányfalva*), Felsőkerepec***), Hátmag*), Lipcse*), Havasköz*), Nagypalád*), Paszika***), Podhering***), Poroskó*), Sóslak***), Szentmiklós*), Tiszapéterfalva*), Tiszaújhely***), Tiszaújlak**) and Turjabisztra*).* *25-10-1944*

Bercsényifalu), Beregrákos*), Beregszász*), Beregújfalu***), Sohát*), Dercen***), Drugetháza***), Felsőviznice***), Fenyvesvölgy*), Gorond*), Beregsárrét*), Kisberezna*), Mezőterebes*), Munkács*), Nagyberezna**), Nagypolány*), Oroszvég*), Salánk***), Tiszaásvány***), Tiszasalamon***), Turjaremete**), Várpalánka*) and Verbőc***)* *26-10-1944*

Antalóc), Bacsava***), Barkaszó*), Csongor***), Gát*), Horlyó***), Ignéc***), Kisluboka***)* Klenova*), Korláthelmec*), Makkosjánosi***), Nagybereg*), Nagydobrony*),Nagylucska*), Nevicke***), Perecseny**), Rafajnaújfalu***), Szerednye**),Ungdaróc***) and Utcás*) 27-10-1944

*Bátyu**), Bene***), Beregdaróc***), Beregdéda***), Beregsom*), Bótrágy***), Csap**), Eszeny*), Gálocs***), recaptured by the Hungarian Army, Macsola*), Mezőkaszony**), Nagybégány*), Nagygejőc*), Nagyborozsva***) Nagymuzsaly**), Szürte*), Ublya*), Ungtarnóc*), Ungvár*) and Vári*).* *28-10-1944*

*Alsóhunkóc***), Bező*), Jenke*) and Karcsava***)* *29-10-1944*

Ungtarnóc) recaptured by the Hungarian Army* *30-10-1944.*

*Gálocs***) and Ungtarnóc*) again liberated by the Soviet Army* *21-11-1944*

*) *post office*
**) *post office with telegraph facilities*
***) *postal agency*
So far the relevant part of the article by Lajos Horváth

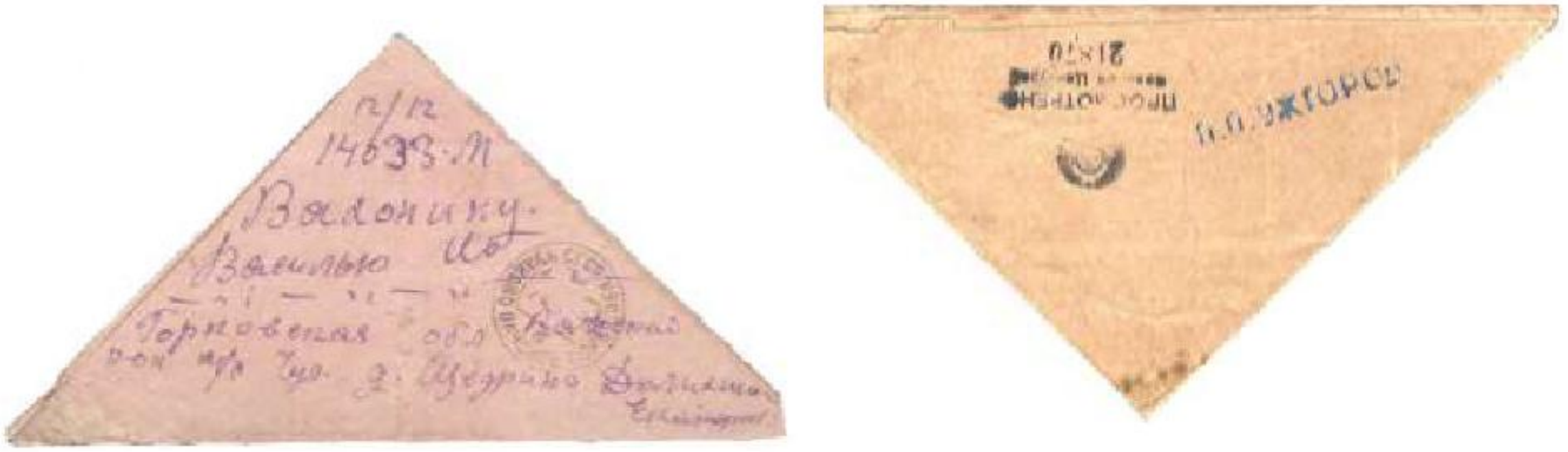
When comparing the dates stated in the Soviet map with the dates mentioned in the above article, the first thing that strikes the eye is that according to the map the Soviet advance started not only at the Tatar pass (also referred to as the Jablonitsa pass) but simultaneously at the Uszok and Verecke passes. at 30-09-1944, whilst Horváth mentiones 27-09. Also there are discrepancies in the dates of liberation of towns or villages mentioned in the map and stated by Horváth. Most probably the source on which the article of Mr. Horvath is based is an Hungarian one, whilst the map originates from Soviet sources. Some more investigations are to be undertaken but this may be a start of a further discussion.

As mentioned before the Hungarian forces in Carpatho Ukraine were defeated by the forces of the 4th Ukrainian font on their way to Budapest(via the Tatar pass) and Prague (via the Uszok pass). The 4th Ukrainian front is a large unit of the Red Army comparable with an Army group of the Western Allies.

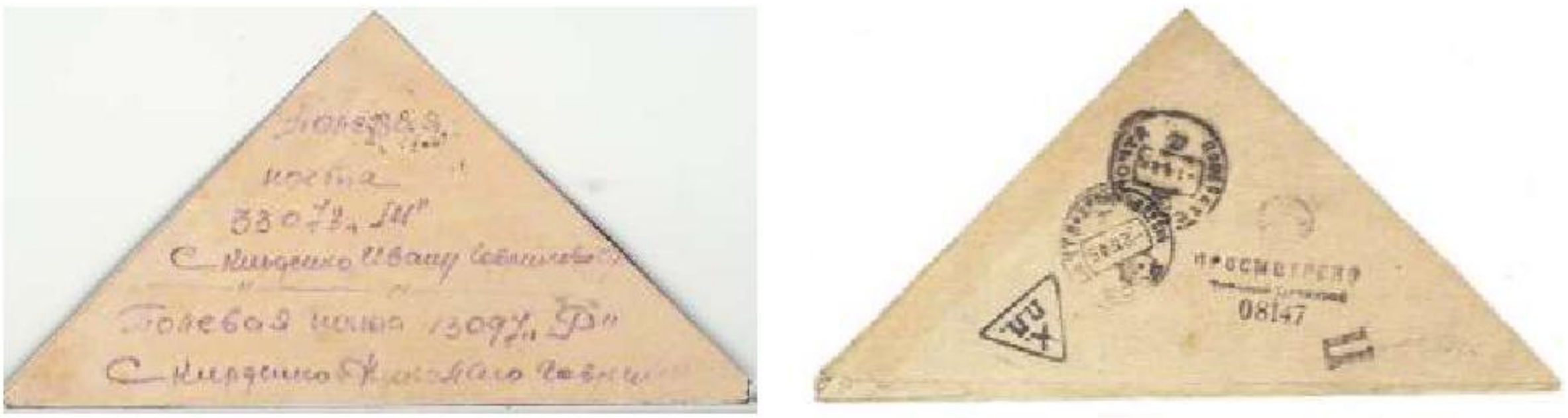
Banner of the 4th Ukrainian Front
as kept in a Moscow museum

<u>Postal historical evidence of the presence of the Red Army in Carpatho Ukraine.</u>

It was forbidden to mention any dates or places from where a letter was sent in the soldiers correspondence, also the unit numbers were not stated in the date stamps of the field post. The reason was that by this measure the Red Army tried to prevent that the enemy could obtain any information about the position of their troops in case military correspondence was captured. The only information a soldier had to mention on the cover was his unit number. Some information on the regulations of the Soviet field post during WWII can be obtained from volume 2 issued by the German Society for Russland/UdSSR philately in October 2003 in their series "Forschungsberichte der Philatelistischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Russland/UdSSR. The title of this volume is "Feldpostbestimmungen und Feldpostnummern der Roten Armee ab 1.4.1943. (Field post regulations and Field post numbers of the Red Army from 01-04-1943 onwards).
The absence of any indication from where a field post cover is posted makes it very difficult to trace from where a letter is sent. One needs to know which unit took when part of a certain military operation and which unit number was used by them. This information is almost impossible to obtain. There is however another possibility to trace from where the correspondence is sent. Letters are censored and the censor sometimes used an additional marking in which the place was mentioned where they operated.
On the next page 2 such covers are pictured.



Soviet field post cover sent on 24-06-1945 from Uzhgorod to Chulkovo (districtVatchskij, region Gorkov
The one line marking at the rear means Field Post Uzhgorod
The 3 lines marking reads " Просмотрено военной цензурой" = censored by military censor 21870
П.П. = ПОЛЕВАЯ ПОЧТА = Field Post УЖГОРОЛ = Uzhgorod = Užhorod = Ungvár
The number 14033 at the top of the front is the unit number of the soldier



Soviet field post cover sent on 01-04-1945 and received on 02-05-1945
The triangular marking with the Cyrillic letters Х.П.П. means Chust Field Post
Х = ХУСТ (Khust = Chust= Huszt) П.П. = ПОЛЕВАЯ ПОЧТА = Field Post
The letter is censored by the military censor 08147
The unit the Soldier belonged to is 33073

The two folded letters pictured here originate from the collection of the well known collector and expert Andrew Cronin. His collection was auctioned on 24-09-2009 by the auction house Cherrystone of New York.

These survived letters can be regarded as true rarities of the times the red Army was present in Carpatho Ukraine.

PERIOD 13

THE UKRAINIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION 1992 UNTIL 2000

(Of course C.U is still part of the Ukraine, but its postal history after the year 2000 is not dealt with in this book.) In this chapter the transliteration of the Ukrainian names is used for towns and villages.

24-08-1991 Ukraine declared independence, it had already declared sovereignty on 16-07-1990

01-01-1992 The existing combined Postal authority of the "CIS" republics was dissolved and Ukraine was to set up its own Postal authority.

01-03-1992 The first Ukrainian stamps were issued.

12-11-1992 The Soviet Rubel, which was up to this date still valid, was replaced by the Karbovantsiv= 100 kopek (rate 1:1).

01-01-1993 Soviet stamps were no longer valid.

16-11-1996 The Karbovantsiv was replaced by the Hryvni = 100 kopijka.

Following the ratification of Ukraine's independence on December 1991. The new Ukrainian state was to set up its own Postal administration and responsible for this task was the governmental Committee for communications Soviet stamps initially remained valid for postage until the end of 1992. In an attempt to cope with sharply rising inflation but also with the constant shortage of postage stamps, provisional measures were taken to overcome the problem. In a telegram from the Committee for communications sent on 14-01-1992 all post offices were made responsible for applying the correct tariffs in accordance with the new published rates. They were requested to use hand stamps in which the tariff could be written or to use a franking machine. This period is also very confusing because a number of soviet stamps were privately overprinted and even fantasy stamps were manufactured, initiated by nationalists or people who were trying to make money from collectors.

A remarkable solution to cope with the high inflation was the issue of postage stamps having a denominational value assigned to the stamp by means of a letter of the alphabet. Each letter has a specific purpose and its value is either in the local currency (Karbovantsiv) or US Dollars, this dependent on the destination of the correspondence. This however is explained later when dealing with the details of the complicated postal tariff system. (See page 214)

Carpatho Ukraine (Zakarpattia) is presently one of the provinces (oblasts) of the republic Ukraine and is divided into the following 13 districts and 2 urban regions.

1.Veliky Berezny- Великин Бернзний
2.Perechin- Перечин
3.Uzhgorod-Ужгород
4.Volovets-Воловець
5.Svalyava-Свалява
6.Mukachevo-Мукачево
7.Beregovo-Берегово
8.Mezhgorye-Міжгір'я
9.Irshava-Іршава
10.Vinogradov-Виноградів
11.Khust-Хуст
12.Tyachev-Тячів
13.Rakhov-Рахів

Uzhgorod town-Ужгород, місто
Chop town-Чоп, місто

Soviet stamps and postal stationery valid until 31-12-1992

Although Ukraine introduced its own currency on 12-11-1992 Soviet stamps could be used until the end of 1992 and Rubel and the new Karbovantsiv had the same value.

Rapidly increasing inflation was a major problem the new republic had to deal with. This of course also had its impact on postal tariffs. To give an example , the postage for a normal foreign letter sent by surface mail was 30 kop on 24-08-1991 (Independence declared), whilst on 02-01-1992 the tariff was increased to 3.60 Ruble.

Cover sent 14-09-91 from Gukliviy to the Hague. Postage was 30 kop. Cover is 5 kop over franked due to shortage of 5 kop stamps. Although Ukraine had declared its independence, sender still mentions CCCP in his address

Cover sent 22-01-1992 from Gukliviy to The Hague. It is franked with 3.60 R which was the postage for a normal foreign letter sent by surface mail. This tariff was only valid from 02-01-1992 – 09-07-1992 Not only were Soviet stamps still valid but also the Soviet date stamps were still in use as was the Soviet postal code system.

Mixed franking Soviet and Ukrainian postage stamps.

Mixed franking was only possible in the period from 01-03-1992 until 31-12-1992. On the first of March Ukrainian stamps were issued for the first time and on the last day of December the Soviet stamps lost their validity.

Cover sent by surface mail from Hukliviy to the Hague on 25-06-92. The postage was 3.60 Rubel Tariff period 02-01-1992 – 09-07-1992 The postage was paid by 3.40 R in Russian stamps and 0.30 using the first two Ukrainian stamps. The cover is 0.10 over franked due to the shortage of stamps with a nominal value of 10 kop.

Inflation problems and quickly rising postal rates.

Due to the very high inflation the first postage stamps issued by the newly established Ukrainian Republic were very soon of no use for franking purposes due to the low face value. This caused Ukraine's Ministry of communications to issue a decree on 06-06-1994 ordering the removal from circulation of all stamps having a face value of 50 Krb. or less. This to take effect on 10-05-1994 (Decree No. 71). The inflation also caused a shortage of postage stamps at the post offices as the printers could not cope with the constantly changing rates.

Provisional measures to overcome the shortage of postage stamps.

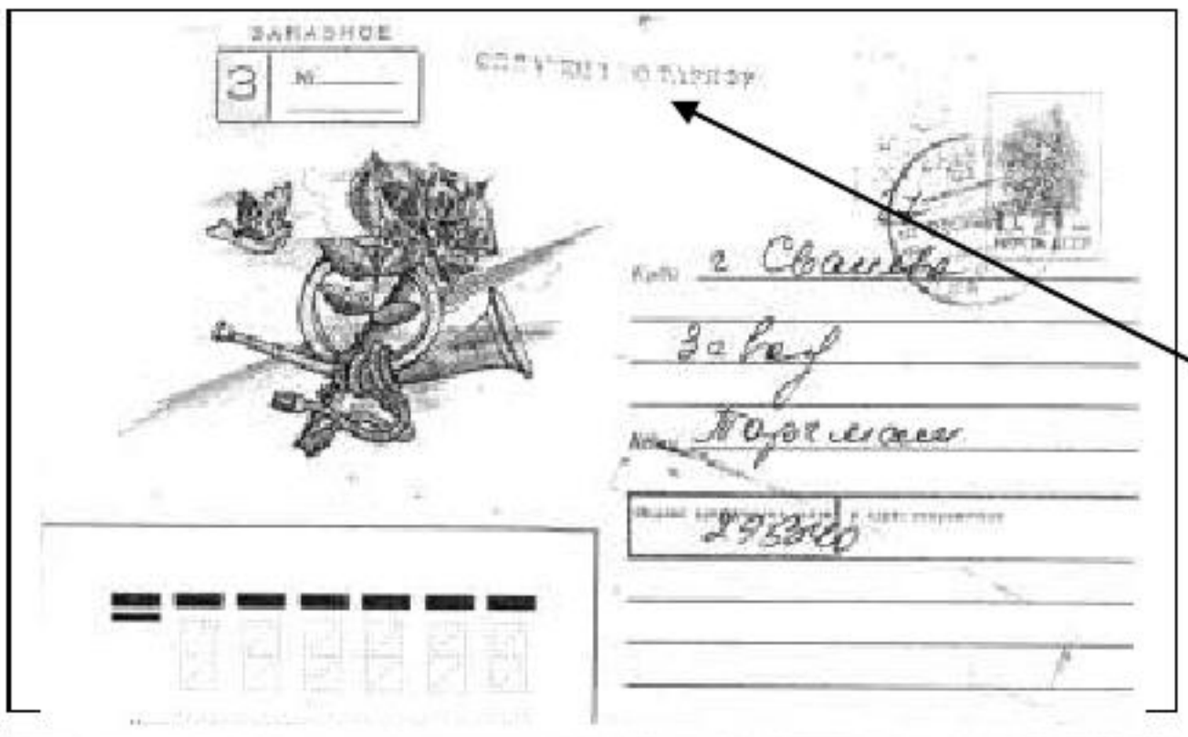
In line with the instructions obtained from the Committee for Communications the post office of Chop (Чоп) used a hand stamp with movable numbers and could, doing so, cope with all the rapidly changing tariffs and was not handicapped by shortage of postage stamps.

This cover was sent on 28-04-1992 from Chop to Ujgorod (Ужгород). The Soviet envelope with imprinted 7 kop. stamp could still be used, but the postage was now 50 kop. For that reason the postage hand stamp shows the additional 43 kop. This tariff was valid, only from 02-01-92 – 10-05-92 !!!!!

The post office of Svaliava found another solution to cope with the problems. Here a hand stamp was used in which the postage due was written manually.
This domestic cover was sent on 14-12-1993 from Svaliava to Keretski. In the period from 10-09-93 until 06-12-93 the postage for a domestic private letter amounted to 27 Krb. The imprinted 1 Krb. stamp was not taken into account.

This cover was sent on 05-05-1994 from Tiatchev to Ujgorod. The Post office of Tiatchev used a hand stamp in which the required postage was written manually. The expression "ОПЛАЧЕНО" means: paid. (100 Krb) From 06-12-1993 until 09-11-1994 the postage for a domestic letter sent by a private person, and not exceeding 20 gr. amounted to 100 Krb. The imprinted 1 Krb. stamp lost its validity on 31-08-1994.

More provisional measures to overcome this difficult period can be found, such as a postmark stating: correct postage paid.



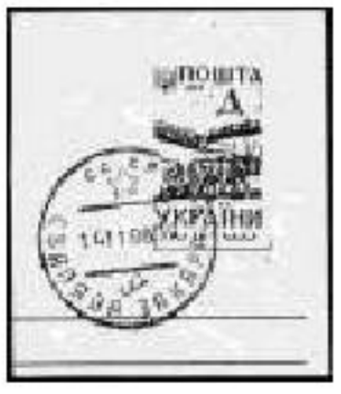
Cover sent on 23-09-95 to Svaliava It is a domestic cover sent by a private person. Tariff was 5000 Krb. Tariff period 01-06-1995 to 01-04-1996 This postmark states: Correct postage paid.
"ОПЛАЧЕНО ПО ТАРИФУ"

This cover was sent from the little village of Kolotschava. At the post office no stamps were available and the post official marked the cover with a little hand stamp
" ОПЛАЧЕНО" which means paid.

SOVIET DATE STAMPS USED UNTIL 1996

It was reported in the newspapers that the last Soviet date stamp was used at the post office of Svaliava on 14-11-1996, however a later one was found used at the post office of Kvasovo.

Cover sent from Kvasovo to Uzhorod on **19-12-1996** which is the last recorded day a Soviet date stamp was used in Carpatho-Ukraine.



The one newspapers reported as last use of a Soviet date stamp at the post office of Svaliava.
14-11-1996

PRIVATE OVERPRINTS AND FANTASY ISSUES

During this period of high inflation and shortage of stamps several Oblasts in the Ukraine had to deal with speculative overprints on old Soviet stamps but also on Ukrainian stamps. In fact the great majority could better be considered as cinderellas. Also in Carpatho Ukraine several such issues appeared. Sometimes they are even used on fabricated covers which have a genuine appearance. The date stamps on such covers are mostly genuine, but applied to the "cinderellas" as a favour on request.

The following overprinted stamps are known originating from Uzhorod

1993

overprint on Michel nr. 5894

overprint on Michel 5895

overprint on Michel 6177A

overprint with an ornamental crown
new face value at the bottom
colour of overprint violet

same ornamental crown
face value now in a box
colour overprint violet, but face value black

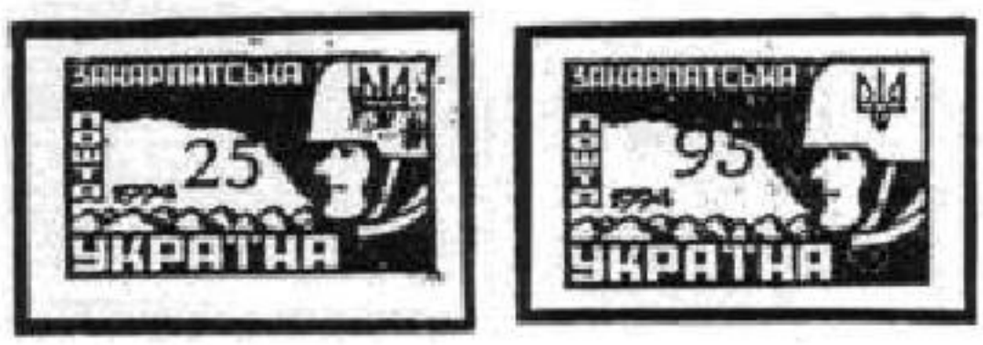
Also the following issues appeared in Carpatho-Ukraine

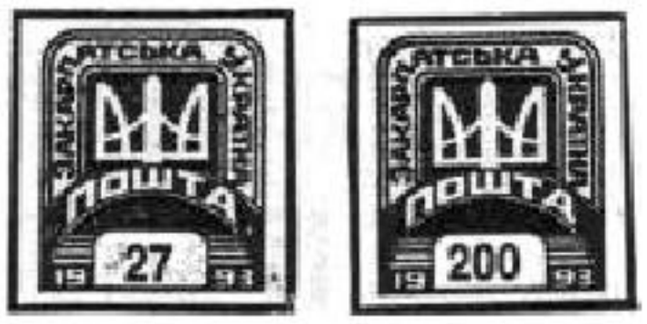
Overprint of a trident on a shield (negative overprint) on Soviet stamps Michel no. 5897

Coat of arms as overprint on a block of 4 standard USSR postage stamps. The other ones are individually overprinted with the Carpathian bear and the new face value.

Part of a fabricated cover. The address of the recipient is referring to a post box number, as is usual for this type of fabricated covers. The overprinted "bear stamp" is not a valid postage stamp and for that reason the cover is not sufficiently franked.

FANTASY PRODUCTS (CINDERELLAS)





Both stamp alike products are inspired by the 1st and 2nd definitive issue of the NRZU issued in 1945 see page 180 and 183.

Ingeniously fabricated cover showing prominently one of the cinderellas used as a postage stamp The date in the date stamp is 15-02-1994, but the postage stamp at the bottom of 20 Krb. was no longer valid. The correct postage however to Moscow amounted to 3528 Krb at that time.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRST DATE STAMPS OF INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

The new date stamps were gradually introduced during 1996 and became available in two versions: a Cyrillic one and a Latin one for foreign destinations where the Latin alphabet is used. However not always have post officials been very strict in applying these rules. The diameter of the new date stamps is 28 to 29 mm.

Latin version of Hukliviy

Cyrillic version of Hukliviy (Гукливий)

The independent Ukraine used the same postal codes as were used by the Soviet administration. This situation lasted until 2003 when new postal codes were introduced.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES

In general the same TPO were operational as mentioned on page 210. However the line Kusnica – Beregovo was reported to be no longer operational.

The date stamps of the TPO's are usually red.

Date stamp of section Uzhorod – Kijiv.

The service with TPO's was terminated during 1999

WAR VETERANS ARE EXEMPT FROM PAYING POSTAGE

For war veterans special covers are available with an imprinted postmark "letter of veteran" in Cyrillic letters. When using this cover no postage has to be paid.

The triangle imprinted postmark has the following text:
ПИСЬМО = letter
ВЕТЕРАНА = veteran

COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS

In the period up to the year 2000 the Ukrainian post issued a large number of such postmarks used on post offices in Carpatho-Ukraine., or elsewhere having a Carpatho-Ukraine related subject.

No.	Date of issue	Post office	Description/ in commemoration of
1	10-10-1992	Uzhgorod	1100th anniversary of the foundation of Uzhgorod , ancient coat of arms
2	11-01-1993	Uzhgorod	100th anniversary of the birth of Stefan Agoston
3	11-01-1993	Uzhgorod	Same occasion as 2 but slightly different appearance
4	12-01-1993	Beregovo	Vasil Pachovskij, Professor at the Grammar-school of Beregovo
5	15-03-1993	Uzhgorod	155th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian writer Iván Szilvay
6	15-03-1993	Svaliava	Same occasion as 5 , but from the post office of Svaliava
7	24-04-1993	Uzhgorod	100th anniversary of the birth of Oleksandr Dukhnovych, Ruthenian nationalist
8	14-16-05-1993	Uzhgorod	Ukrainian poetry festival
9	01-04-09-1993	Uzhgorod	Carpatho-Ukraine cultural conference
10	12-12-10-1993	Rakhiv	To memorize the scientific biosphere conference 25 years ago.
11	17-10-1993	Uzhgorod	To memorize the painters Boksai and Erdélyi
12	17-10-1993	Uzhgorod	1100th anniversary of the foundation of Uzhgorod..
13	March 1993	Uzhgorod	210th anniversary of the birth of the poet Vasil Dovgovics.
14	March 1993	Khust	Same occasion, but from the post office of Khust
15	21-01-1994	Khust	Commemoration of the National council of Khust 75 years ago, which claimed reunification with Ukraine.
16	21-01-1994	Vinogradov	135th anniversary of the birth of the painter Imre Révés
17	14-03-1994	Khust	Opening session of 1st Carpatho Ukraine parliament 55 years ago at Khust
18	15-03-1994	Khust	Same occasion as 17
19	17-03-1994	Uzhgorod	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A. Voloshin
20	17-03-1994	Khust	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A. Voloshin
21	17-03-1944	Khust	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A. Voloshin
22	17-03-1994	Khust	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A Voloshin
23	17-03-1994	Uzhgorod	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A.Voloshin
24	17-03-1994	Kelechin	120th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A. Voloshin
25	06-05-1994	Volovets	100th anniversary of the birth of the writer Luka.Demian
26	09-10-1944	Uzhgorod	1100th anniversary of the foundation of Uzhgorod
27	09-10-1944	Uzhgorod	1100th anniversary of the foundation of Uzhgorod
28	28-10-1994	Uzhgorod	50th anniversary of the liberation of Carpatho Ukraine
29	20-11-1944	Mukatchevo	150th anniversary of the birth of the painter Mihály Munkácsy
30	1944	Uzhgorod	70th anniversary of the Sporting Club of Uzhgorod
31	28-01-1995	Uzhgorod	1100th anniversary of the founding of Uzhgorod
32	27-02-1995	JasinJa	100th anniversary of the birth of S. Klochurak, president Hutzul republic
33	01-05-1995	Uzhgorod	50th anniversary of the day the 1st postage stamps of CU were issued
34	29-06-1995	Uzhgorod	50th anniversary of the Treaty of unification with Czechoslovakia
35	06-06-1995	Velikie Komiaty	90th anniversary of the birth of the writer Gyula Borsos-Komjátszky
36	28-09-1995	Uzhgorod	50th anniversary of the Zakarpattia Library
37	18-10-1995	Uzhgorod	50th anniversary of Uzhgorod University
38	03-11-1995	Khust	75 years ago Dimitri Vakarov (poet) and Ferenc Pataki constituted a resistance group in Budapest
39	28-02-1996	Uzhgorod	100th anniversary of the birth of Leonid Bachinski, founder of Scouting
40	21-23-04-1996	Užhgorod	350 years union of Roman catholic and Greek catholic dioceses in Užhgorod
41	16-24-08-1996	Uzhgorod	1st all Ukrainian scouting jamboree
42	23-04-1997	Mizhhiria	100th birthday of Vasil Hrendzha Donskyi, writer
43	24-04-1997	Uzhgorod	150th anniversary of publishing Oleksandr Dukhnovych's book on the Ruthenian alphabet
44	26-09-1997	Rakhiv	550 years Rakhiv
45	28-11-1977	Mukatchevo	50 years Russin theater in the Transcapatian district
46	17-03-1999	Vinogradov	60th anniversary of the Proclamation of independence by Mgr. A Voloshin *)
47	17-03-1999	Khust	125th anniversary of the birth of Mgr. A Voloshin *)

*) no pictures available , data of the years 1977-2000 missing or incomplete

The list of commemorative cancels could be supplemented and the pictures on the pages 220a – 220c could be published by courtesy of Mr.Lajos Horváth, who granted permission to use this information originally published in part 4 of "Kárpátaljai postatörténeti", issued in 2007.

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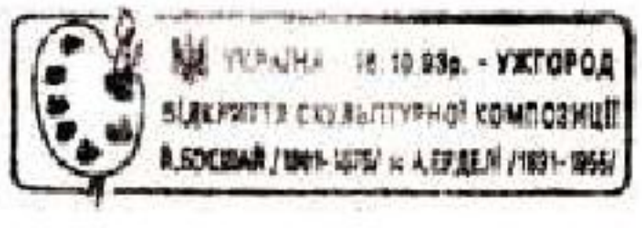

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No. 26 Commemorative cancel as used at Volovets on 08-08-1994

FIRST DAY COVERS (fdc)

The Ukrainian post office only issued one FDC having a commemorative cancellation of a Carpatho Ukrainian post office. This happened on the occasion of the 1100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Uzhgorod (no. 31 of the list list)

Mgr. Avhustyn Ivanovych Voloshin

On page 115 some background information is given on the role he played in the history of Carpatho Ukraine. It is interesting to note that Ukraine posthumous awarded him a high decoration in 2002. He was awarded the title of "Hero of the Ukraine"

Oleksandr Dukhnovych (born 24-04-1803 died 30-03-1865) **Олександр Духнович**

Son of a Greek Catholic priest, poet, writer, pedagogue, social activist and priest.

He saw his role as a defender of Ruthenian culture against Magyarization. His most famous patriotic poem was ***Ia rusyn byl,ies'm I budu*** (I was, am and will be a Ruthenian). His most famous scholarly works were " The History of the Eparchy of Prjašev (1877) and a " History of Carpathian Ruthenians (1853). He died in Prešov.

THE UKRAINIAN ALPHABET STAMPS

Within a period of 2 years 11 such alphabet stamps were issued, 8 shown above and 3 of a larger type shown below.

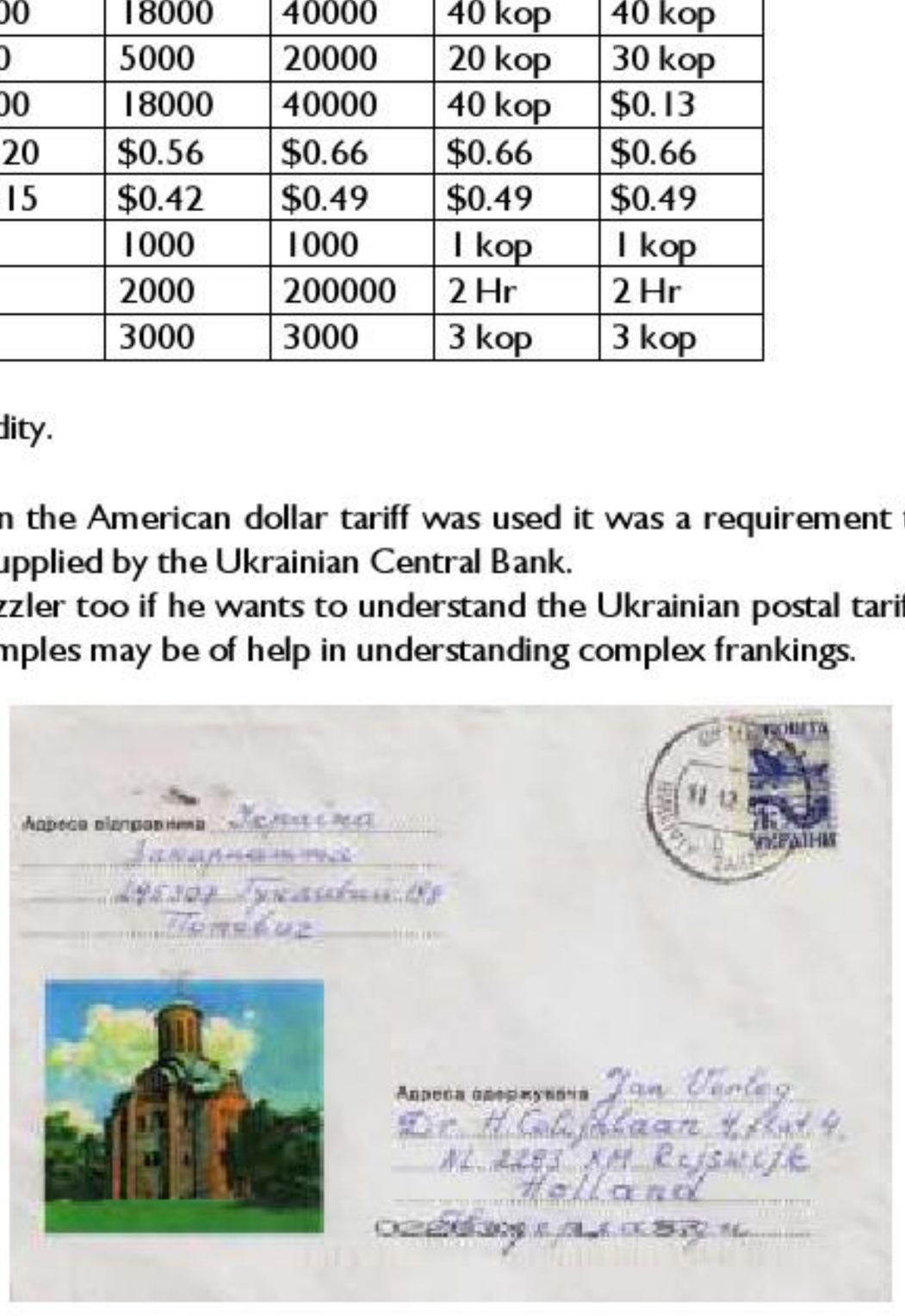
As already mentioned on the introductory page of period 13 these so-called alphabet stamps were intended to cope with the almost uncontrollable inflation. The value was either floating or coupled to a specific postal rate. The table below indicates the value or states the purpose it was intended for. Until 02-09-96 the value is in Karbovanets and after this date in Hryvne.

		1994	15-12-94	10-03-95	01-06-95	01-04-96	02-09-96	01-11-98
А	floating value	5000	5000	5000	5000	100000	1 Hr	1 Hr
В	floating value	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10 kop	10 kop
Б	domestic letter	100	500	500	5000	20000	20 kop	30 kop
Г	letter CIS-countries	250	1800	2000	18000	40000	40 kop	40 kop
Д	domestic letter	100	500	500	5000	20000	20 kop	30 kop
Е	letter CIS countries	250	1800	2000	18000	40000	40 kop	$0.13
Є	domestic airmail letter	$0.20	$0.20	$0.20	$0.56	$0.66	$0.66	$0.66
Ж	foreign surface mail	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.42	$0.49	$0.49	$0.49
І	floating value				1000	1000	1 kop	1 kop
К	floating value				2000	200000	2 Hr	2 Hr
З	floating value				3000	3000	3 kop	3 kop

On 01-05-2001 the alphabet stamps lost their validity.

To determine the Karbovanets franking rate when the American dollar tariff was used it was a requirement to use that day's Dollar/Karbovanets exchange rate supplied by the Ukrainian Central Bank.
It seems a philatelist needs to be an excellent puzzler too if he wants to understand the Ukrainian postal tariffs during the high inflation period. The following examples may be of help in understanding complex frankings.

This cover was sent on 11-12-97 from Carpatho-Ukraine to the Netherlands by surface mail. It was to be franked with a "Ж" stamp



Postage could however also be paid differently. This cover was sent abroad on 20-09-98. The tariff for a foreign letter sent by surface mail was $ 0.49 . At that time the rate of exchange was 2.04 Hr for a dollar. $0.49 = 0.999 Hr. The value of a "Д" stamp was at that moment 20 kop. The 5 stamps together make 100 kop = 1Hr, which is the correct tariff.

The stamps are cancelled by the TPO Lviv – Charkiv (red cancel)

Domestic cover, postage paid with a "Д" letter stamp. The cover was sent on 20-11-1997. The postage was 20 kop and the value of the " Д" also 20 kop.

The stamp is cancelled by the TPO cancel Uzhgorod - Kijiv

UKRAINIAN POSTAL CODES

The old Soviet postal codes were used until 2002 when Ukraine introduced its own postal codes. These can be down loaded from the internet at the following address: http://ukrindex.otrok.ru/07

The labels for registered letters

Although it was the intention not to exceed the year 2000 when dealing with Carpatho-Ukraine's postal history in this book, in the case of registration labels it is thought desirable to do so for the first new labels which were issued by the Ukrainian Post Office at the beginning of the new millennium.
The Ukrainian word for registered is "РЕКОМЕНДОВАНЕ". This sometimes appears in a separate boxed cancel on registered covers. The registration markings also have a "P" instead of the Russian "З".

Registration mark of BILKI

Boxed marking with the Ukrainian word for REGISTERED

Ukrainian Postal rates 1992 – 2002

Due to an almost uncontrollable inflation the postal rates during this period were subject to constant changes. Also new phenomena occurred as the Ukrainian postal authorities introduced different postal rates for private persons and commercial enterprises. Apart from this the tariffs for commercial enterprises were for a certain period stated in US $ and on the stamps appeared letters which were related to a specific rate (letter for domestic correspondence, foreign correspondence, registered domestic- or foreign letter etc.). These measures avoided the need to constantly issue new postage stamps with the new face values.

A) Domestic postal rates for private persons.

Valid from	01-01-91 Rubel	02-04-91 Rubel	02-01-92 Krb.	10-05-92 Krb.	06-01-93 Krb.	05-06-93 Krb.	10-09-93 Krb.	06-12-93 Krb.
Postcards	0.04	0.05	0.40	1.00	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00
R-fee	0.06	0.07	0.20	0.50	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00
letters up to 20 gr.	0.05	0.07	0.50	1.00	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00
each20 gr. more	0.03	0.03	0.30	0.50	2.00	5.00	10.00	65.00
R-fee .	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.50	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00

Valid from	10-11-94 Krb.	01-06-95 Krb.	01-04-96 Krb.	22-10-96 Hryvni	21-06-97 Hryvni	08-06-00 Hryvni	from 21-01-2002 Hryvni	
Postcards	500.00	5000.00	20,000.00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	
R-fee	500.00	2000.00	10,000.00	0.10	0.10	0,10	0.30	
letters up to 20 gr.	500.00	5000.00	20,000.00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	
each 20 gr. more	300.00	2000.00	10,000.00	0.10	------	------	------	
weighing between:								
20 gr. to 100 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	0.40	0.50	0.65	
100 gr. to 250 gr	--------	--------	----------	------	1.00	0.60	1.20	
250 gr. to 500 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	2.00	0.70	1.80	
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	4.00	1.30	3.50	
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	8.00	2.00	6.00	
R-fee up to 20 gr	1000.00	7000.00	30,000.00	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.55	
R-fee for each 20 gr. more.	300.00	2000.00	10,000.00	0.10	------	------	------	
weighing between:								
20 gr. to 100 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	0.60	0.60	0.80	
100 gr. to 250 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	1.50	1.50	1.35	
250 gr. to 500 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	2.50	2.50	1.95	
500 gr. to 1000 gr	--------	--------	----------	------	5.00	5.00	3.65	
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	--------	--------	----------	------	10.00	10.00	6.15	

B) Domestic postal rates for others than private persons (Commercial enterprises etc.)

Valid from	01-01-91 Rub.	02-04-91 Rub.	01-01-92 Krb.	01-05-92 Krb.	01-01-93 Krb.	01-05-93 Krb.	01-09-93 Krb.	06-12-93 Krb.
Postcards	0.04	0.07	0.40	1.00	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00
R-fee	0.06	0.10	0.50	1.00	5.00	15.00	45.00	100.00
letters up to 20 gr.	0.05	0.09	0.50	1.00	3.00	9.00	27.00	100.00
each 20 gr. more	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.60	3.00	12.00	36.00	65.00
R-fee	0.05	0.09	1.00	2.00	5.00	15.00	45.00	100.00

Valid from	10-11-95 Krb.	01-06-95 Krb.	01-04-96 Krb.	22-10-96 Hryvni	21-07-97 Hryvni	08-06-00 Hryvni	from 21-01-2002 Hryvni	
Postcards	500.00	5000.00	20,000.00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	
R-fee	1000.00	7000.00	20,000.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	
letters up to 20 gr	500.00	5000.00	20,000.00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	
each 20 gr. more	600.00	5000.00	10,00000	0.10	-------	-------	-------	
weighing between.:								
20 gr. to 100 gr.	---------	---------	----------	------	0.40	0.50	0.65	
100 gr. to 250 gr.	---------	---------	----------	------	1.00	1.00	1.20	
250 gr. to 500 gr.	---------	---------	----------	------	2.00	2.00	1.80	
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	---------	---------	----------	------	4.00	4.00	3.50	
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	---------	---------	----------	------	8.00	8.00	6.00	
R-fee up to 20 gr.	1500.00	12,000.00	40,000.00	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.70	
R-fee for each 20 gr. more	600.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	0.20	------	------	------	
weighing between:								
20 gr. to 100 gr.	----------	----------	----------	------	0.80	0.80	1.35	
100 gr. to 250 gr.	----------	----------	----------	------	2.00	2.00	1.50	
250 gr. to 500 gr.	----------	----------	----------	------	4.00	4.00	2.10	
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	----------	----------	----------	------	7.00	7.00	3.80	
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	----------	----------	----------	------	12.00	12.00	6.30	

C) Foreign postal rates (CIS Countries only) for private persons (exclusive of Baltic countries)

Valid from	01-01-91 Rub	02-04-91 Rub	02-01-92 Krb.	10-05-92 Krb.	06-01-1993 Krb Surface	Air	13-07-1993 Krb Surface	Air
Postcards			0.40	1.00	10	15	25	38
R-fee			0.30	0.50	20	20	50	50
letters up to 20 gr.			0.50	1.00	15	25	38	63
each 20 gr. more			0.30	0.50	-------	------	------	------
weighing between								
20 gr. to 100 gr			----------	---------	63	105	158	263
100 ge. 250 gr.			----------	---------	127	225	318	563
250 gr. to 500 gr.			----------	---------	255	420	638	1050
500 gr to 1000 gr.			----------	---------	450	780	1125	1700
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.			----------	---------	675	1200	1688	3000
R-fee up to 20 gr.			0.70	1.50	20	20	50	50
R-fee for each 20 gr. more			0.30	0.50	------	-------	-------	-------
weighing between								
20gr. to 100 gr.			----------	----------	83	125	208	313
100 gr. to 250 gr.			----------	----------	147	245	368	613
250 gr. to 500 gr.			----------	----------	275	440	688	1100
500 gr. to 1000 gr			----------	----------	470	800	1175	1750
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.			----------	----------	695	1220	1738	5050

Valid from	30-08-1993 Krb		06-12-1993 Krb		10-11-1994 Krb	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	50	100	250	500	1800	3000
R-fee	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
Letters up to 20 gr.	50	100	250	500	1800	3000
weighing between						
20 gr. to 100 gr.	200	400	1000	2000	6000	12000
100 gr. to 250 gr.	400	900	2000	4500	12000	27000
250 gr. to 500 gr.	700	1600	3500	8000	21000	48000
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	1300	3000	6500	15000	39000	90000
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	2000	5000	10000	25000	60000	130000
R-fee up to 20 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
weighing between						
20 gr. to 100 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
100 gr. to 250 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
250 gr. to 500 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	50	50	250	250	1200	1800

Valid from	01-06-1996 Krb		01-04-1996 Krb		22-10-1996 Hryvni	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	18000	30000	40000	50000	0.40	0.50
R-fee	12000	18000	40000	50000	0.20	0.20
Letters up to 20 gr.	18000	30000	40000	50000	0.40	0.50
weighing between						
20 gr. to 100 gr.	60000	120000	80000	120000	0.80	1.20
100 gr. to 250 gr.	120000	270000	120000	270000	1.20	2.70
250 gr. to 500 gr.	210000	480000	210000	480000	2.10	4.80
500 gr. to 1000 gr	390000	900000	390000	900000	3.90	9.00
1000 gr to 2000 gr.	600000	1300000	600000	1300000	6.00	13.00
R-fee up to 20 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20
weighing between						
20 gr. to 100 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20
100 gr. to 250 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20
250 gr. to 500 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	18000	18000	20000	20000	0.20	0.20

Valid from	08-06-2000 US $		21-01-2002 US $	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.15
R-fee	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.25
Letters up to 20 gr.	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.15
weighing between				
20gr. to 100 gr.	0.26	0.40	0.53	0.55
100 gr. to 250 gr.	0.40	0.90	1.22	1.36
250 gr. to 500 gr.	0.70	1.60	1.98	2.03
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	1.30	3.00	3.62	4.07
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	2.00	4.33	7.90	8.13
R-fee	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.40
(all weight classes)				

D) Foreign postal rates for private persons (exclusive of CIS countries, but inclusive of Baltic countries)

Valid from	02-02-1992 Krb		09-07-1992 Krb		06-01-1993 Krb*	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	2.50	3.50	10.00	15.00	50.00	60.00
R-fee	4.00	4.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Letters up to 20 gr. weighing between	3.60	5.00	15.00	25.00	70.00	85.00
20 gr. to 100 gr.	8.60	12.00	45.00	70.00	175.00	200.00
100 gr. to 250 gr.	17.30	24.00	85.00	150.00	330.00	405.00
250 gr. to 500 gr.	32.80	45.60	170.00	280.00	640.00	660.00
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	56.90	77.50	300.00	520.00	1105.00	1145.00
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	92.50	124.00	450.00	800.00	1785.00	1855.00
R-fee	4.00	4.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

* only during these periods a special tariff for the USA existed. See table **E.**

Valid from	13-07-1993 Krb*		23-08-1993 Krb		06-12-1993 Krb	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	125.00	150.00	180.00	220.00	0.11	0.13
R-fee	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	0.04	0.04
Letters up to 20 gr. weighing between	175.00	213.00	250.00	300.00	0.15	0.20
20gr. to 100 gr.	413.00	500.00	590.00	715.00	0.36	0.46
100 gr. to 250 gr.	825.00	1013.00	1190.00	1460.00	0.74	0.96
250 gr. to 500 gr.	1600.00	1650.00	2690.00	2780.00	1.40	1.80
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	2763.00	2863.00	4670.00	4840.00	2.40	3.10
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	4463.00	4638.00	7590.00	7890.00	4.00	5.20
R-fee	50.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	0.55	0.55

Valid from	01-06-1995 Krb		01-04-1996 Krb		22-10-1996 to 21-01-2002 in US$	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.34	0.40
R-fee	1.46	1.64	1.71	1.92	1.71	1.92
Letters up to 20 gr. weighing between	0.42	0.56	0.49	0.66	0.49	0.66
20 gr. to 100 gr.	0.98	1.25	1.15	1.46	1.15	1.46
100 gr. to 250 gr.	1.97	2.56	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00
250 gr. to 500 gr.	3.78	4.88	4.42	5.71	4.42	5.71
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	6.58	8.49	7,70	9.93	7.70	9.93
1000gr. to 2000 gr.	10.70	13.91	12.52	16.27	12.52	16.27
R-fee	1.46	1.46	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

E) Rates for USA for private persons

Valid from	06-01-1996 Krb		13-07-1993 to 29-08-1993 Krb.	
	Surface	Air	Surface	Air
Postcards	65.00	90.00	163.00	225.00
R-fee	20.00	20.00	50.00	50.00
Letters up to 20 gr. weighing between	70.00	95.00	175.00	238.00
20 gr. to 100 gr.	165.00	225.00	413.00	563.00
100 gr. to 250 gr.	335.00	450.00	838.00	1125.00
250 gr. to 500 gr.	640.00	865.00	1600.00	2163.00
500 gr. to 1000 gr.	1225.00	1495.00	3063.00	3738.00
1000 gr. to 2000 gr.	1980.00	2025.00	4950.00	5063.00
R-fee	20.00	20.00	50.00	50.00

For commercial enterprises special tariffs deviating from the ones for private persons exists.!!!!!!

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An impression of rural Hukliviy (2006)

3rd Private edition

The quality of a number of pictures is increased.
Text on several pages is adjusted to advancing knowledge.
The text in a few chapters is elaborated and extra pages were required. To maintain the same page numbering these extra pages have letter suffix.
Amongst others the following pages ware adjusted:
Page 7 and 8 in connection with the 1st postmaster postmark of Ungvar.
The extra pages are in the chapters on:
Period 4, pages 20a and 20b. Page 20a shows the original regulation introducing the first Austrian postage stamp. This was published in the German language and page 20b shows the translation into English.
Page 25a is added dealing with money letters and 25b the use of newspaper stamps.
Period 5, page 26a is added to highlight the newly discovered date stamp of Veresmárt in the colour brownish red. The paragraph on the double circle date stamps of the Royal Hungarian mail is rewritten and the pages 29a, 29b, 29c and 29d were added. Also the paragraph on the date stamps of the postal agencies needed adjustments and page 30a was added.

ADDENDA

THE POSTAL CODES IN UKRAINE

1. Veliky Berezny region

Bukivtsevo	Буківцьово	89043
Chernogolova	Чорноголова	89042
Kostrino	Кострино	89022
Lubnya	Лубня	89013
Lyuta	Люта	89033
Malyy Berezniy	Малий Березний	89040
Rostotskaya Pasti	Ростоцька Пастіль	89041
Smerekovo	Смереково	89044
Sol	Сіль	89021
Stavnoe	Ставне	89014
Strichava	Стричава	89020
Stuzhitsa	Стужиця	89010
Tikhiy	Тихий	89032
Uzhok	Ужок	89031
Veliky Bereznyy	Великий Березний	89000
Verkhovina-Bistra	Верховина-Бистра	89015
Volosyanka	Волосянка	89030
Vyshka	Вишка	89023
Zabrod	Забрідь	89003
Zagorb	Загорб	89011
Zhernava	Жорнава	89012

2. Perechin region

Dubrinichi	Дубриничі	89210
Novoselitsa	Новоселиця	89211
Olshinki	Вільшинки	89214
Perechin	Перечин	89200
Poroshkovo	Порошково	89230
Rakovo	Раково	89224
Semerki	Сімерки	89213
Simer	Сімер	89203
Turichki	Турички	89215
Turitsa	Туриця	89222
Turya-Bistra	Тур'я-Бистра	89231
Turya-Paseka	Тур'я-Пасіка	89223
Turya-Polyana	Тур'я-Поляна	89232
Turyi-Remety	Тур'і-Ремети	89221
Vorochovo	Ворочово	89220
Zarechovo	Зарічово	89212

3. Uzhgorod region

Andreevka	Андріївка	89454
Antalovtsy	Анталовці	89471
Baranintsy	Баранинці	89425
Chabanovka	Чабанівка	89455
Dubrovka	Дубрівка	89445
Esen	Есень	89461
Galoch	Галоч	89430
Glubokoe	Глибоке	89441
Irlyava	Ірлява	89453
Kamenitsa	Кам'яниця	89411
Kholmok	Холмок	89422
Kholmtsy	Холмці	89444
Khudlevo	Худльово	89415
Kiblyary	Кибляри	89450
Kontsovo	Концово	89423
Korytnyany	Коритняни	89435
Malaya Dobron	Мала Добронь	89464
Nevitskoe	Невицьке	89410
Nizhnee Solotvino	Нижнє Солотвино	89442
Onokovtsy	Оноківці	89412
Orekhovitsa	Оріховиця	89413

Palad-Komarovtsy	Паладь-Комарівці	89431
Patskanevo	Пацканьово	89451
Ratovtsy	Ратовці	89433
Rozovka	Розівка	89424
Russkie Komarovtsy	Руські Комарівці	89443
Solomonovo	Соломоново	89460
Solovka	Соловка	89462
Srednee	Середнє	89452
Storozhnitsa	Сторожниця	89421
Syurtoe	Сюрте	89432
Tarnovtsy	Тарнівці	89420
Velikaya Dobron	Велика Добронь	89463
Velikie Geivtsy	Великі Геївці	89434
Velikie Lazy	Великі Лази	89440
Yarok	Ярок	89414

4. Volovets region

Abranka	Абранка	89122
Belasovitsa	Біласовиця	89111
Bukovets	Буковець	89114
Gukliviy	Гукливий	89140
Lazy	Лази	89131
Nizhnie Vorota	Нижні Ворота	89130
Podpolozye	Підполоззя	89121
Roztoka	Розтока	89141
Shcherbovets	Щербовець	89110
Skotarskoe	Скотарське	89133
Tishov	Тишів	89112
Verbyazh	Верб'яж	89113
Verkhnie Vorota	Верхні Ворота	89132
Volovets	Воловець	89100
Zhdeneevo	Жденіево	89120

5. Svalyava region

Berezniki	Березники	89335
Drachino	Драчино	89307
Dusino	Дусино	89332
Gankovitsa	Ганьковиця	89312
Golubinoe	Голубине	89320
Keretski	Керецьки	89334
Nelipino	Неліпино	89308
Paseka	Пасіка	89323
Ploskoe	Плоске	89311
Polyana	Поляна	89313
Rodnikovka	Родниківка	89310
Rososh	Росош	89333
Sasovka	Сасівка	89309
Solochin	Солочин	89321
Stroynoe	Стройне	89331
Suskovo	Сусково	89322
Svalyava	Свалява	89300
Tibava	Тибава	89330

6. Mukachevo region

Babichi	Бабичі	89663
Barbovo	Барбово	89677
Barkasovo	Баркасово	89654
Berezinka	Березинка	89665
Bobovishche	Бобовище	89632
Brestov	Брестів	89646
Bystritsa	Бистриця	89645
Chervenevo	Червеньово	89651
Chinadievo	Чинадійово	89640
Chomonin	Чомонин	89652
Dertsen	Дерцен	89671

6. Mukachevo region

Dertsen	Дерцен	89671
Fornosh	Форнош	89672
Goronda	Горонда	89656
Ivanovtsy	Іванівці	89622
Kalnik	Кальник	89633
Karpaty	Карпати	89641
Klenovets	Кленовець	89637
Klyachanovo	Клячаново	89623
Klyucharki	Ключарки	89626
Kolchino	Кольчино	89636
Kopynovtsy	Копинівці	89631
Kuchava	Кучава	89661
Kushtanovitsa	Куштановиця	89662
Lalovo	Лалово	89664
Lavki	Лавки	89635
Lokhovo	Лохово	89634
Makarevo	Макарьово	89676
Mukachevo	Мукачево	89600
Nizhniy Koropets	Нижній Коропець	89670
Novoe Davydkovo	Нове Давидково	89624
Novoselitsa	Новоселиця	89666
Obava	Обава	89643
Pavshino	Павшино	89627
Pestryalovo	Пістрялово	89673
Puznyakovtsy	Пузняківці	89630
Rakoshino	Ракошино	89620
Russkoe	Руське	89621
Sernoe	Серне	89653
Sinyak	Синяк	89642
Starovo	Старово	89668
Strabichevo	Страбичово	89655
Velikie Luchki	Великі Лучки	89625
Verkhniy Koropets	Верхній Коропець	89660
Verkhnyaya Voznitsa	Верхня Визниця	89644
Zaluzhye	Залужжя	89675
Zavidovo	Завидово	89667
Zhnyatino	Жнятино	89657
Znyatsevo	Зняцьово	89650
Zubovka	Зубівка	89674

7. Beregovo region

Badalovo	Бадалово	90253
Bakosh	Бакош	90211
Batrad	Батрадь	90213
Batyevo	Батьово	90212
Beno	Бене	90261
Beregovo	Берегово	90200
Bereguyfalu	Берегуйфалу	90240
Borzhava	Боржава	90256
Chetfalva	Четфалва	90262
Diyda	Дийда	90234
Galabor	Галабор	90254
Gat	Гать	90231
Gecha	Геча	90251
Geten	Гетен	90222
Goronglab	Горонглаб	90214
Gut	Гут	90230
Kidesh	Кідьош	90243
Koson	Косонь	90223
Kvasovo	Квасово	90264
Mochola	Мочола	90250
Muzhievo	Мужієво	90260
Nizhnie Remeti	Нижні Ремети	90241
Oroscevo	Оросієво	90263
Popovo	Поповo	90221
Rafaynovo	Рафайново	90225
Shom	Шом	90220
Svoboda	Свобода	90210
Vari	Вари	90255
Velikaya Bakta	Велика Бакта	90252
Velikaya Biygan	Велика Бийгань	90232
Velikie Berega	Великі Береги	90242
Yanoshi	Яноші	90233
Zapson	Запсонь	90224

8. Mezhgorsky region

Bukovets	Буковець	90021
Filipets	Пилипець	90011
Golyatin	Голятин	90023
Izki	Ізки	90020
Kelechin	Келечин	90022
Kolochava	Колочава	90043
Liskovets	Лісковець	90012
Lozyansky	Лозянський	90034
Maydan	Майдан	90024
Mezhgorye	Міжгір'я	90000
Negrovets	Негровець	90042
Nizhniy Studenyy	Нижній Студений	90010
Novoselitsa	Новоселиця	90013
Prislip	Присліп	90014
Rechka	Річка	90030
Repinnoe	Репинне	90032
Sinevir	Синевир	90041
Sinevirskaya Polyana	Синевирська Полянa	90040
Soymi	Соймя	90033
Torun	Торунь	90015
Tyushka	Тюшка	90031
Uchkovoe	Вучкове	90046
Verkhniy Bystryy	Верхній Бистрий	90025
Zaperedelye	Запереділля	90005

9. Irshava region

Ardanovo	Арданово	90120
Belki	Білки	90132
Brod	Брід	90115
Bronka	Бронька	90152
Chernyy Potok	Чорний Потік	90110
Dibrovka	Дібрівка	90133
Dolgoe	Довге	90154
Dorobratovo	Доробратово	90113
Dunkovitsa	Дунковиця	90121
Greblya	Гребля	90140
Ilnitsa	Ільниця	90130
Imstichovo	Імстичово	90134
Irshava	Іршава	90100
Kamenskoe	Кам'янське	90125
Khmelnik	Хмільник	90126
Kushnitsa	Кушниця	90151
Lisichovo	Лисичово	90150
Loza	Лоза	90157
Lukovo	Луково	90156
Malyy Rakovets	Малий Раковець	90144
Medenitsa	Мідяниця	90122
Negrovo	Негрово	90114
Nizhnee Bolotnoe	Нижне Болотне	90142
Olkhovka	Вільхівка	90141
Osiy	Осій	90131
Podgornoe	Підгірне	90111
Priborzhavskoe	Приборжавське	90155
Seltso	Сільце	90124
Sukhaya	Суха	90153
Veliky Rakovets	Великий Раковець	90143
Zagatye	Загаття	90112
Zarechye	Заріччя	90123

10. Vinogradov region

Bobovoe	Бобове	90355
Borzhavskoe	Боржавське	90310
Bukovo	Букове	90315
Chepa	Чепа	90361
Chernaya	Черна	90340
Chernotisov	Чорнотисів	90363
Chernyy Potok	Чорний Потік	90323
Devichnoe	Дівичне	90356
Drotintsy	Дротинці	90353
Dyakovo	Дяково	90365
Dyula	Дюла	90364
Fanchikovo	Фанчиково	90352
Getinya	Гетиня	90362
Gudya	Гуля	90344
Khizha	Хижа	90342
Korolevo	Королево	90332
Malaya Kopanya	Мала Копаня	90331
Mateyovo	Матійово	90326
Novoe Selo	Нове Село	90350
Novoselitsa	Новоселиця	90341
Oleshnik	Олешник	90324
Onok	Онок	90313
Perekrestok	Перехрестя	90320
Petrovo	Петрово	90354
Podvinogradov	Підвиноградів	90325
Pushkino	Пушкіно	90321
Sasovo	Сасово	90360
Shalanki	Шаланки	90311
Shirokoe	Широке	90314
Tekovo	Теково	90343
Velikaya Kopanya	Велика Копаня	90330
Velikaya Palad	Велика Паладь	90370
Velikie Komyaty	Великі Ком'яти	90312
Verbovets	Вербовець	90322
Veryatsa	Веряця	90336
Vilok	Вилок	90351
Vinogradov	Виноградів	90300
Zabolotye	Заболоття	90371

11. Khust region

Aleksandrovka	Олександрівка	90444
Berezovoe	Березово	90426
Boronyavoe	Бороняво	90442
Danilovo	Данилово	90443
Dragovo	Драгово	90432
Gorinchovo	Горінчово	90430
Iza	Іза	90436
Khust	Хуст	90400
Khustets	Хустець	90434
Kichereli	Кічерели	90431
Kireshi	Кіреші	90409
Kopashnovo	Копашново	90433
Koshelevo	Кошельово	90413
Kraynikovo	Крайниково	90452
Krivaya	Крива	90412
Lipcha	Липча	90415
Lipetskaya Polyana	Липецька Поляна	90425
Lipovets	Липовець	90416
Monastyrets	Монастирець	90427
Nankovo	Наниково	90435
Nizhnee Selishche	Нижнє Селище	90440
Nizhniy Bistriy	Нижній Бистрий	90420
Olshany	Вільшани	90424
Rokosovo	Рокосово	90410
Shayan	Шаян	90457
Shirokoe	Широке	90423
Sokirnitsa	Сокирниця	90450
Steblovka	Стеблівка	90451
Velyatino	Велятино	90453
Vertep	Вертеп	90411
Vishkovo	Вишково	90454
Yablonovka	Яблунівка	90458
Zabrod	Забрідь	90428
Zalom	Залом	90414
Zolotarevo	Золотарьово	90441

12. Tyachev region

Bedevlya	Бедевля	90561
Belovartsy	Біловарці	90562
Bushtyna	Бушгино	90556
Chumalevo	Чумальово	90510
Dibrova	Діброва	90571
Dobryanskoe	Добрянське	90560
Dubovoe	Дубове	90531
Dulovo	Дулово	90513
Ganichi	Ганичі	90535
Gluboky Potok	Глибокий Потік	90574
Grushevo	Грушово	90570
Kaliny	Калини	90532
Kolodnoe	Колодне	90512
Krasnaya	Красна	90523
Krichovo	Кричово	90511
Krivoe	Криве	90563
Lazy	Лази	90554
Lopukhov	Лопухів	90522
Neresnitsa	Нересниця	90540
Novobarovo	Новобарово	90552
Novoselitsa	Новоселиця	90533
Okruglaya	Округла	90555
Olkhovnik	Вільхівчик	90543
Olkhovtsy	Вільхівці	90542
Olkhovtsy-Lazy	Вільхівці-Лази	90544
Podishor	Подішор	90572
Podplesha	Підплеша	90541
Russkaya Mokra	Руська Мокра	90521
Russkoe Pole	Руське Поле	90551
Shiroky Lug	Широкий Луг	90516
Solotvino	Солотвино	90575
Tarasovka	Тарасівка	90530
Tereblya	Теребля	90550
Teresva	Тересва	90564
Ternovo	Терново	90545
Tisalovo	Тисалово	90534
Topchino	Топчино	90573
Tyachev	Тячів	90500
Tyachevka	Тячівка	90509
Uglya	Угля	90514
Ust-Chorna	Усть-Чорна	90520
Velikaya Ugolka	Велика Уголька	90515
Vishovatiy	Вишоватий	90546
Vonigovo	Вонігово	90553

13. Rakhov region

Belaya Tserkov	Біла Церква	90614
Belin	Білин	90643
Bogdan	Богдан	90645
Chernaya Tisa	Чорна Тиса	90632
Delovoe	Ділове	90625
Kobyletskaya Polyana	Кобилецька Поляна	90620
Kosovskaya Polyana	Косівська Поляна	90621
Kostilovka	Костилівка	90623
Kvasy	Квасн	90640
Lazeshchina	Лазещина	90633
Lug	Луг	90616
Lugi	Луги	90647
Olkhovatyy	Вільховатий	90624
Rakhov	Рахів	90600
Rosishka	Росішка	90622
Roztoki	Розтоки	90644
Srednee Vodyanoe	Середнє Водяне	90613
Stebniy	Стебний	90631
Strimba	Стримба	90612
Veliky Bychkov	Великий Бичків	90615
Verkhnee Vodyanoe	Верхнє Водяне	90611
Vidrichka	Видричка	90646
Voditsa	Водиця	90610
Yasinya	Ясіня	90630

MILITARY TEMINOLOGY

assistenční setnina	auxiliary company	допоміжна сотня
autokanonová	mobile canon	механізована артилерія
automob. vojska pojizdna dilna	motorised army mobile workshop	військова автомобільна майстерня
auto oddíl	motorised unit	автомобільний відділ
benzinové skladiště	petrol depot	бензинове депо (склад бензини)
cestovní průkaz	travel permit	наказ їзди (документ)
cyklistická setnina	cycling company	сотня наколесників
četa	platoon, troop, squad	чота
četnictvo	police	поліція
dělobitna	gun (hist.)	гарматна
dílný	workshop	варстатовий, -ва, -ве
divisní soud	divisional court	дивізійний суд
dobrovolnický	voluntary	добровільний
doplňovací okresní velitelství	additional district headquarters	доповнююча окружна команда
doprovodný	supporting	супровідний, -на, -не
dovolenka	leave (of absence)	відпустка
dragoun	dragoon	драгун
druhý	second	другий, -га, -ге
eskadrona	squadron	дивізіон
etapní oddělení	base section department	етапний відділ
etapní ženijní skladiště	base engineering warehouse	етапне інженерське депо
granátomety	trench mortars	гранатомети
hádkove velitelství	local garrison	місцевий гарнізон
hipomobilní	horse-drawn (hist.)	кінного запрягу
hlavní štab	headquarters	головний штаб
hlavní stan	general headquarters	головне управління
horského dělostřelectvo	mountain artillery	гірська артилерія
horský myslivec	mountain soldier	гірський стрілець
houfnicový	howitzer	гаубичний, -на, -не (від гаубиця)
hraniční oblast	border region	пограничний район
hudební oddíl	musical group (military band)	військова оркестра (музичний відділ)
hulánský	lancer (hist.)	пікінер, або улан
infekční oddělení	isolation ward (or department)	ізолятор (мед.)
instradační poštovna	routing postal agency	станиця поштового сполучення
instradace	postal routing	поштовий шлях сполучення
intendance	supplies department	постачання
invalidní	invalid, disabled	інвалідний, виведений з ладу (військ.)
kaprál	corporal	старший вістун (капрал)
kombinovany prapor myslivce	combined battalion of huntsmen	збірний пробовий курінь
lehký	light (weight)	легкий
letec	airman, pilot, flyer	летун
letecká základna	air base	авіяційна база
letecké stanistě eskádrové	air station squadron	дивізіон мисливських літаків
minomety	mortars	міномети
motorisovaný	motorised	моторизований
muniční park	ammunition park	амуніційне депо, або амуніційний склад
muniční továrna	ammunition factory	фабрика амуніції
mužstva	men (troops)	мужва (в війську)
náhradní skladiště	reserve warehouse	запасний склад, або запасне депо
náhradní těleso	reserve corps	резервовий корпус, або запасний корпус
nováček	recruit	бранець, або рекрут (військ.)
obrněný	armoured	панцерний, або танковий (військ.)
odbočka	branch	філія
oddíl kanonů proti útočné vozbě	anti-tank battery	відділ проти-танкових гармат
osvětlovací	searchlight	рефлектор, або світломет
pancéřovany	armour-plated	опанцерований
pancéřový vlak	armoured train	панцерний поїзд
plukovni stabni oddéleni	regimental staff department	штаб полку
pobočník	adjutant	адьютант
pohraniční finanční stáže	border financial guards (currency control)	митники
pochodová setnina	marching (infantry) company	похідна сотня
pojizdná dílna	mobile workshop	автомобільна майстерня
pokladník	paymaster	скарбник
polní pekárna	field bakery	польова пекарня
pomocna četa štabni	auxiliary company headquarters	допоміжна штабова чота
pomocný	auxiliary	допоміжний, -на, -не
ponorky	submarine	підводний човен
post (armádní)	army post (location)	місцезнаходження

Poštovné prost	postage free	вільна поштова оплата
posádkové velitelství	garrison command	команда залоги
pozorovatelna	observation post	обсерваційний пост
praporní lékař	battalion doctor	курінний лікар
pracovní rota	work (labour) company	робоча сотня
praporčík hospodářské	supply warrant officer	підстаршина від постачання
přednosta účtárny	head of accounting department	рахунковий старшина
předzvědny oddíl	reconnaissance unit	розвідувальна частина
protiletadlový	anti-aircraft	протилетунський, -ка, -ке
protiletecký	air-raid	проти летунського нападу
protitanková rota	anti-tank company	протитанкова сотня
proviantura praporu	supplies battalion	курінне постачання
rota těžkych dílen	heavy workshop company	варстатова сотня
rotny	staff sergeant	сотенний
samostatná brigáda	independent brigade	самостійна бриґада
seržant	sergeant	десятник
spojení	communication (mil.)	зв'язок, або сполучення
stan ubytovací	tent accomodation (marquee)	розквартирування в наметах або шатрах
stanoviste	post, station	постій
stráže svobody	freedom, guards of	з'єднання 'Сторожі Свободи'
strojnich pušek	machine-gun	скоростріл (легкий)
štabní kapitán	staff captain	сотник (штабовець)
štabní rota	headquarters company	штабова сотня
štabní praporčík	staff warrant officer	підстаршина (штабовий)
štabní rotmistr	staff sergeant major	бунчужний (у штабі)
střelecký	rifle	стрілецький
střelivo	ammunition	амуніція
střelný	shooting	стріляючий
švadrona	squadron (hist.)	дивізіон
světlometníky	searchlight operators	світлометники
svobodník	lance corporal	вістун
tábor	camp, barracks	табір
těžký	heavy (artillery etc.)	важкий, -ка, -ке
útočny	assault	пробосвий, ударний
útočníky	storm troops	ударні частини
věc úřední	item (mail) official	службова пошта
vojenská péče	army care (WWI army hospital cachet; postage free)	військова польова пошта (без оплати)
vojenská zbrojnice	army arsenal	арсенал
vojenský domov	army home	військовий дім (soldatenheim)
vojenský lázeň ústav	army spa institution	військова відпочинкова установа
vojenský zmocněnec	military representative	представник війська
vojenským úřadem otevrené	opened by military authority (censored)	службово відчинено військовою цензурою
vojsko	(armed) forces	військо
vozataj	driver	водій, або шофер
vozatajský oddil	transport detachment	транспортовий відділ
východní skupina	eastern group	східня група (військ)
výcvik	training, drilling	вишкіл, тренування, муштра
vyzvědný pluk	intelligence regiment	розвідувальний полк
zákopnický prapor	trenchwork battalion	піонерський курінь
zákopnická setnina	entrenching company	піонерська сотня
záložní důstojník	reserve officer	старшина резерви, резервовий старшина
záložní nemocnice	reserve hospital	резервовий шпиталь
západní skupiny	western group	західня група (військ)
záruka důstojník	warrant officer	підстаршина
zásobovací oddíly	service troops	відділи постачання
zdravotnictvo	medical corps	медична служба
zemské velitelstvo četnictva stanica	provincial headquarters police station	крайове охоронне управління, станиця
zemské vojenské velitelství	provincial army command	крайове військове управління
žák školy letec	air force cadet	летунський кадет, і кадет летунської школи
železniční náhradní prapor	railway reserve battalion	резервовий залізничний курінь
železniční stavebni setnina	railway construction company	залізнична будівельна сотня
ženista	engineer,sapper, pioneer	піонер
ženijní jednotka	corps of engineers	з'єднання інженерних військ
ženijní oddil	sapper engineering unit	відділ інженерних військ

LOCALITIES IN CARPATHO UKRAINE ARRANGED TO THEIR HUNGARIAN NAME and their Czech equivalent.

Based on information obtained from "A TÖRTÉNELMI MAGYARORSZÁG ATLASZA ÁE ADATTÁRA 1914" and "MAGYAR HELYSÉGNÉV-AZONOSÍTÓ SZÓTÁR" by Lelkes György. Also the book on Czechoslovak postal agencies "České a Slovenské Poštovny" by Petr Gebauer and Jozef Tekel' " was a very helpful source for the Czech names of the towns, villages and hamlets.

Hungarian	Czech	Location	County	District	Inhabitants
Ábránka	Abranka	6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	348
Akli		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	459
Aklihegy			Ugocsa	Tiszäntúl (Halmi)	
Aklos		6C4	Bereg	Szolyva	210
Aknaszlatina 5) 9)	Akna Slatina ultimately Slatinské Doly 7)	15B3	Máramaros	Sziget	2330
Alsóapsa 5a) 9a)	Nižná Apša 7a)	15B2	Máramaros	Sziget	5602
Alsóbisztra 9a)	Nižný Bystrý 7a)	15A1	Máramaros	Huszt	1979
Alsódomonya		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	1075
Alsógereben		6B-C5	Bereg	Szolyva	493
Alsóhatárszeg		6B-C3	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	272
Alsóhidegpatak 5a)	Nižný Studený	6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1156
Alsókálinfalva	Kalyny	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	2039
Alsókalocsa 5) 5a) 9a)	Koločava 7)	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	2979
Alsókaraszló 5) 5a) 9) 9a)	Zaríča	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1703
Alsókerepec	Nižný Koropec		Bereg	Munkács	
Alsóneresznice 9)= Alsónerésznicze 5)= Nyéresháza					
Alsópásztély	Begindatská Pastil	6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	305
Alsópatakvölgy			Máramaros	Taraczviz	
Alsóremete		14B-C1	Bereg	Tiszahát	457
Alsósárad		14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	629
Alsóschönborn		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	525
Alsószelistye 5) 5a) 9a)	Nižné Selište	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	1754
Alsószinevér 5) 9)	Nižní Sinevír ultimately Sinovír 7)	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	2857
Alsószlatina	Slatinské Doly	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	571
Alsóvereczke 5) 9)	Nižní Verecky 7)	6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	1935
Alsóveresmart		14C-D2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	752
Alsóviznicze		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	266
Andrásháza	Andrašovce	6A-B5	Ung	Szerednye	452
Antalócz 5) 9)	Antalovce 7)	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	725
Árdánháza 5a)	Ardanovo	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	1195
Árok	Jarok	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	680
Asztély		14B2	Bereg	Tiszhát	510
Bábakút	Pokuťa	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1017
Bacsava 9a) = Bácsó					
Bacsó	Bačovo	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	558
Badaló		14B2	Bereg	Tiszaháti	1107
Bagolyháza	Belasovice	6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	120
Balazsér		14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	646
Ballósfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	274
Bányafalu	Suskovo	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	710
Baranya	Baranince	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	754
Bárdháza		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1096
Barkaszó 5) 9)	Barkasovo 7)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1141
Barnabás 9a)	Berlebaš		Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	
Batár		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	540
Bátfa		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	210
Bátyú 5) 9)	Baťu, ultimately Baťovo 7)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1490
Bedőháza 5a)	Bedevľa	15A-B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	2503
Bene 5a) 9a)	Beňa 7a)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	689
Benedeki		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	644

Bercsényifalva 5) 9)	Dubrinč, ultimately Dubriniče 7)	6A4	Ung	Perecseny	1513
Bereg 5) = Nagybereg					
Beregardó 9a)	Ardov	14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	812
Beregbárdos	Bukovec	6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	564
Beregbene 5) = Bene					
Beregbükkös		6B-C5	Bereg	Munkács	450
Beregdéda 9a)	Dědo ultimately Dedovo 7a)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	898
Beregfogaras		14B-C1	Bereg	Munkács	353
Beregforrás	Izvor	6C4	Bereg	Szolyva	503
Bereghalmos		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	194
Beregkisalmás 5) 9)	Zaluže ultimately Záluž 7)	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	727
Beregkisfalud	Silce, later Selce 7a)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1537
Beregkövesd 5) 9)	Kivjažd 7)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1175
Beregleányfalva 5) 9)	Lalovo 7)	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	776
Beregnagyalmás	Jablonov	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	564
Beregpálfalva	Volovica	14C1	Bereg	Felvidëk	214
Beregpapfalva		6B-C5	Bereg	Felvidek	443
Beregrákos 5) 9)	Rákošin 7)	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	2726
Beregsárrét 5)	Kalník 7)	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1265
Beregsom 5) 9)	Šom 7)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1082
Beregszász 5) 9)	Beregsas ultimately Berehovo 7)	14B2	Bereg	Beregszász	12933
Beregsziklás		6C4	Bereg	Alsereczke	386
Beregszilvás		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	525
Beregszőllős	Lochovo	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	781
Beregújfalu 9a)	Nové Selo	14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	1304
Beregvár (part of Szentmiklós)			Bereg	Szolyva	
Berezna 5) 9a)	Berezovo	15A1	Máramaros	Huszt	2216
Bereznek	Berezník	6D5	Máramaros	Dolha	1846
Bilin	Belín	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	818
Bilke 5) 9)	Bělkí, ultimately Bílky 7)	14D1	Bereg	Felvidék	4685
Borkut 5) (old name for Tiszaborkút)					
Borhalom		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	859
Boród 5) 5a)	Berežskij Brod, ultimately Brod nad Iršavou 7)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1294
Borzfalva		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	110
Botfalva		5D5	Ung	Ungvár	460
Bótrágy 5a) 9) 9a)	Botraď, ultimately Boutraď 7a)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	142
Bedőháza	Bedevľa	15A-B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	2503
Bród 9) = Boród					
Brusztura	Brustury	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1655
Bubuliska = Borhalom					
Bükköspatak		6D5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	754
Bulcsu		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	725
Bustyaháza 5) 5a) 9)	Buština, ultimately Buštino 7)	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	2056
Csap 5) 9)	Čop	13D1	Ung	Nagykapos	2318
Csapolcz		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	467
Csarnató	Černá	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	853
Császlócz		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	559
Csendes		6C4	Bereg	Alsóverczke	283
Csepe	Čepa	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	965
Cserhalom	Dubrovka	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	753
Cserház		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	166
Cserjés		7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1131
Cserlenő	Červeňovo	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	834
Csornoholova 5) = Sóhát					
Csernoholova 9) = Csornoholova = Sóhát					
Csetfalva		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	558
Csillagfalva		6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	464

Csomafalva		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	391
Csománfalva 9a)	Čomalovo 7a)	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	1605
Csongor 9a)	Čomonin	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1495
Csonkapapi		14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1120
Csontos 5a) 9)	Kostrina 7a)	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	1205
Csuszka		6D5	Máramaros	Ökormező	529
Czigáyos		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	269
Darázsvölgy			Máramaros	Dolha	
Darva	Kolodne	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	725
Dávidfalva	Zavidovo	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	1487
Deda 5a) = Beregdeda					
Dercen 5a) 9a)	Drisina	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	2025
Deskófalva		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	469
Dolha 5) 9) Dolgoje, Dolhoje ,ultimately Dovhé 7)		14D1	Máramaros	Dolha	3524
Domafalva		6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	389
Dombó 5) 9) Dubovoje, ultimately Dubové 7)		15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	3984
Dombostelek		6C4	Bereg	Szolyva	585
Drágabártfalva 9a)	Drahobratovo	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	1557
Drugetháza 9a)	Zaričovo	6A4	Ung	Perecseny	1993
Dubi		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	148
Dulfalva		15A2	Máramaros	Técső	1278
Dunkófalva	Obava	6B5	Bereg	Szolyva	694
Duszina 9) 9a) = Zajgó Dusino 7a)					
Égermező more recently Vulsana			Máramaros	Huszt	
Egres 5) 5a) = Szöllősegres					
Egreshát		6B4	Ung	Perecseny	624
Erdőludas		6B3	Ung	Ngyberezna	448
Erdőpatak		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	205
Eszeny 5) 9)	Eseň 7)	14A1	Szabolcs	Tisza	2013
Eszterág		6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	404
Fagyalos		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	467
Fakóbükk			Ugocsa	Nagyszőllős	
Falucska		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	573
Faluszlatina 5a)	Selo Slatina	15B3	Máramaros	Sziget	3860
Fancsika 5) 9) 9a)	Fančikovo 7a)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	924
Fedelesfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	227
Feketeardó 5) 9)	Čornyj Ardov, Černý Ardov 7)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántül	1662
Feketepatak		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	506
Feketetisza	Černa Tisa		Máramaros	Rahó	
Felsöapsa		15B-C2	Máramaros	Sziget	4704
Felsőbisztra (new name for Felsősebes, is part of Majdánka)					
Felsődomonya	Onokovce	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	680
Felsőgereben		6C4	Bereg	Alzóvereczke	577
Felsőhatárszeg		6B-C3	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	320
Felsőhidegpatak		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1026
Felsőkalocsa		7D5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1456
Felsőkaraszló	Hreblja	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	629
Felsőkerepec(z) 9a)	Vyšný Koropec	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	436
Felsőneresznicze 9a) = Tracújfalu					
Felsőpásztély		6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	361
Felsőremete		14C1	Bereg	Tiszahát	356
Felsősárad	Vyšní Šard	14C-D1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1055
Felsősebes 5a)			Máramaros	Ökörmező	
Felsősebestelep 5a) = Felsősebes					
Felsőszinevér 5a) 9a)	Sinovírska Poľana	7D5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1093
Felsőszlatina		6A5	Ung	Szerednye	274
Felsőverecke 9a)	Vyšný Verecky	6C-D4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	1410
Felsőveresmart 5) 9)	Velikaja Kopaňa	14C-D2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1922

	ultimately Veliiká Kopaňa 7)				
Felsőviznic(z)e 9a)	Vyšná Viznica	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	913
Fenyvesvölgy 5) 9)	Stavnoje ultimately Stavné 7)	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	1128
Fertösalmas		14C3	Ugucsa	Tiszántúl	827
Forgolány		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	668
Fornos		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	738
Forráshuta		6C4	Bereg	Szolyva	380
Frigyesfalva 5) 9)	Klenovci, ultimately Friděšovo 7)	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	336
Fülöpfalva		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	822
Füzesmező		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	846
Galambos	Holubinné	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	1312
Gálfalva		14C1	Bereg	Felvidëk	73
Gálocs 9a)	Goloč	5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	542
Gánya 9a)	Ganica	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	2470
Gát 5) 9)	Hať, Hať u Beregsasu,Hať u Berehova 7)	14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	1967
Gázló		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	508
Gerény		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	1173
Gernyés 5a)	Kopašňovo	15A1	Máramaros	Huszt	1828
Gődényháza		14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszäntül	864
Gombás		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	413
Gombástelep (part of Okörmező)			Máramaros	Ökormező	
Gorond 9)	Goronda	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1626
Gut = Kétgút					
Gyertyánliget 5) 9)	Kobylecká Polana 7)	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	1832
Hajasd 5) 9)	Volosjanka ultimately Volosianka 7)	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	1586
Halábor		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	508
Handalbustyaháza 5)	Buštino	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	709
Hárs		6B4	Ung	Perecseny	238
Hársfalva 5) 5a) 9) 9a)	Nelipino	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	1485
Határhegy		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	588
Határszög		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	792
Hátmeg 5) 9)	Zahatje ultimately Záhatí 7)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1619
Havasalja	Tybava	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	586
Havazkőz 5)	Ljutá 7)	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	2936
Hegyfark		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	157
Hegyrét		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	97
Herincse 5) 5a) 9)	Horynčevo ultimately Horinčovo 7)	15A1	Máramaros	Huszt	4070
Hetyen	Lipovo	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	751
Hidegrét		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	91
Holubina 9a) = Galambos					
Hömlócz		14C-D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	314
Homok	Chomok	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	541
Horlyó 5) 9a)	Hudlovo 7)	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	1274
Huszt 5) 9)	Hust, ultimately Chust 7)	14D2	Máramaros	Huszt	10292
Husztbaranya			Máramaros	Huszt	
Husztecpatak			Máramaros	Huszt	
Husztköz	Nankovo	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	1432
Husztsófalva 5) 9a)	Danilovo 7a)	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	888
Ignécz 9a)	Zňačovo	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1915
Illkó		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	80
Ilonca 5) 9)	Ilnica ultimately Ilnice 7)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidëk	4313
Ilonokújfalu	Onok	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1443
Ilosva 5) 9)	Iršava 7)	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	1919
Irholcz 5) old spelling for Irhócz					
Irhóc(z) 5) 9)	Oľchovec ultimately Vulchovce 7)	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	3150
Iszka 5) 9)	Izka ultimately Izky 7)	6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	922
Isznyéte	Žňatino				

Iványi	Ivanovce	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	858
Iváskófalva		6C5	Bereg	Felvidék	348
Iza 5a)	Iža	14D1	Máramaros	Huszt	2842
Izbonya		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	129
Izsnyéte		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1478
Jávor		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	133
Kajdanó		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1341
Kállo also Kállovó (adm. part of Lipcse)			Máramaros	Dolha	
Kálnik 9) = Beregsárrét					
Kanora		6D4	Bereg	Alsoverczke	647
Kapuszög		6A4	Ung	Perecseny	832
Karácsfalva		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	428
Kaszómező	Kosivs'ka Poljana	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	2098
Ka szony 5) on 24-12-1870 the name was changed into Mezőkaszony					
Katlanfalu		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	232
Kékesfüred	Siňak	6B-C5	Bereg	Szolyva	162
Kelecsény	Kelesin	6D5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	762
Kendereske		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	190
Kenézpatak	Černy Potok	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	602
Kerecke 5) 9)	Kerecki ultimatelyKerecky 7)	6D5	Máramaros	Dolha	2505
Kerekhegy	Kerekheď	15A2	Máramaros	Taracviz	340
Kereknye	Korytňany	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	843
Keselymező	Košeľovo	14D1	Máramaros	Huszt	2546
Ketergény		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	194
Kétgút			Bereg		
Kiesvölgy		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	289
Kigyós		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	446
Királyfiszälläs		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	600
Királyháza 5) 9)	Kiraľhaza ultimately Královo nad Tisou 7)	14C-D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	3167
Királymező 5) 9)	Užčorna ultimately Usťčorna 7)	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	906
Kisábránka		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	215
Kisalmás 5) renamed Beregkisalmas during 1905					
Kisanna	Hankovica	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	517
Kisapsa			Máramaros	Sziget	
Kisbégany		14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	807
Kisberezna 5) 5a) 9)	Maloje Bereznoje ultimately Malý Berezný 7)	6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	1006
Kiscongova	Zavadka	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	416
Kiscserjés		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	68
Kisdobrony	Mala Dobroň	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	1207
Kisgejócz		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	937
Kisgút		14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	342
Kisharangláb		14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	357
Kishidvég	Pasika	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	771
Kiskirva	Belovarec	15B2	Máramaros	Taracviz	718
Kisléczfalva		6C5	Bereg	Munkács	649
Kisluboka 9a) = Mélyút					
Kismogyorós		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	360
Kispálos		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	575
Kispásztély		6A4	Ung	Perecseny	280
Kispatak		6D5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	941
Kisrákócz	Malý Rakovec	14D1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1673
Kisrát		6A5	Ung	Nagykapos	599
Kisrétfalu	Novoselice	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	187
Kissarkad		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	695
Kisszelmencz		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	278

Kisszolyva		6D4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	1085
Kistarna	Chyží	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	934
Kistéglás		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	487
Kisturjaszőg	Turičky	6B4	Ung	Perecseny	681
Kisvadas		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	250
Klacsanó		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1099
Klastromalja		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	379
Köblér	Kybljary	6A-B5	Ung	Szerednye	916
Koczkaszállás		6B5	Bereg	Szolyva	430
Kökényes 5) 5a) 9)	Ternovo, ultimately Trnovo nad Teresvou 7)	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	3093
Kölcsény	Kolčino	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	536
Komlós	Chomluš	14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	531
Konczháza		5D5	Ung	Ungvár	531
Kopár	Rosoš	6D5	Bereg	Szolyva	735
Korláthelmec 5) 9)	Chomec, ultimately Chlumec u Užhorodu 7)	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	882
Körösmező 5) 9)	Jasina, ultimately Jašina 7)	15D1	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	9795
Kőrösös	Kireši				
Kovácsrét 9)	Kušnica ultimately Kušnice 7a)	6D5	Máramaros	Dolha	1780
Kovászó	Kvasovo	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	668
Kövesliget 5) 9)	Drahovo 7)	15A1	Máramaros	Huszt	3936
Középapsa 5) 9)	Srednaja Apša, Střední Apša 7)	15B2	Máramaros	Sziget	3719
Kriva = Nagykirva					
Kricsfalva	Kryčovo	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	1384
Kustánfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	521
Lakatosfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	92
Láposmező			Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	
Latorczafő		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	639
Lázi	Lazy		Máramaros	Taracviz	
Léanyfalva 5) = Beregléanyfalva					
Lehócz		6A5	Ung	Szerednye	435
Lengyelszállás		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	527
Ligetes		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	371
Lipcse 5) 9)	Lipša ultimately Lipča	14D1	Máramaros	Dolha	3089
Lipcsemező	Lypec'ka Poljana	14D1	Máramaros	Dolha	1736
Lohó	Lochovo 7a)				
Lóka		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	605
Lombos		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	87
Lonka	Luh	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	2385
Lukova	Lukovo	14D1	Bereg	Felvidék	918
Lyuta 5) 9) = Havasköz					
Macsola 5) 9)	Močola 7)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	466
Magyarkomját 5) 9)	Velká Komňata ultimately Veliké Komňaty 7)	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	3139
Majdánka 5) 9)	Majdan 7)	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	2622
Makarja	Makarjevo	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1372
Makkosjánosi 9a)	Jánošovo	14B1	Bereg	Tiszahät	1118
Malmos	Strojno	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	1205
Malomrét 9) 9a)	Žornava				
Mártonka		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	334
Maszárfalva		14C1	Bereg	Munkács	1062
Mátyfalva	Mat'ejovo	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	567
Medencze		14 C1	Bereg	Felvidék	731
Medvefalva		6C4	Bereg	Alsóverczke	113
Mélyút	Hluboká	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	528
Mércse		6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	501

Mezőgecse		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	359
Mezőhát	Lazeština 7a)		Máramaros	Tiszavölgy (Rahó)	
Mezőhomok		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	260
Mezőkaszony 5) 9)	Kosino 7)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	2468
Mezőterebes 5) 9)	Strabičovo, ultimately Strabičovo Goronda 7)	14A1	Bereg	Munkács	2008
Mihálka		15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	784
Minaj		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	350
Miskafalva		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	125
Misztice	Imstičevo	14D1	Bereg	Felvidék	1863
Mokra		6B4	Ung	Perecsenyi	410
Monostor = Herincsemonostor	Monastír		Máramaros	Huszt	
Munkács 5) 9)	Mukačevo 7)	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	17275
Munkácsváralja		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	979
Nádaspatak		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	134
Nagyábránka		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	418
Nagybakos = Bakos	Svoboda		Bereg	Mezőkaszony	
Nagybakta	Veľká Bakta		Bereg	Tiszahát	
Nagybégány 5) 9)	Velikij Běgaň, Veliká Běhaň 7)	14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	1136
Nagybereg 5) 9)	Berehy 7)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	2133
Nagyberezna 5) 9)	Velké Berezné Velikoje Bereznoje ultimately Veľký Berezný 7)	6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	2822
Nagybocskó 5) 9)	Bočkov, Velikij Bičkiv ultimately Veliký Bočkov 7)	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavolgy	5955
Nagyborzsova 9a)	Boržava	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	762
Nagycerjés		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	376
Nagycsongova		14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1458
Nagydobrony 5) 9)	Velký Dobroň, Velikaja Dobroň ultimately Veliká Dobroň 7)	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	3033
Nagygajdos		6B5	Ung	Szerednye	593
Nagygejőc 5) 9)	Velké Gejonce, Velikije Gejovci ultimately Veliké Gejovce 7)	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	1180
Nagygút		14B1	Bereg	Tiszahát	486
Nagykirva	Křiva 7a)	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	946
Nagyláz	Veliké Lazy	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	790
Nagylucska 5) 9)	Veliké Lučky, Velikije Lučky ultimately Veliké Loučky 7)	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	4514
Nagymogyorós	Kopinovce	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	468
Nagymuzsaly 5) 9)	Velikoje Mužjovo, Mužijovo 7)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	1505
Nagypalád 5) 9)	Velikij Palad, Veliký Palad 7)	14C3	Szatmár	Szatmárnémet	1525
Nagypásztély		6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	478
Nagyrákóc(z) 5) 9) 9a)	Veľký Rakovec	14D1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	3268
Nagyrát		6A5	Ung	Nagykapos	606
Nagyszöllős 5) 9)	Sevljuš ultimately Sevluš 7)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	7811
Nagytarna 5)	Veliká Tarna 7)	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántül	1931
Nagyturicza 5a) = Nagyturjaszög					
Nagyturjaszög 5a)	Turica	6B4	Ung	Perecsenyi	906
Nagyugolka, more recent Nagyugolykavölgy			Máramaros	Técső	
Negróc or Negrovecz = Felsőkalocsa					
Németkucsova	Nemecká Kučová	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	304
Németmokra		15B1	Máramaros	Tarczviz	730
Nevetlenfalu 5a) 9) 9a)	Ďakovo 7a)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszátül	542
Nevic(z)ke 9a)	Nevické	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	767
Nyágova		15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1162
Nyárasdomb		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	499
Nyéresháza 5)	Neresnice 7)	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1586
Nyíresújfalu	Dunkovica	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	658
Nyirhalom		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	108

Ódavidháza		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	452
Ókemence	Kamjanyča	6A4	Ung	Ungvár	630
Ökörmező 5) 9)	Volovoje, Volové 7)	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	3649
Oláhcsertësz		14C1	Bereg	Felvidëk	774
Olhovcsik	Vulchovčik				
Ölyvös 5a)	Vlachovo	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1255
Őrdarma	Jovra	5D5	Ung	Ungvár	1282
Őrhegyalja 5a)	Podhorany	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1399
Ormód		6C5	Bereg	Munkács	609
Oroszkomoró	Ruské Komárovce	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	903
Oroszkucsova		6A-B5	Bereg	Latorcza	172
Oroszmocsár		6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	198
Oroszmokra	Ruská Mokrá	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	992
Orosztelek		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	776
Oroszvég 5) 9)	Rosvegovo 7)	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	2076
Ósándorfalva	Šandrovo	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	1285
Osszatelep 5a) = Kisanna Osa 7a)			Bereg	Szolyva	
Ószemere	Simír	6A4	Ung	Perecsenyi	796
Ötvösfalva		15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	2032
Padócz		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	391
Palágy		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	485
Palágykomorócz		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	342
Palló		5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	483
Papi = Csonkapapi					
Pászika 9a) = Kishidvég					
Pásztorlak		6B5	Bereg	Szolyva	386
Patakófalu		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	578
Patakos	Packaňovo	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	1276
Patakújfalu	Nová Stužica	6A-B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	456
Pelesalja	Podpleša	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	599
Perecseny 5) 9)	Perečín 7)	6A4	Ung	Perecseny	2534
Pereháza		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	212
Pereszló		7A4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	391
Péterfalva 5) (old name for Tiszapéterfalva)					
Pisztraháza		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	730
Podhering 9) 9a) = Örhegyalja					
Polena 5) 9)	Poljana, Polana u Svalavy 7)	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	912
Poroskő 5a)	Poroškovo, later Poroškov 7)	6B4	Ung	Perecseny	2012
Poroskó 5) 5a) 9) = Poroskő					
Pósaháza		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	618
Putkahelmecz = Korláthelmec					
Radváncz		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	1360
Rafajnaújfalu 9a)	Rafajnovo	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	676
Rahó 5) 9)	Rachovo, later Rachov 7)	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	6577
Rahoncza		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	543
Rakasz 9) 9a)	Rokosov 7a)	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	2943
Rákó	Rakovo	6B4	Ung	Perecseny	960
Rákócziszállás	Zavadka	6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	790
Rákos (part of Visk)	Rakoš		Máramaros	Huszt	
Rákospatak		14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	360
Rászócska	Rozsoška	15C2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	586
Rát (after1913 Kisrát and Nagyrát were joined together and new name was Rát)					
Rekesz		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	334
Rekettye		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	370
Repede		6B-C5	Bereg	Munkács	976
Repenye	Repinné	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1626
Révhely	Zábrod'	6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	751

Rókamező	Lisičevo	6D5	Máramaros	Dolha	1733
Romocsafalva		14B-C1	Bereg	Munkács	391
Rónafalu		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	200
Rónafüred			Ung	Perecseny	
Rosztoka	Roztoka	6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	535
Rovno					
Saján	Sajan				
Salánk 5) 9)	Salanki ultimately Šalanky 7)	14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	2322
Sárosoroszi	Orošovo	14B-C2	Bereg	Tiszahát	751
Sebesfalva		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	172
Shastavnoe					
Sislócz		5D5	Ung	Ungvár	318
Sóhát 5)	Čornoholova, later Černohlava 7)	6B4	Ung	Nagyberezna	1570
Som 5)	Som was renamed Beregsom during 1905				
Sósfalu	Novoselice	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	558
Sóslak 9a)	Sola ultimately Soľ 7a)	6A3	Ung	Nagyberezna	530
Szajkófalva	Osa	14C-D1	Bereg	Felvidék	1809
Szakadék					
Száldobos 5) 9a)	Saldoboš 7a)	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	1431
Szalóka	Saloka	14A1	Szabolcs	Tisza	791
Szánfalva	Stanovo	14C1	Bereg	Munkács	861
Szarvasháza 5)	Ždeňová ultimately Ždeňovo	6C4	Bereg	Alsereczke	754
Szarvaskút		6B-C4	Bereg	Szolyva	376
Szarvasrét	Pusňakovce	6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	394
Szászóka		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	585
Szeklenc(z)e 5) 9)	Sokyrnica ultimately Sekernice 7)	14D2	Máramaros	Huszt	2496
Széleslonka	Široký Luh	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1571
Szélestó		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	636
Szemerekó		6B4	Ung	Nagyberezna	496
Szénástelek		6A4	Ung	Nagyberezna	372
Szentmihálykörtvélyes	Hrusovo1	15B2	Máramaros	Sziget	1705
Szentmiklós 5) 9)	Činadievo, later Čiňaďovo 7)	6B5	Bereg	Szolyva	1646
Szerednye 5) 9)	Serednoje, Seredné 7)	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	1867
Szerencsfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	222
Szernye		14A1	Bereg	Mezőkszony	1257
Szidorfalva		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	366
Szinevér 5)	(old name for Alsöszinevér)				
Szöllősegres 9a)	Egreš ultimately Olešnik 7a)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1738
Szőllősgyula 9a)	Ďula	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszától	747
Szőllősrosztoka		14C1	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	234
Szöllősvégardó	Ardovec	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	1141
Szolyva 5) 9)	Svaljava ultimately Svalava 7)	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	3802
Szombati		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	202
Szorospatak	Hlybokyj Potok				
Sztavna 5)	Sztavna was renamed Fenyvesvölgy during 1905				
Sztrabicsó 5)	was renamed Mezőterebes during 1905				
Sztrippa		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	199
Szuhabaranka	Broňka	14D1	Máramaros	Dolha	1575
Szuhapatak		6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	487
Szürte 5) 9)	Surty	5D5	Ung	Nagykapos	1144
Szuszkóújfalu		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	115
Talaborfalu 5) 9)	Tereblja ultimatelyTerebla 7)	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	2540
Taracköz 5) 9)	Teresva 7)	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1614
Tarackraszna	Krasna	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	738
Taraczújfalu	Novoselice	15B2	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1788
Tarfalu		6D4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	774
Tarújfalu	Novoselica	7A4	Máramaros	Ökörmező	1064

Técső 5) 9)	Tjačovo ultimately Ťačovo 7)	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	5910
Tekeháza 5a) 9a)	Tekovo 7a)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	1182
Terebesfejérpatak 5)	Trebuša-Bělyj Potok ultimately Trebušany 7)	15C3	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	2251
Tereselpatak	Teresová	15B1	Máramaros	Taraczviz	1218
Tiha	Tichý	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	806
Timsor	Lazy	6C-D4	Bereg	Alsóverczke	515
Tiszaágtelek		14A1	Szabolcs	Tisza	675
Tiszaásvány 9a)	Ašvaň	13D1	Ung	Nagykapos	404
Tiszabogdány 5) 9)	Bogdan, later Bohdan 7)	15D2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	3419
Tiszabökény	Bobovo	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	866
Tiszaborkút 5) 9)	Kvasy 7)	15D2	Máramaros	Tiszavölgy	1227
Tiszacsoma		14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	583
Tiszafarkasfalva		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	187
Tiszafejérergyház		15B3	Máramaros	Sziget	1676
Tiszahetény		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	522
Tiszakeresztúr		14B-C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	514
Tiszakirva		14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	567
Tiszaló					
Tiszapéterfalva 5) 9)	Petrovo nad Tisou, Petrovo 7)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	824
Tiszasalamon 9a)	Šalamúnová	13D1	Ung	Nagykapos	768
Tiszasásvár		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	947
Tiszaszászfalu		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	1615
Tiszaszirma	Sirma	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	580
Tiszaújhely	Nové Selo nad Tisou	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	737
Tiszaújlak 5) 9)	Vulok ultimately Výlok 7)	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszaninnen	3470
Tivadarfalva		14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	423
Tőkesfalu		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	762
Toronya 5) 9)	Torun 7)	7A4	Máramaros	Okörmező	1212
Trebusa 5) name was changed into Terebesfejérpatak during 1905					
Trebusafejérpatak 5) 9) = Terebesfejérpatak					
Turjabisztra 5) 9) = Turjasebes					
Turjamező		6B4	Ung	Perecseny	1182
Turjasebes 5)	Turja Bystrá, Turjanskoje Bystroje ultimately Tuří Bystrý 7)	6B5	Ung	Perecseny	1319
Turjaremete 5) 9)	Turjanskija Remata ultimately Turí Remety 7)	6A-B4	Ung	Perecseny	2041
Turjavágás		6B4	Ung	Perecseny	1603
Uglya	Uhl'a	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	3207
Újbárd	Nové Barovo	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	992
Ujdávidháza	Nove Davidkovo	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	2042
Újrosztoka		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	327
Újszemere	Simirky	6A-B4	Ung	Perecseny	921
Újtövisfalva	Dračina	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	298
Újverbőc	Nový Vrbovec				
Úkemencze		6A4	Ung	Perecseny	534
Ungbükkös		6B4	Ung	Nagyberezna	727
Ungcsertész		6A5	Ung	Szerednye	423
Ungdarócz 9a)	Dravce	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	1103
Unggesztenyés		6A5	Ung	Szerednye	700
Unghossúmező		6A5	Ung	Ungvár	413
Unghuta		6A4	Ung	Ungvár	685
Ungordas		6A5	Ung	Szerednye	606
Ungsasfalva		6A-B5	Ung	Szerednye	503
Ungtarnócz 5) 9)	Tarnovce 7)	5D5	Ung	Ungvár	412
Ungtölgyes	Dubrovka	6A5	Ung	Szerednye	815
Ungvár 5) 9)	Užhorod 7)	6A5	Ung	Ungvár	16919
Ungváralja 5)			Ung		

Úrmező	Urmežovo	15A2	Máramaros	Técső	1786
Uzsok 5)	Užok 7)	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	1045
Vajnág		12A2	Máramaros	Técső	1141
Vári 5) 9)	Vary 7)	14B2	Bereg	Tiszahát	2625
Várkulcsa	Kľučárky	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1189
Várpalanka 5) 9)	Palanok 7)	14B1	Bereg	Munkács	1298
Végmártonka		14C1	Bereg	Felvidék	451
Veléte	Velatin	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszától	2562
Verbőcz 5) 9a)	Vrbovec	14C2	Ugocsa	Tiszáninnen	585
Verbótz 5) (old name for Verbőcz)					
Verebes	Verbiaž	6C-D4	Bereg	Alsereczke	562
Verécze	Veriacia	14D2	Ugocsa	Tiszántúl	961
Veresmárt 5) was renamed Felsőveresmart during 1905					
Vezérszállás		6C4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	385
Vidráspatak					
Viharos	Viška	6B3	Ung	Nagyberezna	897
Visk 5) 9)	Visk ultimately Výskovo nad Tisou 7)	15A2	Máramaros	Huszt	4839
Viskvárhegy	Vyškovo				
Vizköz		7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	547
Volóc 5) 9)	Volovec 7)	6D4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	1538
Vucskómező 9a)	Vučkovo 7a)	7A5	Máramaros	Ökörmező	568
Vulsana = Égermező					
Zadnya					
Zajgó	Dusina also Dusino	6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	783
Zányka	Zaňka		Bereg		
Zápszony	Zapšon	14A1	Bereg	Mezőkaszony	832
Zárnya		14D1	Máramaros	Dolha	1801
Zsdenyova 9) = Szarvasháza					
Zsilip		6C5	Bereg	Szolyva	470
Zsófiafalva		14B1	Bereg	Munkács	353
Zsukó		6B5	Bereg	Latorcza	511
Zúgó	Huklivý	6D4	Bereg	Alsóvereczke	1604

In case the number of inhabitants is not indicated, the locality was not an administrative community at the time of the Hungarian census of 1910

5) name of postoffice as appears on date stamps during period 5
5a) name of postal agency operating during period 5
7) name of postoffice as appears on date stamp during period 7
7a) name of postal agency operating during period 7
9) name of postoffice operating during period 9
9a) name of postal agency operating during period 9

ADD 20

Map of the Kingdom of Hungary as it existed until the end of the Great War In 1918

This is Karpatalja or Carpatho Ukraine as we refer to the area in this book

ÁRVA
TRENCSÉN
Alsókubin
Liptószentmiklós
Lőcse
SÁROS
ZEMPLÉN
Turócszentmárton
TURÓC
LIPTÓ
Eperjes
SZEPES
Trencsén
Besztercebánya
UNG
Kassa
NYITRA
BARS
ZÓLYOM
GÖMÖR ÉS KISHONT
ABAÚJ-TORNA
Ungvár
Aranyosmarót
BEREG
POZSONY
Rimaszombat
Sátoraljaújhely
Beregszász
MÁRAMAROS
Nyitra
HONT
NÓGRÁD
Nagyszőlős
Pozsony
Ipolyság
Balassagyarmat
Miskolc
SZABOLCS
UGOCSA
MOSON
Komárom
Eger
Máramarossziget
Sopron
Esztergom
BORSOD
Nyírgegyháza
SZATMÁR
Győr
HEVES
Nagykároly
ESZTERGOM
HAJDÚ
SOPRON
GYŐR
KOMÁROM
Debrecen
Budapest
SZOLNOK-DOBOKA
BESZTERCE-NÁSZÓD
JÁSZ-NAGYKUN-SZOLNOK
SZILÁGY
Szombathely
VESZPRÉM
Székesfehérvár
Beszterce
Szolnok
Zilah
Dés
Veszprém
PEST-PILIS-SOLT-KISKUN
Nagyvárad
FEJÉR
VAS
ZALA
BIHAR
KOLOZS
MAROS-TORDA
CSÍK
Kolozsvár
Zalaegerszeg
BÉKÉS
Marosvásárhely
Gyula
Torda
Szentes
TOLNA
TORDA-ARANYOS
Csíkszereda
Kaposvár
Dicsőszentmárton
UDVARHELY
Szekszárd
CSONGRÁD
CSANÁD
ARAD
Nagyenyed
KIS-KÜKÜLLŐ
Székelyudvarhely
Varasd
SOMOGY
Makó
Arad
Segesvár
ALSÓ-FEHÉR
NAGY-KÜKÜLLŐ
HÁROMSZÉK
VARASD
Pécs
TEMES
Déva
Sepsiszentgyörgy
Belovár
BÁCS-BODROG
Fogaras
BRASSÓ
Nagyszeben
Zágráb
BARANYA
BELOVÁR-KÖRÖS
Lugos
Temesvár
FOGARAS
Brassó
Zombor
HUNYAD
SZEBEN
VERŐCE
TORONTÁL
MODRUS-FIUME
Eszék
KRASSÓ-SZÖRÉNY
ZÁGRÁB
POZSEGA
Ogulin
Pozsega
Vukovár
Nagybecskerek
SZERÉM
LIKA-KORBAVA
Gospić

Map 5

Refer to locations indicated in ADD 9 to 19

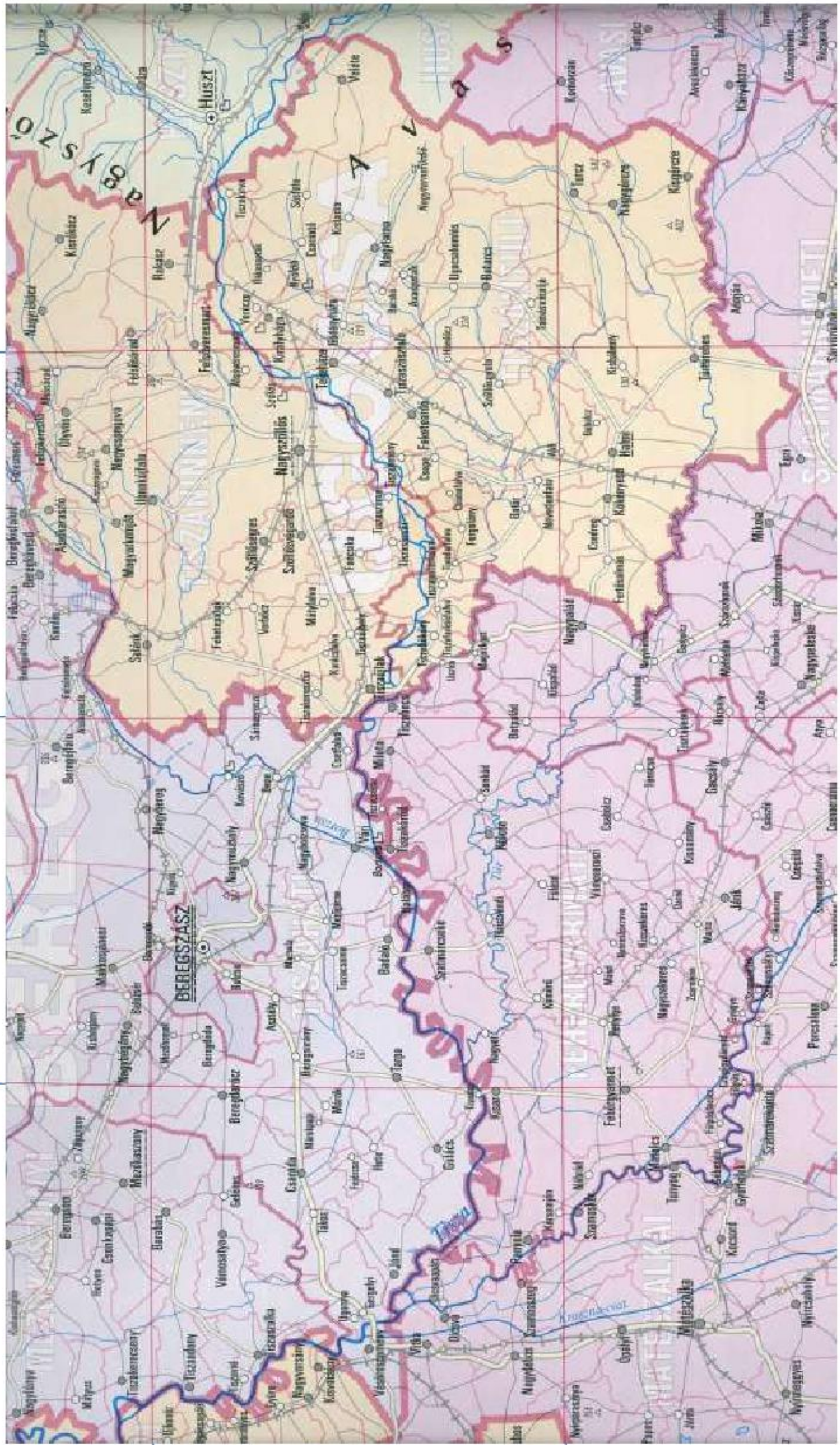
ADD 21

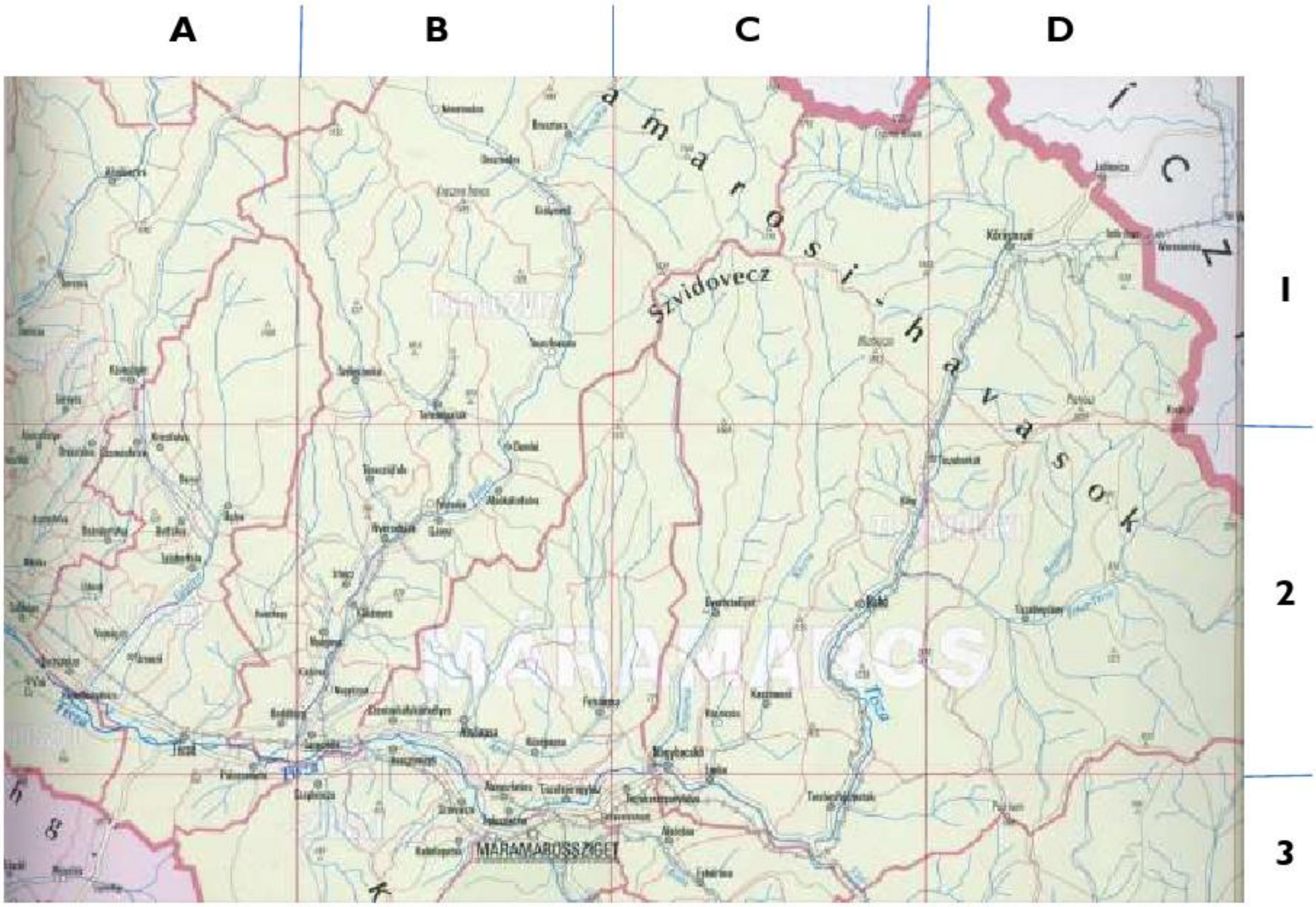
Map 6

Refer to locations indicated in ADD 9 to 19

Map 14

Refer to locations indicated in ADD 9 to 19



Map 15

Refer to locations indicated in ADD 9 to 19